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OFFICIAL REPORTS

Royal North-West Mounted
Police

THE NEW WEST
1888-1889

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Report



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THE NEW WEST

BEING THE OFFICIAL REPORTS TO
PARLIAMENT OF THE ACTIVITIES

OF THE

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE

FROM

1888-1889

BY

THE COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

ROYAL NORTH-WEST
MOUNTED POLICE



INTRODUCTION BY
COMMISSIONER W. L. HIGGITT, R.C.M.P.

COLES CANADIANA COLLECTION

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INTRODUCTION

In May 1873 the Canadian Parliament passed an act to provide for the formation of a mounted police force to bring law and order to the vast western plains which the Dominion had acquired three years earlier from the Hudson's Bay Company. The North-West Mounted Police, as it was to be known, came into existence by order in council on August 30, 1873. Throughout the winter of 1873-74, the newly organized force began preparing for the great task of establishing friendly relations with the Indians who inhabited the area, and providing the orderly conditions which would pave the way for the territory's peaceful settlement and development. The first step towards this important goal took place on July 8, 1874, when a force of 275 men under the command of Commissioner G. A. French left Fort Dufferin, Manitoba on its epic march to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains.

Upon his return to Manitoba in the Fall of 1874, Commissioner French compiled an official account of the Force's activities during its first year of operation. This included his own daily diary of the progress of the Force on its westward trek, as well as the reports he received from many of his subordinate officers. The resulting chronicle was published in the *Sessional Papers* of Canada as "The Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, 1874".

Since the North-West Mounted Police first rode onto the plains in 1874 the Force's duties and responsibilities have undergone many changes. In recognition of its services, the prefix "Royal" was added to its title in 1904 by King Edward VII. Sixteen years later, when it became responsible for federal policing throughout Canada, it was changed again to "Royal Canadian Mounted Police".

In these early reports readers will find first hand accounts of many of the stirring incidents which shaped the history of the West, written by those who actually participated in them. The Indian Treaties, the influx of the American Sioux under Sitting Bull, the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the North-West Rebellion, and the coming of the settlers are just a few of the dramatic events in which the North-West Mounted Police played an important part. It has been many years since these valuable reference sources were generally available to the public. Their reappearance in 1973, the Force's Centennial year, will be welcomed by all who are interested in the history of western Canada.

Ottawa
1973

W. L. Higgitt,
Commissioner
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER
OF THE
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE
1888

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Printed by Order of Parliament  
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OTTAWA:
PRINTED FOR THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY

A. SENECAI, SUPERINTENDENT OF PRINTING

1889

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Stanley of Preston, P.C., G.C.B., &c., &c.,
&c., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force for the year 1888.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. MACDONALD,

President of the Privy Council.

January 12th, 1889.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE NORTH-WEST
MOUNTED POLICE, 1888.

NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,

REGINA, 31st December, 1888.

The Right Honorable

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, G.C.B.,

President of the Privy Council,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report for the year ending the 30th November last, together with the annual reports of the following officers for the same period :—

The Assistant Commissioner,
Inspecting Superintendent Cotton,
Superintendent McIllree,

do Gagnon,
do Neale,
do Deane,
do Steele,
do Perry,
do Griesbach,
do Jarvis,
do Antrobus,

Inspector Howe,
Senior Surgeon Jukes,
Assistant Surgeon Aylen,

do Paré,
do Dodd,
do Powell,

Acting Assistant Surgeon Bain,
do do Tulloch,
do do Kennedy,
do do Haultain,
do do Mewburn,

Veterinary Surgeon Burnett,
Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton.

PATROLS.

Reference to the enclosed map, which marks the regular patrols, the numerous deviations from the routes not being marked, by the North-West Mounted Police, will, I think, convince you that our system of patrols is getting more thorough and efficient every year, and with most gratifying results, as there has been an almost entire absence of crime in the Territory during the last year. Horse stealing, formerly so prevalent, has almost ceased among the whites, and but very few cases by Indians have been reported. The few that have been stolen have generally been recovered and returned to their owners, and many horses driven off by the flies, and thought at first to have been stolen, have also been found. Our reputation gained in

former years of speedily arresting horse thieves from the United States has been well sustained this season, several having been arrested and sent to the penitentiary and the stolen stock returned to the American owners. This action has called forth the thanks of the Montana Stock Association. The following is a copy of the letter received from the President of the Association :—

HELENA, MONTANA, 1st September, 1888.

Lt. Col. L. W. HERCHMER,
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

DEAR SIR,—At the August meeting of the Montana Stock Growers' Association, and also of the Territorial Board of Stock Commissioners, a resolution was passed giving a vote of thanks to the officers and men of the North-West Mounted Police, and also the Canadian authorities generally, for assistance given to many of the citizens of Montana in recovering horses stolen from our Territory.

Please accept the assurance of our appreciation of courtesies received at your hands, which we hope to be able to reciprocate in the future.

Very respectfully yours,

GRANVILLE STUART,

President Territorial Board of Stock Commissioners.

Our patrols, in addition to the arrest of horse thieves, have also been the means of arresting one Hoppe, a murderer from Montana, who, having been extradited, has been tried and sentenced. The entry of a good many glandered horses into our country has also been prevented, and great assistance has been rendered the Customs Department, several teams containing contraband liquor having been seized and handed over to that Department, as well as a large band of horses seized near Medicine Hat. There have been fewer desertions from the United States army on our frontier this year, and consequently we have had fewer horses and arms to return to that Government.

Indian scouts are still employed, and many of them have been very satisfactory indeed. I wish particularly to bring to your favorable notice the action of Chief "Enoch" and three of his tribe of the Stony Plain Reserve, near Edmonton, under the following circumstances: One Godin, a notorious horse thief and suspected murderer on our side, and wanted in Montana for the murder of one Embury, a rancher, for which offence he was under sentence of death at Helena, had escaped to Canada, and although hunted all over the country by the police he succeeded in reaching his old home near Edmonton, where, among the woods and lakes in the vicinity of the reserves, he successfully evaded our efforts to capture him, although on one occasion our men exchanged shots with him, and on another succeeded in capturing his horse. Finding it impossible to arrest him, as he was immediately notified of our movements, by the squaws, with whom he was a great favorite, Superintendent Griesbach arranged, while I was at Edmonton for the employment of some Indian scouts, with the result that after many disappointments Chief "Enoch" effected the capture and brought the prisoner into Edmonton police barracks, from which place he was sent to Regina, where he is now awaiting extradition. A reward of \$300 was offered by the United States sheriff interested, and when received will be paid to these Indians. There has been a good deal of feeling among some of the Indians, and especially among the French half-breeds in the vicinity, over the arrest, as Godin is related to many of them, and since the arrest we have had to advise several individuals to refrain from intimidating "Enoch" and his comrades.

Lately I have caused, with your permission, to be erected at St. Albert, in the centre of the Edmonton reserves, a substantial outpost, and an outpost capable of housing eight men and horses has been built at Milk River Ridge, commanding the

Benton trail, and, a party will be kept there all winter. Considerable improvements have also been made at other points on the patrol lines during the season, notably at Wood Mountain, 125 miles south-west of Regina, on the frontier. Next year, with your permission, I propose to establish small permanent outposts at all the most important points, not only along the frontier, but all over the country. This will enable us to keep our men out all winter and will be a great saving in the constitutions of both men and horses. In the early spring and late fall both meet, occasionally, with great hardships for want of shelter.

Our patrols, in accordance with the application from the Customs and Interior Departments, have now been extended into Manitoba, and already we have been able to render valuable service in the suppression of smugglers and timber thieves in the Pembina Mountain country.

There being no timber in that portion of Dakota, our territory has been for years at the mercy of the United States settlers, who could not have settled there without access to our timber. Inspector McGibbon and the party of eighteen men under his command have seized several teams, which have been sold under the Customs Act, and a forger from the other side of the line has been frightened, by the unexpected presence of Police, into returning with the United States sheriff without the formalities of extradition. Next year I hope to further develop the patrol system, which the settlement of the country requires to be extended. All parts of the country are anxious for the presence of our men, and the advance of railways into the Territories calls for a corresponding increase in the number of outposts. All the divisions are constantly calling for more men, with which applications I find it very difficult to comply.

INDIANS.

In all quarters of the Territories, except in the south-west, the Indians are making rapid strides towards self-support. All they require are more cattle and a cash market for their produce to encourage them.

Death and disease in some of the bands is making considerable havoc. It is to be regretted that it is impossible, owing to distance, to render effectual medical assistance to them all, although in most cases their habits and inability to understand nursing would probably neutralize the most efficient professional advice and medicine. In the south-west, with the exception of the Piegans and Assiniboines, it is only the constant patrols kept up by the Police that prevents their giving trouble. They undoubtedly kill cattle occasionally when off their reserves when they want meat, and most of them will steal horses if they get the opportunity.

I would respectfully suggest, in the interests of all concerned, that these Indians be made to stay on their reserves, except when permitted to visit towns for a limited period to trade, and that if found in places where their passes do not specify they be treated as vagrants.

I would also respectfully suggest, that a herd book, with descriptions and owners of all Indian horses, be kept by each agent, and that all horses in their possession be branded with a reserve brand. This would almost put a stop to horse stealing by Indians, and certainly would lead to speedy recovery of stock when stolen; and some further treaty should be made with these Indians with a view to disarming them.

If forced to stay on their reserves, unless on short pass for trading, they would speedily sell their privilege of carrying arms, at any rate off their reserves. It will be asked where they get fixed ammunition; undoubtedly anywhere across the line, and occasionally on our side.

CRIME.

There has been a most remarkable absence of crime during the past year; and outside arrests of criminals from the United States, we have made no important arrests in our Territory.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Every possible assistance has been given to the Indian Department.

Treaty money has been escorted and payments attended at all points required. Indians have been sent to their reserves where ever found without passes, and as much work thrown in their way as guides and scouts as the requirements of our force would permit.

ASSISTANCE TO COLONIZATION COMPANIES.

The only assistance rendered has been the arrest of certain laborers who deserted the employment of Sir J. Lester-Kaye's Company. Some of these have been punished, while others, who were in the right, have been dismissed, and their rights accorded them.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILWAYS.

The management of the Canadian Pacific and the North-Western Coal and Navigation Companies Railways has been such that no assistance has been required or asked for. Any little irregularities among their employées have however, been promptly brought to the notice of the railway authorities, and they have as promptly rectified them.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION

Is reported by most of the territorial newspapers to be the "burning question of the hour." It certainly is among many of the residents of the towns, but I deny that it has excited much interest among the settlers at large, who are generally quite contented with the working of the present Act—certainly as far as ardent spirits are concerned, in their neighborhoods. There is a feeling, however, among the farmers, and naturally, that the sale of good beer should be allowed, and that it should be brewed in the country out of the home-grown barley, the present regulations allowing a wretched apology for beer to be brewed in the country out of grape sugar and other poisons, while the brewing from home-grown malt of an article of equal intoxicating power is strictly prohibited. All malt liquor sold under permit must be manufactured out of the Territories.

Some of the newspapers are continually agitating on the liquor question, and not without great cause, although I fail to see how any solution of the question that has yet been suggested can be to the moral advantage of the people at large. Under the present system there are undoubtedly the gravest reasons for complaint. In the towns there is a great deal of liquor, and consequently more or less drunkenness among a certain class of people, generally a class who will get drunk anywhere and on almost any possible intoxicant; but I consider that the homes of our rural settlers, who, being in the majority, are the class in whose prosperity and welfare a Government should be most interested, and the country parts generally, are remarkably free from liquor and its effects. In reality, these settlers seldom or ever get whiskey, except when they visit the towns, and even then the instances are rare in which farmers have been under the influence of liquor; and although public meetings have occasionally been called in the towns, when this law and all connected with its enforcement have been deluged with abuse, no meeting has been ever held, to my knowledge, in rural places, nor have any resolutions in favor of extended liquor privileges been passed at any country meetings.

I believe that license is considered the remedy for all the troubles in connection with the present situation, and having lived in western Manitoba in the old days when a permit was required, and when it was only responsible people who were able to procure them, and having lived in that portion of the Province since the license law was extended to it, and having, during all the time I lived there, occupied posi-

tions which occasioned continually travelling over a larger section of country than any other resident, I believe that I possess sufficient information to speak with some authority on this question, and I unhesitatingly affirm that under the permit system and the North-West Act, as then interpreted by our judges, there was less intoxication among the whites, according to population; and there can be no comparison between the quantity of liquor then supplied to Indians and the quantities they have obtained since that portion of the Province was, as certain people call it, emancipated.

The town of Birtle was at first under the Act, but being opened to license, numerous saloons started up, and the contrast was so great that the town itself will not allow the issue of licenses any more, and I am informed the result has been most satisfactory.

In the days when the Act was first introduced there were no lawyers in the Territories and appeals were almost unheard of, the law was then interpreted to meet the purpose for which it was framed. Since the advent of lawyers everything has changed. The law distinctly reads, as quoted by Superintendent McIllree in his preliminary remarks on this subject:—

“No seizure, prosecution, conviction or commitment under this Act shall be invalid for want of form, so long as the same is according to the true intent and meaning of this Act.”

In Calgary judicial district it is next to impossible to get a conviction sustained. In former days a permit was strictly not transferable. Mr. Justice Rouleau, at Calgary, rules, and I believe many eminent lawyers agree with him, that one man can be in possession of any quantity of liquor, provided some one has received a permit for it and given it to the holder; consequently, a saloon keeper is provided by his friends with all the permits he may require.

A saloon keeper of any experience keeps about enough liquor on his premises to fill his permits, and whenever “pulled” by the Police he produces his permits, or those of his friends, and keeps his reserve stock of contraband liquor in hay stacks and manure heaps, closets and other hiding places of the same sort; consequently, it is impossible for the force I command to do much, and although as a body they manfully try to enforce the law, when conviction after conviction, apparently supported by the very clearest evidence, is quashed, it is only to be expected that they will weary at the constant disappointment, and tire of the sneers and opprobrium of a certain class of citizens, who the young men composing the Police are thrown among. The profits of the trade being enormous our men are all the time subject to the temptation of, to them, immense bribes, to pass a cargo, and who can wonder, under such conditions, that they sometimes fall.

In the rural districts the Police are on the very best of terms with all the settlers, who do everything in their power to make life pleasant for them, and a constable is sure of a welcome, no matter how poor the house. In the towns, under the influence of whiskey, any Policeman who does his duty is taunted and shunned.

I think it would be advisable to permit the establishment of breweries of sufficient capacity to support an Inland Revenue officer, as small concerns without much at stake are liable to be tempted to evade the law, particularly as regards Indians. Houses with the proper accommodation should be licensed to sell beer on the premises only. In these houses no liquor permit should be allowed under any consideration, and any liquor found on the premises should entail a fine on the first occasion, and forfeiture of license and imprisonment, with no option of a fine, in the second; and stringent regulations should be adopted in granting permits to druggists, who often are the greatest offenders. In Calgary I may safely say we have captured more liquor consigned to two druggists than to any two saloon keepers in that town.

Imprisonment should be made compulsory in case of conviction for supplying intoxicants, including beer, to Indians and drunken people, and should invariably follow any second breach of the Act.

It may be urged that the introduction of beer will have the same effect as liquor

on Indians. Beer is bulky, and it would be so exceedingly dangerous to give a sufficient quantity to make a general drunk in an Indian camp, that with imprisonment a certainty in case of conviction, very few, even among the greediest of the greedy who live on the vices of the community, would care to take the risk. While dealing with this subject, I may say that, even under the present weak system, there is no serious crime, because the restrictions imposed cause drunken people to be taken care of by the liquor sellers, for fear that crime might occur and trouble to themselves follow investigation.

In the Macleod district most of the liquor comes in from Montana, although a load has lately been captured near Macleod, which came in over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In the Calgary district and all other portions of the Territories the whole importation comes in over the railway. Many of the employ  es are undoubtedly interested, although the railway authorities visit them, when caught, with instant dismissal.

The introduction of clause 18 in the Act last Session, *re* forfeiture of vehicles, will, eventually, be a great detriment to the illicit liquor traffic into the Territories from other parts of Canada; but this clause should be further improved, by adding to it that every consignment of goods which is found to contain contraband liquor should be forfeited as well, and all liquor found on trains, stages or other conveyances should be at once spilled, unless the permit actually accompanies it. The recent vigorous enforcement of the Customs Act in the south, by selling every seized outfit, is reducing the profits of the business, and reduction of profits will as certainly curtail the illicit trade.

HORSES.

The horses now in the force are a particularly useful lot for our work, many of them being also handsome animals.

Not a single eastern horse has been purchased during the year, and our team horses have, with few exceptions, been obtained from the heaviest of our saddle horses. The highest price paid for saddle horses has been \$125, while in a few instances \$150 has been paid for team horses. Our team horses thus cost about \$275 per team, while eastern horses of the same class would cost nearly \$400, and the former stand our work much better and are much less liable to suffer from bad water. Horses of the class we require are still very scarce in the Territories, and it taxes not only the ranches but the importers to furnish the number required. Next season, being so well horsed, I propose to be even more careful, than in former years. This year, for the first time, horses actually bred in the country were offered for sale in considerable numbers, and from the late Frank Strong, of Macleod, we purchased about thirty natives, all very fine and rangy horses, with good bone and substance generally. The death of this breeder is greatly to be regretted, as apart from his many good qualities, he was breeding especially for the Mounted Police, and had refused to sell to the Home Government until the Police examined his horses. In all my dealings with the lamented gentleman I found him the soul of honor and if we did by accident get a poor horse he was always ready to exchange him. We have purchased during the year some very fine horses from the North-West Cattle Company, and judging from the mares and stallions on this ranche we should get a large number in the near future. Many of the companies, I regret to say, from a Police standpoint, are breeding from Clyde stallions, and many others, although breeding from well-bred stallions, are getting their stock too lofty and narrow for our use. The horses we require are about fifteen hands high, short flat legs, good feet, short backs, and well set on heads; our men are heavy and call for good substance along with blood. We will require about 125 horses next season, but I expect to sell at fair prices, as in the past, a good many horses, some of them too slow, and others generally with poor feet, which, while rendering them unsuitable for our work, does not impair their efficiency as farm stock.

While the present efficient system of patrols is carried out it must be expected that there will be an apparently, to eastern people, very large number of remounts required. This is caused by our being unable to buy horses old enough for the work, consequently being obliged to use our young horses at first. No comparison can be made between the work done by our horses and by those of any force that I am acquainted with. Not only have our horses frequently to travel in pursuit of horse thieves and other criminals over fifty miles a day for some days, but when merely patrolling in the southern country adjacent to the boundary the want of water frequently compels parties to exceed this distance for several days. A detachment of "G" Division, in September, on the march from Macleod to Edmonton on special duty had, on one occasion, to make seventy miles with loaded teams in twenty-four hours. To this must be added the extremely cold winters and the absolute necessity, when duty calls, of taking horses from stables to camp on the bleak prairie for days at a time.

All this must tend to use up a large number of horses, which people unaccustomed to our country and our work naturally consider excessive. A number of horses slightly stale have been turned out for the winter, and will be taken up early in the spring generally much refreshed by this treatment, and will then stand another season's hard work. This will save a lot of forage.

It must also be remembered that owing to the absence of pensions in our service a great many of our constables are young, and naturally in a hurry, and being often far away from advice and guidance, in spite of every desire to be careful, sometimes display a want of judgment. As a rule, however, our men take great pride in and care of their horses, and I have frequently known men to take their own blankets for their horses during storms.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness of the command is generally in first-class order, wonderfully so considering the scarcity of good harness rooms. The saddles require a few repairs, which are now being made by our own saddler, and by spring all will be thoroughly serviceable for another year, but many of them being old and having seen a great deal of service cannot last much longer, and a few saddles will even require to be replaced this year. The harness is also generally in good order, although a good deal of it is well worn. With careful repair the most of it will, however, stand another season, but some new harness is required. The saddlery and harness being exposed to the weather on patrol most of the summer, it is not to be wondered at that it does not last as long as harness under more propitious circumstances. Our teamsters, as a rule, take excellent care of their harness.

FORAGE.

I am pleased to report that at all posts there has been a reduction in oats, the crop this year being of excellent quality, oats at Red Deer and Calgary weighing as high as 47 bbs. per bushel. All our oats this year have been grown in the Territories, most of them in the immediate vicinity of Police posts, our aim being to buy everything possible, price being satisfactory, at each post. This distributes a little ready money among the farmers, as we try to buy in small lots. There has also been a reduction in the price of hay, except at Macleod and Lethbridge, where the hay is often hauled twenty-five miles. At all the other posts hay is as cheap as I hope, in the interests of the settlers, it will ever be, and with your consent I propose next year to fix the price and call for tenders for quantities, dividing the contract among the tenderers. There has been an immense improvement in the style of stacking this year and there can be very little loss. This year, except at Battleford and Regina, all hay was taken by measure and all stacks had to be of certain dimensions to be accepted, a difference in cubic feet allowed per ton according to such dimensions, all stacks standing thirty days before measurement. The hay stacks at Regina were

built by the Police. One stack, containing 400 tons, is a model for all farming communities. The contracts were divided up among a host of applicants and we have tried to divide the money as much as is consistent with fairness.

The Indians of Miscoyapetung and Pie-a-pot's Reserves put in the best hay at Regina; I think we took 130 tons from them, and they were keen to sell another hundred.

The oxen driven by these native farmers are in the best order, and are better cared for than any oxen I have ever seen. These Indians haul their hay about thirty miles from the Qu'Appelle Valley. We paid \$8 per ton to all contractors at Regina; the highest price paid for hay was at Lethbridge, \$17.50, and the lowest at Batoche, \$3, where hay is close by. I think \$5 is as low as we should purchase hay. This year, for the first time, we have succeeded in getting oats at Edmonton at a fair price; we now pay 58 cents per bushel. The highest price paid for oats was at Macleod, the rate being 75 cents per bushel.

TRANSPORT.

The transport will now be in first-class shape, fifteen new waggons having lately arrived; we shall, however, require some new light patrol waggons and a few wide-gauge waggons for the west. Our transport is all well painted and repaired by our own artisans, and looks very well indeed, when it is remembered that very few police posts have ever had transport sheds. We are now building these, with your approval, at nearly all police posts.

ARMS.

As I have already reported, our carbines require change, and I shall recommend that one division this year be provided with a new weapon, the old carbines being used in other divisions to replace worn out ones. Our revolvers are first-class, and cannot be improved for general duty; we have now a few small ones for railway duty, &c., and I should recommend that fifty more be supplied.

In connection with the artillery branch, I beg to refer you to Inspecting Superintendent Cotton's report. I do not consider that the 7 and 9-pr. guns now in possession of the force are at all suitable to our requirements; they are too cumbersome, and take all the best men and horses out of a division to work them. Our enemies, if we ever have any, will likely be Indians and frontier men. It would be impossible to get them for any time under the range of cannon. In my opinion, every division should have one machine-gun, which three men and a smart team of horses can work with great efficiency, and which could keep up with the division in any country.

The old carriages of the four 7-pr. bronze guns, which were sent to Canada for the Red River Expedition in 1870, and subsequently transferred to the Mounted Police, have become quite unserviceable.

The cost of new carriages for these guns would be about \$2,000, an expenditure which I do not feel justified in recommending, as I consider that the money could be more profitably applied in the purchase of machine guns.

I have given instructions that these guns are to be used only for drill instruction, and under no circumstances are they to be taken into the field in the event of trouble arising.

BARRACKS.

The barracks have greatly improved during the year, and the buildings at Calgary now almost finished and partially occupied, are all that can be desired.

At Prince Albert, Battleford, MacLeod, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat only slight repairs will be required; at Calgary a new guard room and orderly room is urgently required, as also new officers' quarters. At Fort Saskatchewan, if the force remains there which I consider advisable until the railway crossing is an accomplished fact,

many of the old buildings must be pulled down and re-built with fresh lower logs to replace those now rotten. Our own men can do this work with an expenditure of \$4,000 for material, &c. This would make the barracks good for many years. At present we are occupying some ancient log buildings at Edmonton, for which we pay \$600 per annum; they are wretched and are situated so far out of the business part of the town that I have to keep a town detachment in another building. I have selected some lots in the middle of the town and I would strongly recommend that a suitable barrack, lock up, stable and officers quarters be put up at an early date; \$7,000 will cover this outlay, and then when the railway arrives, we can finally settle the site for Headquarters of the Division stationed in that district. We have had already several expensive experiences, notably Medicine Hat, of erecting costly barracks in advance of the railway.

At Regina we require new officers quarters and an Officers mess, and the cellars of the new barrack buildings imperatively require to be walled with stone, instead of planked, both on account of fire and the permanency of the buildings. At least \$7,000 should be allowed for the erection of permanent outposts at important points. This would enable us to stay out all winter and would tend to make our patrol system thoroughly effective.

I regret extremely to have to again call your attention to the wretched barrack furniture now in possession of the force. This, the finest body of men in the country, still sleep on boards and trestles, while the Indians at the industrial schools have iron beds, and the very prisoners in the gaols have neat iron cots. Our barrack rooms are kept as neat as it is possible for men to keep them, but I am ashamed to show strangers, particularly military men, over them, on account of the very disparaging remarks they invariable make on our sleeping accommodation.

STABLES.

Great improvements have been made in our stable accomodation at many of the posts, and I am gradually substituting clay and stone floors in the front of the stalls for the plank used formerly, which had a great tendency to dry up the horses fore feet. At Calgary all the fronts of the stalls are now cobbled, the hind feet standing on plank. This I propose to introduce into all our stables wherever cobble stone can be procured; at other posts clay will have to do, the wood running sufficiently far forward to allow the horses to lie on it.

New stables are required at Regina and Maple Creek, and the present ones at Fort Saskatchewan require pulling down and re-erecting on new ground, as the lower logs are rotten and the ground is foul. With slight repairs, the stables at other posts are good.

RECRUITS.

The recruits we have obtained this year are generally all that the most fastidious commanding officer could desire.

I am deluged with applications from all parts, even the old country and the United States, for admission to our ranks. A very large proportion are farmers sons, and I still prefer this class to all others.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the force is, on the whole, of a very high order, and while several of the non-commissioned officers have behaved badly, and have been promptly punished, generally I have received their hearty support. Drunkenness has, in almost every instance, been the cause of trouble. I think the nature of the duties the Police are called upon to perform is not generally known, even by otherwise well informed men, who take a prominent interest in Canadian affairs, and the occasional lapse from duty of an unfortunate is immediately commented upon on all sides. The country occupied by the Police is now, including part of Manitoba, 700 miles long by over

350 miles wide, and until lately we also occupied the Kootenay country, in British Columbia. Over the whole of this enormous country the force is scattered, being divided into ten divisions, and each division, having many outposts, at which the men do duty in twos and threes. Some of these outposts are 150 miles and many are over 100 miles from the nearest officer, and with, generally, no railway communication. Up to date the men have had no future to look forward to, and have really only the discipline instilled into them and their own high character to keep them straight; they are under enormous temptation to misbehave and shield whiskey offenders, and are constantly in danger of getting into trouble by exceeding their duties. There are less punishments inflicted in the Police than in any force I know of, and remarkably few cases of over zeal. Discipline is impartially maintained, and although very strict indeed, but few cases, beyond slight indiscretions, have arisen during the year.

The force is well drilled, but from the numerous different avocations in which the men are employed, although individually drilled men they naturally require some days together before they are in a condition to do justice to themselves on parade. As the general public are unaware of our multifarious duties, and, as when we make mistakes as Police proper they make no allowance for our other qualifications, I may be allowed to name a few of the different things we do for ourselves, outside ordinary Police duties and patrols. We are trained soldiers, both mounted and dismounted, and squads in nearly every division thoroughly understand gun drill; we do our own carpenter work, painting, alterations of clothing, blacksmithing, most of our freighting and teaming, plough when required, put out prairie fires, act as Customs and quarantine officers, do most of our own waggon repairing and tinsmithing, mend all and make a great deal of saddlery and harness, act as gaolers and keepers of the insane sometimes for weeks, and there is not a division in the force that can not go into any country and put up a complete barracks, either of logs or frame. "D" Division, under Superintendent Steele, erected first-class barracks at Kootenay B. C., last year, the division being comfortably housed before winter set in.

PHYSIQUE.

In physique we are second to no force in existence; our men are well set up, young, active, good looking, stout and tall, with good constitutions, our average height being over 5 feet 9 inches and chest measurement over 37½ inches, and we have very few men who cannot ride day in and day out their fifty miles. Every recruit passes a surgeon below and our senior surgeon here, and useless and unsound men are immediately got rid of. Our physique is improving all the time; only first-class men can stand a five year term in the police.

DESERTIONS.

As usual, the difficulty of obtaining discharge by purchase, only three per month being allowed, has been the cause of many desertions. A lucrative job is offered a man by his friends in the east, and he must accept at once or lose it; every possible allowance is made in such cases, but they occur so often that it is impossible to meet all of them. Discharge by purchase should, I respectfully submit, be granted at thirty days notice to all men over two years service, provided they can be spared.

The establishment of canteens and recreation rooms, to which I am devoting much attention, will certainly stop a great deal of desertion. The men at Headquarters appreciate the privilege of the canteen, and since its establishment there have been no prisoners of any consequence.

A good many deserters are giving themselves up; several others have offered to do so, and one actually wired to be sent for, but I declined, as the expense was too great.

I have just received a letter from a man who deserted in 1881, and is now in Montana, asking on what terms he can surrender.

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

During the year fifty-five men, whose term of service had expired, immediately re-engaged. Nineteen who took their discharge have since re-engaged, among them a sergent who re-engaged as constable; two who purchased their discharge are already in the ranks again, and several others have offered to re-join if allowed transport.

With your permission, I hope to make this Force very hard to enter and very easy to get out of, both by purchase and dismissal.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The kits of the men are, in nearly every case complete, although occasionally some men must be short of some trivial article, either through loss or wearing out; still, these shortages are immediately made good. All divisions are alike, and the kits are ready for inspection at any time without notice. The clothing is generally first-class, but I think the serges could be heavier, and the great coat, although suitable, is not as good for five years service in wet weather as we require. There is no comparison between the hardship our coats are put to and those of any ordinary service, as we are nearly always in the field.

The duck suits now issued are good and are a very great success, but the duck caps are not, I find, sufficient protection from the sun and rain when on patrol, although they are admirably adapted for stable and ordinary barrack fatigue, and I should recommend every man being obliged to keep one in his kit. Although I dislike it very much, I believe a uniform white felt hat, of a solid description, should be adopted for patrol work, and that only; this should be on repayment and compulsory. The stockings are rather too heavy and long in the leg, and the riding boots are a little low in the instep, but are otherwise first-class; the ankle boots are not so good, and there are complaints of their not lasting. The underclothing requires more careful sizing. With these few alterations the kits are all that we require.

The Montana calf coats having proved worthless when wet, or even damp, owing to the dye, we are now trying natural black sheep coats, and, so far, they are giving good satisfaction in every respect, except the lining, which should be of tweed.

ARTIZANS' PAY.

The increased rates of pay, generally to artizans, has retained and brought into the force a very good class of mechanics, and we can now do nearly every branch of artizans' work.

TARGET PRACTICE.

In target practice great strides have been made this year, and considering that many of our carbines are old, and the fact that Winchesters of any pattern, at their best, are not good range rifles, I consider the scores made to be very good. Our Winchesters are under-sighted, and in my opinion, and in that of my officers, have seen their day.

I would strongly recommend for favorable consideration, that extra pay be allowed to the best shot in each division and to the best shot in the force.

I would also strongly recommend that the price of ammunition be placed at the lowest cost, so that every facility may be given the men to purchase it for practice.

RATIONS.

The rations are generally first-class, and if not, are promptly returned to the contractors and replaced, and the supply of everything is liberal, although there is no waste.

There has been a still further reduction in the price of beef at most posts, the highest prices being paid at Maple Creek and Edmonton, where there is little or no competition.

Potatoes and flour are both very cheap, although the latter has advanced since contracts were let.

FUEL.

There has been considerable reduction in the price of wood at posts where it is used, namely, Prince Albert, Battleford and Edmonton, and the price is now as low as it is judicious to pay. My orders have been carried out at all points to buy wood from as many settlers as possible, and, in consequence, great assistance is given to the poorer class.

In the south, and all along the Canadian Pacific Railway, Lethbridge coal is almost the only fuel, the other mines being closed down. A little Pennsylvania anthracite is also used, and with the re-opening of the mines at Anthracite and Medicine Hat I expect to use a considerable quantity of their output. The absence of sufficiently large coal sheds at our posts prevents economical handling by buying in time, as the loss of soft coal is enormous if exposed in summer to the wind and rain.

PENSIONS.

I would respectfully recommend that the establishment of a system of pensions for this force at an early date, receive your earnest consideration, as its absence effects the efficiency of the corps in a very marked manner, and I would beg your consideration of the amendments proposed in the Police Act respecting desertions and the right of search in connection with the North-West Act. I would also beg that you will reconsider the salaries now paid to the senior officers of the force, which, while ample in the early days, when supplemented by commissions on Customs Collections, and by North-West Council indemnities, are now, I venture to state, quite out of proportion to our responsibilities, and small in comparison with other officials, and quite inadequate to support and educate our families, or even provide for life insurance premiums, much less to lay by anything for the support of our families if death intervenes and they are deprived of our incomes.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.

A great many men are now depositing in the Government savings bank, the total amount deposited for the five months ending the 30th November last being \$12,760.55. A great number of men deposit all their pay when on patrol, and draw it out in the winter, many of them getting furloughs to visit their friends in the east and in England, while others send their savings to their friends.

WATER SUPPLY.

At most posts our water supply is fairly good. At Maple Creek however, the water in barracks is execrable and not fit for even animals, although we have to use it. All the water for the men is hauled from a well near the creek at some distance. The barracks are apparently on an alkali bed and every well sunk is of the same quality.

At Lethbridge all our water has to be hauled by team from the coal company's elevated tank, which is supplied from the river, 320 feet below; consequently, our fire protection there is represented by our vigilance in discovering a fire in its very incipient stages. This year a contract was let to bore a well at Lethbridge; 300 feet has been bored, but no water in sufficient quantities had been reached, although I think if the contractor had known his business the water he struck at an early stage in his boring could have been made available. An elevated tank, with a stove under it must be built at once at Lethbridge and filled from the company's tank.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Our fire protection is our weakest point, and requires immediate improvement. At present we have hand fire engines at some posts, and at all Babcocks, hand

grenades and bucket service. The fire engines are good in warm weather, but are almost useless in winter, as it is difficult to get water, and as the engines have only a fourteen feet suction pipe. In this country, where the frost penetrates to an enormous depth, you will be able to understand some of the difficulties of an efficient water service. This matter should command immediate attention. Possibly an elevated tank, such as are used on railways, with a small engine to pump, would be the most effective of all solutions. This engine could also be used for working an electric light system, which would do away with coal oil lamps, which are dangerous in the extreme and the cause of most of our fires in the past.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment is first-class, and every division is now ready to turn out immediately on receiving orders.

DRILL BOOK.

A drill book for the force is now being printed on our own press at Regina, and a copy will soon be submitted to you for approval. The drill is of the simplest kind, and conflicts in no way with the Mounted Infantry Regulations, but contains much information respecting details and movements absolutely required in the force, which are not laid down in the Mounted Infantry Manual.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

This year, before the season for these fires, I took the precaution to appoint intelligent members of the force fire guardians and placed them in charge of fixed districts. The result has been very satisfactory and but few losses from fires have occurred. Several convictions were obtained and fines inflicted under the fire ordinance, and as a result it will be definitely settled what the responsibilities of railway companies are with regard to the setting fire to the prairie by sparks from their locomotives.

RANCHING.

The success of the ranches during the year has been excellent and most encouraging. Animals wintered well last winter and the crop of calves, foals and lambs has been generally good, although in certain alkali districts anthrax has been fatal among the younger cattle, and strangles in some sections has carried off some colts, while in the north hoof disease has destroyed many horses. On the whole, the increase is satisfactory. In the north the flies have been very bad, and it was late in the fall before the harrassed stock put on their usual flesh. The large shipments of stock to England afforded a good cash market to most of the ranchers, who must speedily get rid of their culls and breed high class steers, as they are now satisfied that nothing but that class will pay. The market in the country being easily crowded, even here culls are not saleable at paying prices. Short-horns and Herefords are still the favorite breeds, but if care and attention is paid to the Polled Angus I anticipate great future success for that breed. Their hides alone, if a proper system of tanning was introduced, eventually must be very valuable for robes. Some of the most successful men are now breeding from West Highland bulls. Their hides will be very valuable for robes and their meat is the best possible, but their size counterbalances their extreme hardihood; it is possible that their size will materially increase however on our magnificent pasturage.

Considerable attention is being paid to horses, and some very valuable stock has been imported, particularly by the "Quorn" Company at Sheep Creek, who have not only imported very valuable and useful thoroughbred English stallions but a large number of Irish mares. From a police aspect the horses raised on this ranch will be too rangy and tall for our service. Others again have gone entirely into Clydes,

notably, the "Walrond" Company, of which Mr. McEachern is the guiding hand. This stock may be profitable, but as a police officer I take no interest in them. Others again are endeavoring at the first cross to breed horses from indifferent native scrub mares. There is not a horse ranch in the country that could not profitably weed out at least a third of their mares and castrate some of their stallions.

The "Quorn" ranche, Mr. Barter, manager, is in possession of first-class buildings, admirably adapted for the raising of high class stock, and very few, if any, improvements could be suggested. Outside this ranche too little care and attention are shown in the construction of suitable stables and corrals, and valuable stallions are in danger of being rendered useless by too small and dark loose boxes.

For police purposes the best mares in the country that I know of are those of the North-West Cattle Company; at the same time they have also many wretches.

There are some fine mares on the ranche managed by Mr. Macpherson at High River, and we have purchased some very fine horses from him, but his mares will stand weeding. On most ranches more judgment is required in mating mares if pecuniary success is expected.

On the sheep ranches the only female stock kept are Merinos, of various degrees of impurity. These are being crossed with some fine Shropshire rams, but as yet the fat sheep are not of a class to stand a long journey or sell in a first-class market, which requires a good thick sheep, with a good proportion of fat on the meat and not all in the offal. It is generally to be regretted that the smaller ranchers do not all add a small flock of good mutton sheep to their stock. These would have to be fenced to meet the requirements of the law south of Sheep Creek. A few sheep would, in a marked degree, add to their comfort, and any to spare would sell well. The sheep men will not often sell spring lambs, and that article is a frightful price in consequence.

All ranchers, no matter what class of stock is their specialty, now cut large quantities of hay, and nearly all have shelter of some description for weak stock. Some of the more advanced cow-men are now yarding up their calves in the fall and feeding all winter. It will be found most beneficial to both calves and cows, and the calves of the following season will also be stronger. The North-West Cattle Company have now 700 calves and 200 weak cows feeding in sheds. As every settler comes to the country to better his position, experience will soon convince ranchers that if they expect to make money they must use judgment, and profit by their failures. On visiting ranches it will be observed and commented upon that nearly all the common vegetables are scarce, and that sheep, pigs and poultry are seldom kept, nor are gardens worked on any of the larger ranches. The ranchers live well and are hospitable to a degree, but everything, even butter, is generally purchased. They all say they have not time, and that the cow-boys will not work on foot, &c. Until lately it was supposed that they would not cut hay; In the near future I expect they will garden and attend domestic animals.

The greatest cause of annoyance among ranchers is occasioned, all agree, by bands of Indians wandering over the ranches without any commissariat, and an almost total absence of game. They undoubtedly kill cattle, occasionally although it is almost impossible to catch them in the act. I regret to report, however, that the hands of the Police are often tied by the culpable weakness of some of the ranchers, who, having caught Indians in the act, have been afraid to inform the police for fear that the friends of the marauders might retaliate, and only after months have elapsed has the information reached us.

I have already forwarded, for your consideration, resolutions and suggestions made by the High River branch of the Alberta Stock Association, and settlers south of Calgary, all of which I heartily endorse and respectfully submit to your favorable consideration.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

While the roads of this country are generally good enough for present purposes, and require only a little brushing in low places, there is an urgent necessity for

improvement in the bridges. The bridge over the Bow River, at Calgary, is a splendid job, also the bridge over the Elbow, near its mouth, at the same place. The Mission bridge at Calgary is a poor one, and the Battle River and Blind Man's River bridges on the trail between Calgary and Edmonton, are at present positively dangerous. I believe a small grant has been made by the Territorial Legislature for the Blind Man's bridge.

All over the country bridges are really required over the small streams, many of which are very dangerous in the spring, but the country which of all others requires speedy action in the matter of bridges is that south of Calgary and around Macleod and Lethbridge. In the spring it is impossible to get out of Macleod to a distance of more than eighteen miles on three sides, while to the north you cannot travel a mile without risking your life and outfit during high water, and loss of life is constantly occurring in consequence.

The following bridges are immediately required:—

Over the Belly, at Lethbridge,

Old Man, at Kipp,

do Macleod,

Willow Creek, at Macleod,

Belly, south of Macleod,

Kootenay River,

Pincher Creek, twice between Macleod and village of Pincher Creek,

High River,

Sheep Creek,

These bridges are positive necessities, and their absence not only endangers the lives and property of the inhabitants but are great hindrances to the efficient working of our patrol system, by involving delay and often loss of valuable Government property.

FERRIES.

The ferries in the north are well and cheaply run, in accordance with the Territorial Act, but in the Macleod district there are no licensed ferries, the people positively declining to run ferries for the rate allowed for tolls, and the rates charged are frequently exorbitant and the traveller is at the mercy of the owner of the ferry, who can and does cross him when he is ready, and at his own price.

Frequently when the ferry is most required the violence of the streams prohibits their use, and small boats of the most primitive sorts are the only means available, and traffic is actually stopped for several weeks.

TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.

The introduction of telephones will, I expect, at a very early date, greatly increase our efficiency, and effect an enormous saving in the wear and tear of men and horses. In the few places where we have them we find them a great boon, and we cannot understand how we got along without them.

Telephone wires should be extended on all the Government lines, and we are anxiously hoping for the speedy erection of the new Government Telegraph line, already recommended, from Calgary to Edmonton, from Calgary to the boundary and from Moose Jaw and Qu'Appelle station to Regina.

GAME.

The game is rapidly vanishing; in the north a few moose are still found, but elk have almost disappeared; bears are still killed in considerable numbers, and a few black-tailed deer have so far managed to escape the hunters. Antelope, a few years ago very numerous, are now scarce; the hard winter of 1886 destroyed great numbers of them, and the Indians are wiping out the remainder in and out of season. Prairie chickens are generally very scarce, owing, I think, to Indians and mean whites killing them out of season, and bad prairie fires in hatching time. There

are only six buffalo known to exist in the Territory, two old bulls at or near Wood Mountain and three females and one bull between the Red Deer and Battle rivers. Three bulls have been killed this summer, their heads selling for \$75 each. Trout are getting scarce for want of protection during spawning season, and the rapid increase of pike is driving this fish further and further into the head waters of the streams.

CROPS

Have been generally good all over; oats are everywhere an enormous crop; in some sections, notably Edmonton, Red Deer and Calgary, the samples are really wonderful, weighing 46 lbs. to the bushel. Wheat has generally been a good crop and uninjured by frost, but barley, owing to the vexatious embargo on home breweries is very little grown, although it would add greatly to the home comforts of the settler if they raised more of it for pig, cow and poultry feeding. Potatoes are generally a great crop, but are not sufficiently cultivated in the south-west. The settlers, in their anxiety to keep up the price, frequently over-reach themselves, and occasion potatoes to be imported from other parts of the Territory.

Vegetables are generally much neglected, except at Calgary and Regina, where a plentiful supply of every sort can be constantly obtained at a very moderate price.

SETTLERS.

On the whole, the settlers all over the Territories are doing remarkably well; certainly the industrious ones, who know how to work. Hail destroyed the crops on a narrow belt near Calgary, but with that exception failure of crops in any portion of the Territories is due generally to poor farming. I think the settlers are very well contented.

A good many new settlers are coming in, and many others who abandoned their farms in former years for want of markets are now returning, and the indications point to a large increase of immigration next year. Schools and churches are rapidly springing up, and the liberality of the Canadian Pacific Railway in affording cheap excursions east has enabled hundreds of young men to proceed there for wives, who will soon make up for the slackness of immigration. Many of the settlers are going into mixed farming, but the majority are, in my opinion, poor managers, and their homes could be made much more comfortable and happy by devoting more time to vegetable and flower gardens, by keeping more poultry, pigs and sheep. Many of them buy nearly everything at the store, which their farms and gardens could and should supply. Want of means and time are the excuses given generally, but want of method, application and misdirected energy are frequently the cause.

The Mormon settlement on Lees Creek, south of Macleod, has received considerable additions during the year, and they are making immense improvements, already supplying a very large proportion of the butter, eggs and vegetables used at Lethbridge. There are about 125 souls in the colony and it is expected to more than double next season, and they are preparing for a very large increase in arable land next year. They are, so far as progress and enterprise go, the very best settlers in our country, but any attempt to introduce the practice of polygamy under any guise must be promptly dealt with. They are, so far, if straight on this point, law abiding citizens. I have placed a detachment in the colony.

Having reported upon all the subjects which I consider interesting to you, I will especially call your attention to the extremely able manner in which Supt. Steele managed matters in the Kootenay District, B. C., and which, I think, will be found to have made a lasting impression on the Indians in that country, and I propose, with your permission, as soon as the Crow's Nest Pass is clear of snow next June, to send a patrol, as suggested by the Assistant Commissioner, into Kootenay for a few weeks. The satisfactory passage of "D" Division through that Pass into the North-West Territories in August last reflects the greatest credit on Assistant Commissioner Herchmer, Supt. Steele and all ranks of his command, and my inspection of that division a short time after their arrival at Macleod gave me the most intense satisfaction.

The reports attached will be found carefully and intelligently written, and contain a great deal of information, which I am sure will meet with your approval.

I think, Sir, in almost every way the efficiency of the Force you have placed under my command has greatly increased during the year; all ranks, as a rule, take pride in their profession and guard the reputation of the corps.

I have now only to report that from all the officers of my command, with one or two exceptions, I have received the most hearty support, and a determined and successful endeavor has generally been made by all ranks to carry out my instructions and wishes, as far as circumstances would permit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. W. HERCHMER,

Commissioner, N. W. M. P.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST
MOUNTED POLICE, 1888.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

CALGARY, N.W.T, 15th December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending 30th November.

During the past twelve months, I have visited nearly every portion of the Territories on tours of inspection to the various police posts, and consider that the country generally is in a prosperous condition.

In police matters, I have found everything most satisfactory.

The divisions smart and well drilled, both mounted and dismounted, and great care taken of all articles of Government property.

There has been very little crime, and that not of a very serious nature; little or no horse stealing, a form of crime very liable to take place in western countries. It is most difficult now, with our chain of outposts and constant patrolling, to get away from the country with stolen property.

A number of cases of horse stealing have been reported, which, on investigation, turned out to be merely strays.

The crops have been excellent, but there is, no doubt, a great want felt in the northern portion of the Territories—I refer more particularly to Battleford and Prince Albert—of an outlet for their surplus grain and produce. Home consumption is all they can depend on, and that is very limited at present; this naturally tends to retard progress and causes a certain amount of depression.

This will be rectified, in a great measure, next year, when the Regina and Long Lake Railroad reaches the south branch of the Saskatchewan.

The Indians generally have been very quiet and peaceable. I attribute this entirely to the constant supervision kept over the country.

I think that as the country settles up we will find it necessary to increase and extend our patrols. To do this in fairness to the efficiency of the force we want more men.

Our capabilities are taxed to the utmost now in furnishing outposts and detachments, without too much depleting the large centres.

The northern Indians are improving rapidly towards civilization, particularly the Crees, at Onion Lake. They are now in excellent houses, and have a great deal of fencing; the reserve has quite the appearance of a thriving settlement.

I noticed a most marked change since a previous visit to that place in July 1887.

These Indians also had excellent crops, both grain and roots.

I also consider that the half-breeds are in a much more satisfied condition than in the past; no doubt some require assistance again this year, but I strongly urge that it be in the form of work, except in the cases of widows unable to help themselves.

There are, no doubt, some men who have neither cattle or implements; this prevented them from taking advantage of the seed grain lent last spring.

Profitable work could be furnished by taking small lots of green cordwood in quantities of from one to five cords; those who have not animals to deliver the wood with could do the cutting.

Whatever assistance is given should certainly be under the supervision and at the direction of the officers commanding at Battleford and Prince Albert.

The force is well outfitted and supplied in every particular; the clothing is good. I should like to see a change in the issue of riding breeches. I think one pair could be dispensed with, and in its place issue a pair of tweed breeches. These would be most comfortable and serviceable for prairie work, of which there is so much. In fact the majority of men supply themselves voluntarily with this article.

The transport is in good condition. A few waggons will be required next year to replace some waggons which have been in use a great number of years.

The last pattern spring waggon requires some alterations; the brake should be hung from the reach, instead of from the box, by which way it shoves the box over on the bolsters, and reduces the power of itself. The king bolt is also too small and the hind spring too delicate.

The harness is in good order; a few sets are required in each division.

The saddles are standing well; the pattern supplied by Hutchins, of Winnipeg, is an excellent article.

Numnahs are generally required. I recommend that felt be supplied to each division, so that the division saddlers can make numnahs as wanted.

The carbines are commencing to deteriorate, the Winchester is not, in my opinion, a suitable weapon for our service; it is altogether too delicate for rough work.

The revolver is an excellent arm, and is generally in A 1 order. The force is improving very much in target practice, some excellent shooting has been made, with the carbine.

In revolver practice I think the ammunition is too strong, causing high shooting.

The physique of the force is magnificent—a fine lot of smart, strong young men.

There has been very little sickness generally.

I would like to see the artillery together, and formed into a division on the line of railway. Maple Creek would be about the most central. This division could do all its police duties, and more time could be given to artillery drill than at present.

The guns and harness are in good order, and well cared for.

A great improvement has taken place in barrack and stable accommodation.

The men have no reason to complain, as everything is being done for their comfort (except in the matter of furniture), and special pains paid to their messing.

Now that we have got such fine barracks, I think it about time that proper barrack furniture be supplied. We are still using wooden bed boards, trestles and tables. The army iron cots and table trestles could be furnished at a trifle more cost than lumber, and be better in every way—certainly cleaner, more healthy and neater looking. It is impossible to have a barrack room look smart with wooden furniture.

I may add that I was lately through the Indian industrial school at Battleford, and it struck me forcibly to see nice iron cots furnished to little Indian boys, when our men have to sleep on rough boards.

A telegraph line from Calgary to Edmonton, and one to Fort Macleod, would be most advantageous to the prevention of crime, and assist us very much.

I do not consider that there is adequate fire protection generally throughout the force. There is now a large amount invested in buildings, and fire appliances should be of the best. I would recommend frost-proof tanks at every place, sufficiently high to give the required pressure, these to be filled by windmills.

The roads and bridges in southern Alberta require looking to; in fact, you may say, nothing has been done in this respect. At times it is almost impossible to cross the streams, owing to high water or ice running. Still it is necessary to get over, and at great risk of life to man and horse.

The liquor law is not working at all satisfactorily, and is no doubt being evaded, and would be, even if there were five times as many police as there are. The law is unpopular. This accounts for the great difficulty we experience in connection with it. It is almost impossible, under the existing state of the law, to get a conviction.

Ranching prospects are very good. Last year was a good one for cattle and horses.

A very fine class of thoroughbred stallions is being imported, and in a year or so there will be magnificent horses in this country, as fine as any in the world.

I think a system of increased pay should be adopted for the officers, there is no doubt, very little chance of promotion.

Besides visiting the different portions of the territories, as already stated, I inspected "D" Division, in Kootenay, B. C., in February, and also brought that division out in July through the Crow's Nest Pass, the first time an armed force has crossed the Rocky Mountains, and most successfully performed.

I would recommend that a detachment consisting of one officer and twenty non-commissioned officers and constables be sent into Kootenay as soon as travelling is possible in the spring and remain there for about one month on patrol. This could be done without extra expense, using our own pack train and men as packers.

I think the presence of a party of our men would be beneficial, and keep up our touch with the Kootenay Indians, who are so far very friendly disposed towards us, and I think it would be advisable to keep them so.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. HERCHMER,

Assistant Commissioner N. W. M. P.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTING SUPERINTENDENT J. COTTON, 1888.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

REGINA, 17th December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for 1888.

In the months of January and February I commanded "C" Division, at Battleford. During this time there were, at intervals, reports to the effect that the Indians throughout the district were becoming unsettled. Rumors of different kinds were in circulation—the most serious being that runners from the southern Indians (the Blackfeet) had come north with a view of using every endeavor to unsettle the Crees.

Careful enquiry brought to light no evidence such as to justify me in the belief that any intercourse (beyond ordinary stragglers travelling about the country) between the southern and northern Indians had been kept up.

On the whole, my experience has been that the Indians in Battleford district are peacefully settled on their reserves, and this, I trust, in a permanent manner. I do not mean to say that the reminiscences of the Rebellion have entirely passed away. Among the younger spirits the nomadic feeling of unrest does, at times, show itself. This feeling is, however, becoming less apparent as years go by.

The Indian reserves in the vicinity of Battleford are as follows:—

Moosomin's Reserve	12	miles	N.W.
Stoney "	15	"	S.
Sweet Grass "	18	"	W.
Thunder Child "	18	"	N.W.
Red Pheasant "	25	"	S.
Poundmaker "	30	"	N.W.
Little Pine's "	35	"	N.W.

The most distant reserve being the one at Onion Lake, some hundred miles north-west of Battleford. At this last named reserve a police detachment is at all times maintained. This detachment is inspected by an officer of the Division every month, and, through the medium of these inspections, I have at all times had good reports of the service rendered the Indian Department by our detachment.

The other reserves were visited regularly by our patrols, such patrols always making careful enquiry as to the general state of the Indians and the nature of their employment. The substance of the information so gleaned was submitted to you in monthly and weekly reports. I virtually gave up command of "C" Division in March last, and have since that time been employed, almost without intermission, at the duties appertaining to the position of Inspecting Superintendent. As I commanded "C" Division for an exceedingly brief period during the present year, I do not think it would be judicious on my part to make any recommendations in this report which might be classed as those of a strictly divisional nature. Such recommendations should, I think, come from the officer who succeeded me in command, more particularly as this officer has remained at Battleford ever since. I might here ask leave to give expression to the keen regret I experienced in parting from the division which I commanded for many years; the efficiency of the division I have—and I trust with good reason—always been proud of. I have at all times had the

hearty support of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and I am satisfied that you will agree with me in saying that the services which this division has rendered, in the north as in the south, have reflected nothing but credit upon the Mounted Police Force.

RENEWALS AND REPAIRS AT BATTLEFORD.

In my last year's annual report I called attention to some repairs and renewals required on the buildings comprising the Battleford Post.

As the building appropriation for the entire force was not a large one, but \$5,000 of this appropriation could be set aside for Battleford. With a view of having this amount expended in a manner best calculated to be of practical benefit, I, during the summer, submitted for your approval a detailed report, which was finally confirmed and acted upon by the Department of Public Works. I am glad to say that experience has shown that the renewals and repairs so effected were, though naturally somewhat restricted, of a very judicious character. I may, I think, safely take for granted that a detailed report under this head will be supplied by Inspector Howe. I shall, therefore, content myself by saying that the division stationed at Battleford is now comfortably housed and that the stable accommodation is good. I think special mention should be made of the Battleford hospital. This building, which meets all the requirements demanded of it, has been carefully laid out and is well finished in every respect. I trust at some future date a verandah may be added. Such an addition would oft times prove a boon to convalescent patients. Dr. Aylen has always shown much interest in his hospital, the management and appearance of which reflects great credit on him.

The Battleford Post is supplied with a powerful hand-engine, a valuable acquisition, as tending to reduce the chances of loss by accidental fire.

In the months of May and June the Assistant Commissioner and myself comprised a Board of Survey at Calgary. The proceedings of the board contained a detailed report on stores and other articles in charge of the Quartermaster's department at that post. In the month of June I also inspected the detachment at Banff; some few changes in the personnel of the detachment were made, in accordance with your instructions.

In June I inspected "C" Division at Battleford. During my inspection I ordered the assembly of a quarterly board of officers. This was in order to bring about a careful stock-taking of all stores and Government property in the district, in order that the same might be formally handed over to Inspector Howe's charge, which was done. A report of my inspection I have furnished you with.

I do not consider it necessary to here give any recapitulation of this report; I shall merely add that I found the division in an excellent state of efficiency.

POST AT LETHBRIDGE AND MACLEOD.

Several times during the past season I have been called upon to make inspections of our posts at Lethbridge and Macleod. The Lethbridge Post is, comparatively speaking, a new one. I wish I could say that it had in the first place been well built.

We benefited to a great extent, however, by some very material improvements which were effected under the supervision of the Clerk of Public Works.

I would venture to remind you that Lethbridge has become a place of very considerable importance. In the first place, the population has largely increased within the year; then, again, the geographical position is a commanding one. Under our present patrol system the division stationed at Lethbridge may be regarded as a connecting link between the districts of Maple Creek on the east and Fort Macleod on the west. This in itself takes in a very important section of country, and one over which a constant and careful police surveillance must ever be maintained.

If, as I believe is in contemplation, a line of railway is constructed from Lethbridge southward into Montana our police duties will be greatly increased. In any case Lethbridge must always be the headquarters of a division; in the summer

months permanent outposts (camps) are established at different points. When these outpost detachments are absent from the head-quarters of their division the post at Lethbridge is large enough to meet all requirements, but during the winter months, when most of the detachments are called in, the barrack accommodation is decidedly limited. More store room is also needed; I would recommend that the attention of the Public Works Department be called to this. From my experience in the southern district, I am strongly of opinion that permanent outposts (barrack accommodation and stables) from Lethbridge should be built. This will effect a very considerable saving in the wear and tear of horse flesh; it will also further the efficiency of the detachments as well as the comfort of the non-commissioned officers and men comprising them. In this respect one step in the right direction has been taken; a good and substantial outpost has been built on the Milk River ridge. I am satisfied that the experience gained from the erection of such outposts will, during the coming winter, bear out and strengthen the recommendation I have just made.

WATER SUPPLY.

The question of a suitable water supply at Lethbridge is an important one. I fear the formation of the soil, together with the extremely high altitude of the post above the river bed, will render well-digging almost impossible.

The North-West Coal and Navigation Company pump by steam from the river below all water required for railway and other purposes. This water they bring up to the level of our post. I believe with a moderate outlay, doubtless embracing a rental to the North-West Coal and Navigation Company, that inexpensive water-pipes could be laid down and the company's system of water supply extended to the barracks. At present there is, practically speaking, no protection against fire.

FORT MACLEOD.

Fort Macleod, which is now the headquarters of two divisions, "D" and "H," should, if this state of affairs is to be continued, also receive additional barrack accommodation. At this post the stable accommodation has been added to; the new stable now in course of construction is being built of excellent lumber; the workmanship, as far as one can judge at present, is also good.

Fort Macleod, like Lethbridge (though not to as great an extent), is also lacking in water supply. This want, however, can be overcome, at little cost. A good supply of water is obtainable from what I believe to be an inexhaustible spring lying some 200 yards west of the post. Water from this spring could, with a wind-mill (water-pipes, of course, being laid down) be pumped to a tank or reservoir placed in the centre of the barrack square. By placing this tank at a height of some 75 feet. above the level of the ground good pressure would be obtainable in case of fire. From this source all buildings could, by pipes, be easily supplied with water. Macleod Post is fortunate in having a good chain of permanent outposts.

TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION.

I trust these outposts may, at an early date, be put in telephonic communication with the barracks. I would also recommend that the post at Medicine Hat be placed in telephonic communication with the town. This post is situated on the west side of the South Saskatchewan River, while the town is on the east side. By using the C. P. R. telegraph poles (which I am sure there would be no objection to) telephone instruments could be connected with small outlay. Telephones are also required to connect the town of Maple Creek with the police barracks at that place. The distance from point to point would be about three miles. In the case of Battleford, I might mention that the Government Telegraph Service has already established telephonic communication between the police barracks and the town.

INSPECTION OF "B" DIVISION.

In accordance with your instructions, I inspected "B" Division, under command of Superintendent E. W. Jarvis. My inspection took place when the headquarters were at Wood Mountain. As this is the only inspection of "B" Division which has taken place during the summer season, and as I am aware that you were unable to visit the post yourself, I shall here submit a somewhat detailed report.

BUILDINGS.

With regard to the buildings comprising the post at Wood Mountain, attached herewith will be found a general plan (not printed), with explanatory notes shown thereon. On this plan is shown *in red*, a proposed barrack room and proposed additional stable, both of which are, I think, necessary, and could be erected at small cost.

Building No. 1 was built on contract let to Mr. McCrear; cost, \$1,100, the only extras being the storm windows supplied. I am informed, by your orders. This building is an excellent one; it is used for officer's quarters and offices, the size being 50 ft. by 18 ft., one storey, 8 ft. high, with kitchen 14 ft. by 10 ft. The kitchen was not on contract; it was built by the division carpenter. To save wear and tear, I think this kitchen should be painted with as little delay as possible, and would recommend that authority be given Superintendent Jarvis to do so.

The whole building is frame, sided outside, and tar-paper sealed inside; roof, tar-paper and shingles; it has two galvanized iron chimneys. It also has a good cellar 6 ft. by 8 ft. I attach herewith separate ground plan of this building, scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to a foot.

Buildings Nos 2 and 3 on general plan were built by contract let to Mr. McDonald. They are both under the same roof, log buildings, well mudded; roof, mud and hay; both buildings floored.

No. 2 is 31 ft. by 18 ft. No. 3, 18 ft by 18 ft.

No. 2 was originally built for Quartermaster's store, but I found it being used as troop mess and saddle-room.

No. 3 was originally built as hospital and drug store, now being used as Sergeants mess.

Building No. 4 on general plan is of same construction as Nos. 2 and 3. Its size is 20 ft. by 18 ft. It was intended originally for a blacksmith's shop, but was used during the past season as a cook-house. Each building has a galvanized iron chimney. The cost of the three buildings \$860—a reasonable price.

Building No. 5 is a stable, 50 ft. by 16 ft., 8 ft. high; was built by contract let to Mr. Goudry; cost \$400. It is built of logs; is well mudded; pole roof, covered with hay and earth; stalls for eight horses. It has a small partition in one end, making a room 8 ft. by 16 ft., which is now being used as troop store, but is much too small for the purpose.

Building Nos. 8, 9 and 10 (see general plan) collectively comprise large bank stable, of which I attach herewith separate plan. This bank stable was built by contract let to Mr. McDonald. It is 200 ft. by 16 ft., 10 ft. high at back, 8 ft. high in front; excavation at back; back and ends lined with logs outside of posts; front filled in with logs between posts; roof, poles, hay and earth. It has six double doors and eighteen windows. On top of stable three good trap-doors are let in.

Hay Corral No. 11 (on general plan) adjoins the stable. Inside of the stable is a good well, 4 ft. square, 14 ft. deep, well cribbed; the supply of water is 4 ft.

Building No. 7 (on general plan) is a latrine 5 ft. by 4 ft.; was built by division carpenter; lumber supplied by Quartermaster.

With regard to my recommendation as to new buildings required:—

1st. With regard to No. 6 (see general plan). This is a proposed barrack room 94 ft. by 20 ft., to be divided into three, that is two partitions. Building could be of logs, built in same manner as buildings 2, 3 and 4, already described. The cost I estimate would be about \$1,200. The men could mess in these barrack rooms.

2nd. A cook-house (not shown on sketch) 20 ft. by 12 ft.; is required; this building to be of the same construction as proposed barrack room and to be connected therewith by passage.

3rd. An additional new stable is also required (see No. 12 on general plan). The proposed stable should be 60 ft. by 16 ft., to be of same construction as bank stables.

4th. A good well in barrack square is urgently required. It is reasonable to presume that a good supply of water could be obtained at a depth of 24 ft. I might here note that the present supply of drinking water has to be obtained from a spring situated some 500 yards south-east of post, while water for washing purposes is obtained from a creek some 300 yards north-west.

I might mention that the present post is situated some 250 yards east of the old site. It is on good high ground and well located. As to the old post, the only buildings remaining are officers' quarters, blacksmith's shop and Quarter-master's store. All these buildings are now in the last stage of decay and only fit for firewood.

Out of the stable appropriation for Wood Mountain district \$210 was paid for Long Bank stable, also \$40 for purchase of ranche building from the Home Land and Cattle Company. This building is situated seven miles west of present post. The expenditures of stable appropriation above alluded to leave a balance of \$250 for the purpose of building five patrol stables at different points, suggested as follows say, one at McDonald's Creek, 32 miles west of post; one at White Mud River, 65 miles west of post; one about 40 miles east of Willow Bunch, on patrol line through Dirt Hills; one near Buffalo Coulee, on same patrol line further east, say 120 miles east of Wood Mountain post; one about 40 miles west of Wood End, which is Inspector McGibbon's headquarters. Superintendent. Jarvis assures me that these patrol stables could be built for \$50 each.

HAY.

I find Superintendent. Jarvis had authority to purchase on contract 75 tons of hay for use at Wood Mountain, and 25 tons for Willow Bunch. The contracts at Wood Mountain were let to S. Briggs, P. Bonneau, jr., and A. Goudry, each man getting 25 tons at \$10.50 per ton. At Willow Bunch N. Lacerte got contract for 40 tons at \$9.40 per ton.

I believe the best hay procurable has been obtained at both places. The horses eat the hay freely, and like it. I ordered more poles to be put on the stack at Wood Mountain, and gave instructions as to the construction of the stack at Willow Bunch, which work was being proceeded with as I passed that place.

On the 1st November the total quantity of hay on hand at both places was about 80 tons.

RATIONING OF OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

During the past season the rationing of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men at Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch was done by contract, the contract being let to Mr. Farrill.

While at Wood Mountain I visited the division at meal hours and carefully inspected the rations supplied. There was abundance of everything, and all of good quality. No man had the slightest complaint to make, and I am quite satisfied that during the term mentioned the division was well fed. I believe this plan of rationing the men on outpost duty is a good one, and I believe it also to be economical. In saying this I, of course, make allowance for cost of transport, were rations supplied in the ordinary way. Then, again, feeding a division by contract largely reduces the number of employed men, and by so doing increases its efficiency, every non-commissioned officer and man being available for prairie work.

WILLOW BUNCH DETACHMENT FOR WINTER.

The detachment at Willow Bunch during the coming winter are boarded by Mr.

J. Legaré, at a cost of \$1 per day for each man and horse. Legaré supplies everything for the men and stabling for the horses. Police supply hay and oats.

KIT INSPECTION.

While at Wood Mountain I held kit inspection, and was much pleased with the result. With the exception of a very few trifling complaints, which Superintendent Jarvis will bring to your notice, the men's kits were in excellent condition.

MUSTER OF HORSES.

I mustered and inspected the horses of the division and found them in good order.

PATROLLING AND GENERAL DUTY.

I would call your attention to Superintendent Jarvis' patrol map. I believe his district to have been thoroughly well patrolled; furthermore that the duty devolving upon Superintendent Jarvis and his command has in my opinion been performed in a manner which reflects great credit on the Force.

I was much pleased with the appearance of the non-commissioned officers and men, and am satisfied the division is in a very efficient state.

I trust next season that some suitable allowance may be made for the maintenance of the officers' mess.

ARTILLERY BRANCH.

With regard to the artillery branch, our armament consist of 9-pounder and 7-pounder mountain guns. I last year pointed out that the 9-pounder M. L. R. guns, though a suitable arm for ordinary field batteries are certainly not what we require. In the first place, any division to which 9-pounder guns were attached would require to be largely augmented in horses. One of these guns in travelling any distance requires six horses and harness. We are without ammunition waggons, which on active service would have to be supplied. For this purpose I have no doubt we could improvise some of our heavy waggons. For each waggon a four-horse team would be necessary. The 9-pounder guns weigh 8 cwt. (English standard).

They could not be moved as rapidly as would be required were an attempt made to have them act in unison with a purely cavalry force. The Royal Horse Artillery gun of the same calibre is lighter than those we have. Even the Royal Horse Artillery gun is heavier than we require. We would never need so formidable an arm in Indian warfare. With a much lighter gun our artillery branch would attain all the efficiency and power desirable. I would recommend that a Nordenfeldt Machine Gun, with galloping carriage, be attached to each division. Of course, what I have said of the 9-pounder M. L. R. guns applies to the difficulties arising in their transport. I have no doubt that in some cases they might be found useful about our posts.

Now, with regard to the 7 pounder mountain guns, it must be conceded that, as mountain guns we will never require to use them. In all we have six 7-pounder guns; two of them are of the latest pattern (steel) and are furnished with wrought iron carriage and limbers of the field-gun pattern, with side-arms complete. These two guns are thus thoroughly serviceable. The remaining four 7-pounder guns (bronze) are of much older pattern, and came to this country originally on the Red River expedition. The carriages and limbers appertaining to these bronze guns are all absolutely unserviceable; these carriages and limbers were manufactured in this country some years ago from the limited material then at hand. Unless they are to be entirely set aside, it will be necessary to furnish new carriages and limbers; no part of the old ones are of the slightest use. If it is considered advisable to expend any money in mounting these guns on suitable carriages, one of the two following plans must be adopted:—

First. The purchase of wrought iron carriages and limbers, with side-arms complete, from the Imperial authorities in England, or

Secondly. The manufacture in this country of suitable wooden carriages and limbers.

Taking into consideration the fact that the purchase of wrought iron carriages and limbers would entail an expense of something like \$2,000, I believe the second plan proposed would, on the whole, be the better.

If neither of those suggestions are acted on, I would recommend that the 7-pounder bronze guns be sent to head quarters and turned into store.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

I have again to bear testimony to the excellence of the different articles of kit supplied to the non-commissioned officers and men. After the discarding of the blue cavalry cloak, previously supplied from England, some difficulty was experienced in replacing it by a serviceable grey one. This difficulty has now, I hope, been overcome. Our present sealed pattern grey cloak represents, I believe, a serviceable article. I make the following quotation from my annual report of last year. It still applies with equal force: For years I have been in favour of discarding helmets and forage caps. To my mind both furnish wretched head-dress. I think the forage caps may be replaced by large soft felt hats. Such a hat is in general use by the United States troops serving in the west.

Our underclothing is excellent, though the socks are decidedly longer than they need be, particularly when it is borne in mind that they are worn with riding-breeches.

It appears to me the day has arrived when anything in the shape of a red coat for prairie work should be discarded. I am in sympathy with the recommendations made last year by Superintendent Jarvis, and I hope a prairie suit may yet be issued to us. Such suit should be of a neutral color, made of material which is commonly known as "velveteen cord," and consisting of riding-breeches and loose coat with pockets—the old-fashioned Norfolk jacket is, I think, the most suitable pattern. The cost of such a suit as I have roughly described could, as I notice Superintendent Jarvis recommends, easily be defrayed by dispensing with some of the articles of kit now issued.

BEDS FOR BARRACK ROOMS.

I would call your attention to the fact that the supply of iron beds, latest Imperial folding pattern, are required for all barrack rooms. The ordinary boards and trestles furnish the men with a wretched substitute for a bed, and, at best, present a sorry appearance in the barrack room.

WINCHESTER CARBINES.

I am of opinion that the Winchester carbines with which the force is armed are not well suited to our wants.

RIFLE SHOOTING THROUGHOUT THE FORCE.

Rifle shooting throughout the force has become a favorite pastime. In many of the Divisions capital rifle associations have been formed. It is, I think, impossible to over-estimate the good results arising therefrom. Unless some interest is taken in rifle shooting but little good arises from the annual practice. I would recommend that the purchase of ammunition on re-payment be reduced; such a step would encourage rifle practice, and is well calculated to make the younger members of the Force expert in the use of the rifle.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The present prohibitory clauses in the North-West Territories Act have, during the past year, been largely discussed throughout the Territories. Such discussions have taken place in the public press and at many public meetings. As the subject has, during the recent session of the Legislative Assembly, been discussed in detail by the representatives of the different electoral divisions, it is, I think, safe to presume that the Government has thus been placed in possession of the different views entertained throughout the territorial electoral divisions.

The large number of appeal cases—that is, appeals made from magistrates to Supreme Court—has, I think, brought out many points worthy of consideration, with a view of bringing about some desirable amendments in the Act.

Take this point for instance: One of the learned judges before whom appeals were heard holds that any one bringing in liquor under the Lieutenant-Governor's permit may transfer such liquor to other residents of the Territories who are not themselves in possession of permits; and further, that people so receiving liquor are not liable to punishment by fine or imprisonment.

My last desire is to criticise in the slightest degree the legality of such judgment. I may, however, add that if this is the correct reading of the Act it will hereafter certainly handicap the police in their efforts to suppress illegal liquor traffic.

AMENDMENT TO NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES ACT.

During the past year the North-West Territories Act has been so amended as to allow of the seizure and confiscation of any waggons or vehicles in which liquor is captured. In the southern portion of the Territories this amendment has been found to clash somewhat with the conditions of the Customs Act. I trust the conditions of the North-West Territories and Customs Acts may hereafter be clearly defined, this in such a manner as to define clearly under which Act each seizure, as it is made, should be dealt with.

POLICE ACT.

The clause in the North-West Mounted Police Act under which deserters are tried and punished requires amendment. If such an amendment is made I trust it will admit of deserters arrested in any portion of the Dominion being brought back to the Territories for trial, if such action is considered advisable by the Commissioner.

CROPS.

In every portion of the Territories through which I have travelled I have heard good reports of this season's crops. Never in the history of the Territories has so much grain been produced; there can be no doubt whatsoever that this has given a new and increased impetus to the farming industry.

RANCHING.

In the southern portion of the Territories, where the ranching industry is extensively carried on, this year's reports are most favorable, and I am satisfied that when the spring "round-up" takes place, the results arising therefrom will be of such a character that favorable comment will be made on the capabilities of the Territories as a ranching country. I might also note that this year a very considerable quantity of grain has been grown in southern Alberta. I mention this, as in some quarters an idea appears to prevail that this portion of the Territories is not capable of producing grain.

During your absence on duty from headquarters I, as a general rule, remained in command. I have always received every assistance and support from the officers and non-commissioned officers, for which I wish to place on record my thanks and sense of appreciation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN COTTON,

Inspecting Superintendent.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. H. McILLREE, "E" DIVISION, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1888.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

CALGARY, 14th December, 1888.

SIR,—I beg to forward for your consideration my annual report for the twelve months ended 30th November, 1888.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT

I consider to be good. The past season has been a favorable one for agricultural pursuits, as well as for ranching interests. This section has been free from any causes calculated to retard the growth and welfare of the country and its inhabitants.

There has not been any large amount of immigration during the past season; still there has been a reasonable amount, and, as far as I can learn, of a desirable class of settlers. The town of Calgary continues to steadily grow, and during the past season some fine buildings have been erected and others are now in course of construction.

Anthracite, which grew very rapidly, and promised to be a large place, suddenly collapsed by the shutting down of the anthracite coal mines located there, and is now nearly deserted. I believe, however, that these mines will eventually be re-opened, when prosperity will return to Anthracite.

At Banff there have been considerable changes during the past year. The Canadian Pacific Railway moved their station about a couple of miles further west, and the old station is now deserted, everyone having moved up to the townsite. The new Canadian Pacific Railway Hotel was opened early in the season, and a great many people have visited the Park, both for pleasure and seeking health.

Canmore, the end of a division, has a population nearly all composed of employées of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Gleichen, also the end of a division, is slowly making its way, a few buildings having been erected during the past year, amongst them an hotel, which was badly needed.

At a point near the trail from Blackfoot Crossing to Macleod a new colony has been started. The settlement is called "Queenstown," and is under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific Colonization Corporation, who have colonization, grazing and coal interests in the immediate vicinity. It is in its infancy as yet.

The Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company, of which Sir John Lester-Kaye is manager, have started farms at the following points in this district: Bantry, Namaka and Langdon. Extensive buildings are being erected and early next spring large tracts of land are to be broken and put under crop and the farms stocked with horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. Calgary is the distributing point for the northern country, and a large quantity of freight is carried by trail. A cheese factory has been started about twenty miles from Calgary up the Elbow River, and I hear the product of this factory very highly spoken of.

The Eau Claire Company have a saw mill at Calgary and turn out a large quantity of lumber.

Major Walker has a saw mill at Kananaskis and there is a small mill on Sheep Creek.

Taking everything into consideration, I consider the general condition of this section to be highly prosperous. I left here in November, 1883, and returned in the same month of 1887. In these four years there have been remarkable developments. Where the country had been a bare waste it is now settled up, and on every side there appear good farm houses, miles upon miles of fencing and numerous little settlements, with school house, church, etc.

CRIME.

There has been an absence of serious crime in this district during the past twelve months. There has not been a single case of homicide. There have been very few cases of assault with murderous weapons. Most cases have been for infractions of liquor laws and larceny, principally of horses. There have been a good many horses reported missing but not many well founded cases of stealing. The past season was a bad one for flies, with some very severe hail storms, and many horses reported as being stolen simply strayed and were eventually recovered, either by the police or their owners.

Early in the season several complaints were made by settlers of losing a single horse, and if they advertised, offering a reward, the missing animal usually turned up promptly. This kind of thing looked suspicious and was hard to bring home to anyone.

But few cases of cattle killing have been reported. I am quite aware that there is a certain amount of it goes on, but in any cattle district, particularly where large numbers of Indians have their reserves, there will always be a few cattle killed. The settlers do not always report when they lose stock in this way, as many of them have the idea that if they lay information against an Indian and get him punished, other Indians will kill more of their cattle by way of retaliation.

I am of opinion, however, that taking into consideration the number of Indians in this section and the vast tract of country over which stock range there is very little cattle killing.

Settlers complain that during their absence from home their houses are broken into and money and portable articles stolen. Frequent patrolling has put a stop in a great measure, to this, and lately I have had no complaints of this kind. Bearing in mind, however, the large floating population that there always is in a new country like this, it is a matter of congratulation that there is so little crime of a serious nature to report.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

During the past year this section has been thoroughly patrolled.

For the winter months small patrols were sent out principally to visit south of here. The outpost near Stimson's ranche patrolled High River country.

From Gleichen, patrols visited the two reserves frequently, and the Rosebud country once a week.

Detachment at Morley visited every one in that section of the country, and there were two men stationed at Scarlett's, 40 miles north on the Edmonton trail.

On the 23rd May Inspector Wattam left here with a party to reinforce the Gleichen detachment, making a strong patrol of twenty-five men. Mr. Wattam very efficiently performed the duties entrusted to him.

The reserves were visited daily, Indian horses mustered and examined at intervals, branded stock taken charge of, and that section thoroughly patrolled on both sides of the river, up north as far as the Rosebud and south to the Little Bow, and up to the mouth of High River, and east and west along the Canadian Pacific Railway, as far as circumstances necessitated. This patrol remained out until some time after the Indians' payments on the Blackfoot Reserve, when the extra men and horses were brought in and the detachment at Gleichen was reduced to its winter strength.

Small patrols were constantly sent out in different directions, down the Bow River to mouth of High River, along Sheep Creek and the Elbow River, up the Bow River and to Beaver Dam on the north and Jumping Pond on the south.

I increased the detachment for a while at Morley. It takes but a short time to write what patrols have been sent out, but it represents a lot of work done by members of the division, and well done, as I am led to believe by the testimony of many settlers.

The following are the present outposts:—Gleichen, Stimson's, on middle fork of High River; Scarletts, 40 miles north on Edmonton trail; Morley, Canmore, Banff and Laggan. It is proposed to establish at once small detachments at the Industrial School, mouth of High River, another at some point up on Sheep Creek and a third on the Sarcee Reserve.

As soon as the Mines re-open at Anthracite a strong detachment will be required there. If mines are developed at Cochrane men will also require to be stationed there.

In view of the large amount of travel between here and Macleod, I would recommend the establishment of a post at Mosquito Creek; parties are constantly meeting there, and I think it would be preferable to have buildings of our own with a good stable. That section of the country requires to be patrolled more than it has been in the past, there being several large cattle ranches on Mosquito Creek and the Little Bow.

At present, besides the work done by the permanent outposts a patrol goes out from here weekly to the Industrial School and mouth of High River, and once a fortnight to Beaver Dam. Outside of these, special parties are sent out, as occasion requires, to Sheep Creek, up the Elbow River, etc., so that no part of the country remains long unvisited.

The total distance travelled by the horses of this division during the year was 121,179 miles.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT

Has consisted, of the most part, in keeping Indians on their reserves and attending the annual payments.

Indians are continually straying off their reserves to hang about Calgary. By the request of the Indian Department these stragglers are sent back to their reserves if they have not a pass from their agent. All the money for Indian payments in this section was sent to my care. At Gleichen Inspector Wattam took charge of the money on its arrival and attended payments at Blackfoot Reserve for four days with a party of one non-commissioned officer and six men. Inspector Snyder took over money here from the express office for the Sarcee payments and took money to reserve and attended payments with a party of one non-commissioned officer and four men. Money for payments of Indians in Edmonton district was also sent here to my care, and on the 10th September this money was sent from here under an escort as far as the crossing of Red Deer River, where a party from "G" Division took it over.

Mr. Cornish, agent at Sarcee Reserve, was sent last month with a team, teamster and my interpreter to the detachment at middle fork of High River, where he was furnished with saddle horses to proceed to the spot where a Stoney Indian had been wounded by some Indians talking the Blackfoot language. I have on several occasions had to send a party to the Industrial School at the request of Rev. Father Claude, to remove Indians who were camping there and making themselves obnoxious by trying to get the Indian children to leave the school.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

I have not been called upon to render any special assistance to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the only railroad in this section during the past twelve months. There have been no strikes or disturbances of any kind.

 DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, ETC.

Early last spring drill was commenced at this post and continued until the number of men away on patrol and other duties left the strength in barracks so small that drill was not practicable. Everyone, however, in barracks during the time drill was carried on, underwent a course of both mounted and dismounted drill, and the non-commissioned officers a course of sword exercise.

I regret that I have not been able to put the division through a course of target practice. The chief difficulty here is the want of a range. There is no place available close to the barracks, and some range will have to be selected and acquired for our own use.

At Maple Creek, where I was stationed last, the range was directly behind the barracks and the men did plenty of independent practice, and there was hardly a man in the division that was not a fair shot at least. Here men have no opportunity to practice. Most of the men of the division have done their revolver practice for the year.

The Winchester ammunition in store here is good. I consider the revolver cartridge too heavy as to charge. I think for all work the old issue cartridge is much superior. I never saw anyone but made better shooting with it than with the new cartridge, and it is just as effective at the ranges at which a revolver is generally used for the purpose of killing.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the Division is good, the men being mostly young, strong fellows, who can stand any amount of riding, hard work, and hardships of all kinds. Members of the force are not now called upon to undergo so many hardships as those who served in the earlier days; still, when called upon, men serving at the present time can stand any work or weather. I have noticed many young men on joining the Force, who did not look particularly strong, to fill out and harden, and develop into splendid specimens of manhood. The average height of members of this division is 5 ft. 9½ in.; the average chest measurement is 37½ in., and the average weight is 158 lbs. I have compiled these measurements from descriptive roll of each man, taken when he enlisted. In many cases chest measurements have increased.

RECRUITS.

A few men offering themselves for enlistment in the force have been engaged, some of whom have been retained here, and others sent to headquarters. Some few have been rejected, owing to physical causes, others as not coming up to the standard height required. No large number offer themselves for enlistment at this point.

HEALTH.

The general health of the division has been good. Owing to men having to live in the old barrack rooms, and for want of sufficient room, being too crowded during the winter months, there were numerous instances of minor disorders. This will, I trust, in a great measure cease when the new barracks are completed, when the rooms occupied will be lofty and well ventilated. The principal disorders are diarrhœa, headache, and various functional disturbances, due, I think, in a great measure, to the sudden changes of temperature experienced in this section. Some few men suffer from rheumatism, and there have been a couple of cases of fever. I am glad to report that there has been a very large decrease in preventible diseases. Accidents, such as kicks from horses, horses falling with their riders, help to swell the sick list, but, taking into consideration the immense amount of riding done in the course of a year and the constant handling of horses, the number of men injured is very small, and in no case has any very serious injury been sustained, which, I consider, reflects creditably on the carefulness of the men and the docility of the horses.

I regret to have to record that one death occurred during the past year.

Sergeant Taylor, an experienced athlete, was practising on the bar, when, by some means, he lost his hold, and falling, injured his spinal column, dying in the hospital some weeks afterwards. His death was a matter of universal regret, not only to his comrades in this division but to the force in general, he being especially esteemed by all who knew him. At the present moment there is not a member of the division in hospital, the only inmate being a young fellow of "D" Division, who was sent in here off patrol suffering from a severe case of inflammatory rheumatism. In connection with the general subject of health, I would beg to refer to Banff. There is no doubt that the baths there are most beneficial in some forms of disease, and I would respectfully suggest that a building, with a few rooms, be built at a suitable locality at Banff, close to the hot springs, where members of the force could stop free of charge to undergo treatment. A man could be put in charge of the building and to attend to the sick men, and some arrangement could, I think, be made with one of the hotels to board the men reasonably, by turning in their rations on account. At present the rates are so high at the hotels that but few men can afford to take advantage of the baths. I would also suggest that bathing in the basin and cave, which are under the control of the Government, be free to members of the force. At present we are charged the same rates as the general public

RATIONS AND LIGHT.

The rations supplied by the contractors are good, with the exception of the ground coffee, which is poor. I have had no complaints concerning any other article of rations. The coal oil is inferior. The contractors state it is the standard called for by contract, best Canadian coal oil, but it has decidedly poor illuminating power. I believe it is the intention to light the new barracks by electricity.

KITS, CLOTHING, ETC.

The members of the division are fully equipped in the matter of clothing; the only articles being short are sheets and winter overcoats.

Owing to scarcity of buffalo robes, some other material must be substituted for winter overcoats. I received some long cow-skin coats last winter, but the dyeing of the skins appears to rot them and they quickly tear and are useless. A late issue of buffalo coats has now put this division in good shape for winter patrolling. The grey overcoats now issued are not nearly as serviceable as the old blue pattern. They are not water-proof, and are cumbersome for men to carry on their saddles when on patrol in spring, summer and fall, and are a terrible weight when soaked with rain. I would suggest the issue of a water-proof, or "slicker," as called in this country, for use of men on patrol. If too expensive to be issued generally, enough might be furnished each division to issue on loan to men during patrol work. They are easy to carry on the saddle and warm enough for the time of year during which they would be used. Many men complain of the socks as being too heavy for summer wear. I think a lighter quality might, with advantage, be supplied for wear in hot weather, it being left to the man's discretion what quality he draws. The riding breeches give satisfaction. Tunics and serges are up to standard. In a man's five years' service he is issued two helmets and one fur cap. I consider that one helmet will last a man well for his term of service, and that he requires two fur caps. Many men, I know, have to buy a second fur cap. The prices of the helmet and fur cap are the same.

ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

The division is fully equipped with the '76 pattern Winchester carbine and the new Enfield revolver. Many of the carbines are the worse for wear, having seen a good deal of service. Most of them require the barrels to be re-browned, the barrels being bright on the outside and difficult, of course, in that state, to keep free

from rust. Some few of the barrels inside are honeycombed and worn, thus interfering materially with the accuracy of the shooting. There have been several cases of the stocks breaking at the small by horses falling. If it is the intention to retain this pattern carbine as the arm of the force there are quite a few now in use that should be replaced by new ones. The revolvers are all comparatively new and mostly in a state of repair. As I remarked in another place, the revolver ammunition is too powerful, and I much prefer the old issue. The charge of powder is so strong that it is difficult to hold the revolver steady. Aim has to be taken so much below the object aimed at that shooting is almost universally high. In watching a man shoot it will be seen that the muzzle of the revolver is thrown up very much at each discharge. A few men make good shooting, but many do not who would make fair scores with the old cartridge. A few lighter revolvers, of smaller calibre, have been issued for use of men on train duty.

I have no artillery in my division or artillery stores of any kind. There are stored here a number of Enfield rifles, a few revolvers and some ammunition belonging to the Militia Department.

DESERTIONS.

During the past year there have been four desertions from this division, all of them being men of very indifferent character. Constable Wilson, who was enlisted here, and had only served a few months, was caterer and cook for the mens' mess, and decamped with some of the mess funds.

Constable Dennis, who had just been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labor for some serious breaches of discipline, escaped from the provost guard whilst the greater part of men in barracks were absent at Sergeant Taylor's funeral. Constable Sherman, a decidedly bad character, deserted from Banff, and Constable Lines deserted on 12th November whilst a patient in hospital. One man who deserted from this post over a year ago gave himself up the beginning of last month, and is now undergoing a term of imprisonment.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

The number of men having accounts at the Savings Bank is twenty-one, and the total amount deposited by them during the year was \$2,078.11.

INSPECTION OF DIVISION.

The division at headquarters, Calgary, has been inspected on several occasions by yourself, and also by the Assistant Commissioner, who, when in barracks, makes a weekly inspection every Saturday. You have also visited and inspected detachments at Banff, High River and Scarlett's. The detachment at Banff is inspected once a month by myself, the detachment at High River is inspected once every six weeks by an officer, and that at Gleichen once a week. The smaller detachments are inspected less frequently. In addition to kit inspection, that of arms and accoutrements are held at stated intervals. Horses are inspected once a week to examine shoeing, and that they are correctly numbered and branded. Horses on herd are visited twice a week by the staff veterinary sergeant, who examines them carefully and reports as to their condition.

HORSES.

The horses of the division are for the most part of a high class, young and in good order. I have orders to sell two at a fixed price which are not up to standard of work required, and there are a few others that will likely be recommended to be cast in spring. During the year four horses have died or been destroyed from accidental causes. A horse on detachment at Banff dislocated his shoulder and had to be destroyed. A team ran away at this post, the bit breaking in one of the horses'

mouths, and before they could be stopped they ran over a pile of wood and one broke his leg and had to be destroyed. A horse transferred to Maple Creek died from injuries received, I believe, in crowding through the gate of a corral ; and the fourth, a remount, broke the bone of one of his fore arms in a very singular manner, and of course had to be destroyed. There has not been a single case of death from natural causes. Seven horses were cast and sold at public auction, and brought good prices. Twelve were transferred to other divisions and thirty new horses were received in the division. The remounts purchased and posted to this division have turned out well. They were mostly very poor in condition when bought, but have filled out and improved wonderfully. They range from fifteen hands upwards, appear most of them to have good, sound constitutions, were easy to break and are wonderfully free from vice. Most of them were out on patrol work the greater part of the summer. There are always a certain number of horses on the sick list suffering from sprains and other minor disorders, and in every case where a horse gets run down in condition from any cause, after some extra feeding in stables he is turned out to run at herd until he recovers his strength. At present there is some slight epidemic running through the stables ; every horse nearly is coughing, but the veterinary staff sergeant is watching them closely and does not apprehend that it will be anything serious. Horses in stables are exercised every day that the weather permits. From the attached mileage return some idea can be formed of the amount of work done and the distances travelled by the horses of the division. Some few have been running out at herd the greater part of the year and will be all ready for work when required. In connection with the horses, I would beg to refer to the shoeing. I consider the shoes furnished to be too heavy and the shoeing nails too long and heavy. The class of horses we now get bred in the country have, for the most part, small feet, and require light shoes and nails.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

There are at present seventy-two saddles in use. Of these many are very old, some having been in use since about 1880. These are, with the exception of half a dozen, single cinch saddles. The trees of most of them are good, but leather parts are in many instances much worn and constant repairs are necessary. A great many of them also require re-lining with sheepskin. The saddler major inspected all saddlery and harness a short time ago. The Whitman bit is used for saddle horses entirely. Of heavy harness, all except one set of wheel and lead is old. Several new sets will be required for use for next season's work. A couple of light sets of harness were furnished during past year, suitable for light work and one set single harness. One set heavy wheel harness, lost from here in 1885, was recovered. Owing to there not being a suitable harness room at this post, it is not possible during the winter months to keep saddles and harness as clean as they should be, as the rooms used for these purposes are in the stables, where fires cannot be lighted. As I have lately been able to move the men out of one of the old barrack rooms, I am fitting this vacated room up to keep saddles and harness in, and they will be better cared for in consequence.

TRANSPORT.

Transport of this division is mostly in a good state of repair. Nearly all the lumber waggons have been in use for many years, and are, in consequence, worn in many parts and often require repair. Two or three new lumber waggons are required for use in this division.

Of light transport I have at present a fair supply, both as regards quantity and quality. So many small patrols go out during a great part of the year that a good supply of light transport is a necessity. The light patrol waggons supplied this year appear to be very good, as far as I am able to judge. They run easily, are comfortable to travel in and the material and workmanship appear to be good. The

brakes have had to be changed, as they were not suitable for this country. Both the double and single buckboards supplied to this post the past year appear to be good and suitable to our work.

FORAGE.

The past season was a very favorable one for the hay crop, and in consequence the price of hay was not as high as the previous year. More care has been exercised in receiving the hay, and by your instructions stacks had to be built of certain dimensions. It appears almost an impossibility to get the contractors to build the stacks as they are ordered to do, but by constant supervision the stacks have been fairly built. The hay was taken over this year by measurement, the stacks being measured thirty days after completion. Every load brought in was examined. If good it was put in stacks; if bad rejected. The hay received is of good quality and the season was good for curing and stacking. At Gleichen hay is delivered as required. At High River and Banff it is put up in stacks and measured.

Oats are supplied monthly by the contractor; some supplied are received from Manitoba, but the greater part is grain grown in this section. The oats have to be up to standard weight, well filled and free from foreign seeds and dirt. They are supplied in bags. I supply all the detachments, except a couple of the smaller ones, with oats from here, as I find it much cheaper to do so than buy locally. A certain quantity of barley is fed to the horses during the winter months, being boiled and fed hot twice a week. A few carrots are also given the horses.

STABLES.

The stables have been much improved during the past year. In the saddle horse stable the floor was laid with planks, which had been down for some years and being saturated with urine smelt badly and were full of holes and depressions. The whole of this planking, with the exception of the middle aisle, was torn up and the under surface thoroughly scraped and all refuse thrown out. Dry sand was laid down when under-surface was quite dry and the upper half of the stalls was cobbled and the lower half planked. All the mangers and feed-boxes were torn out and replaced, the hay-racks being made much shallower than the old ones. New swing bars were put in and hung with chains, and the whole stable re-mudded and thoroughly whitewashed. The stable is now clean and sweet, and its appearance is much improved. I think it will be found that it will be more beneficial for the horses to stand on the cobbled surface than on the planks,

The stalls in officers' stable were cobbled their full length and the whole stable re-mudded and whitewashed. The team stable is still in the old condition, horses standing on mud floor. It is good for their feet but difficult to keep in any decent looking condition, as holes are being continually worn into the soil and it is difficult to run off the drainage. I hope, when weather permits, to cobble this stable and fix it up in the same manner as was done in the saddle horse stable. There are two hay mows at the end of each stable, one to hold hay for feed and the other for bedding. The roofs of all the stables will require some repairs during the ensuing year.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

I do not think the bell tents supplied during the past few years are as good as those formerly supplied. They appear to wear thin very quickly. Owing to so much high wind in this country, and numerous heavy thunders storms, tents, unless made of the very best quality and material, tear a great deal, and if in constant use last only a few months. The "A" tents supplied are useful for small parties on patrol. The camp kettles supplied are good and wear well. Zinc buckets are very useful about the posts, but not suitable for parties on patrol, as they get banged about and quickly broken. Some kind of rubber or stout canvas bucket would be the kind most suitable for the use of patrol parties.

As a general thing, the hardware supplied is of good quality ; when not it is promptly returned to the Contractor and replaced by a serviceable article.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

The old building used as barracks is hardly fit for habitation, and will, I am glad to say, in a few months be vacated by the men, one room only now being used as a barrack room. The new barrack building, two stories high, has yet much to be done to it before the men can move into it. It is similar in design to the barracks at Regina, except that the foundation is of stone, and the building is so constructed that it can be brick veneered. The wash rooms and bath rooms are to be in the basement, instead of at the ends of the mess room, and it will in consequence make the mess room much larger than the one at Regina. The rear part of the building, comprising the mess room, kitchen and scullery, is completed sufficiently to enable habitation, and the mess room has been temporarily fitted up as a barrack room, and I was able to move twenty-eight men in there. The kitchen is used as a mess room and the scullery as a kitchen.

This arrangement has added much to the comfort of the men, as the old mess room and kitchen were most inconvenient and uncomfortable. The contractor informs me that the furnaces are on the way up from the east, and will be placed in position directly on their arrival, and he will then be able to go on with the plastering, and hopes to have building completed by the middle of next May.

The new hospital is up and doors and windows in, but not plastered. As this building is to be heated by stoves, I suppose the plastering cannot be done until spring. The old hospital was re-mudded and whitewashed, but is badly out of repair. No. 2 officers' quarters is also in a very bad state of repair ; also the building used as an orderly room, etc. I believe it is the intention to build a new guard house shortly. The present one is very unsuitable for the purpose. The old upright picket building is to be torn down next spring. A small building was erected during the past year for use of farriers and carpenters. There has been, as far as I know, no provision made for a building for the Sergeants' mess or an orderly room. A good room, large and well fitted, is required at this post for an orderly room. There is a great deal of correspondence to get through, and also a considerable amount of magistrate's work, and the present accommodation is quite insufficient.

An officers' quarters was built at Banff during the past year—a log building. Better accommodation for men and horses of detachment is required. Buildings are also required at Gleichen for use of detachment, with a small guard house. At present we have a lease of some buildings at that point for a year.

At High River an addition is being made to the shack used as quarters which will add much to the comfort of detachment. I, under another heading recommend the erection of suitable buildings at Mosquito Creek.

There not being sufficient officers' quarters at this post, Calgary, three of the officers are at present living out of barracks. It would be much preferable that they should all live in barracks.

Of barrack furniture there is really nothing but what is made by the artisans of the division. The men are supplied with bed boards and trestles. They are cumbersome and difficult to move when rooms have to be scrubbed, etc., and they certainly do not look well or add to the appearance of a barrack room. I strongly recommend the men being supplied with some pattern cot. They are supplied at all the American posts. The mess room and barrack room tables are only rough wooden ones, cumbersome and not neat, and the benches are also home-made. The pattern of tables and benches used in the Imperial service would be very suitable for our use. Iron brackets would also be better for shelving for the kits than wooden ones, and would certainly look much neater.

FUEL.

Soft coal is used almost entirely for fuel. Wood is used in a few heaters and cooking stoves.

TELEPHONES.

During the past year the barracks have been put in communication with the telephone system of Calgary. There is a private wire from the orderly room to the town police station, a second wire from Quartermaster's store to central telephone office. These telephones are of great service and convenience.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The only line in this section is the Canadian Pacific Railway system. I think it highly desirable that a line should be built direct from here south to Macleod, and from here north to Edmonton. To send a message to Macleod it has to go over Canadian Pacific Railway to Dunmore, then over North-West Coal and Navigation Company to Lethbridge, and then by Government line to Macleod. To Edmonton a message has to go over Canadian Pacific Railway to Qu'Appelle and then over Government line by Battleford, etc.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The appliances for fire protection at this post are a hand fire-engine, with reel of hose, some Babcocks and fire-pails. The engine works well in warm weather, but as there is no warm place to keep it in some part of the valves or pump becomes disorganized in cold weather, and it takes some time before the pump can be made to draw water. In cold weather it would soon freeze up. Not enough hose was supplied to reach all the buildings. The additional quantity required was requisitioned for, and I trust will soon be received. The river is the only source from which water can be drawn for use of engine, the water in well being too low down for suction pipe of engine to reach it, and the engine will not work with any greater length of suction pipe. The Babcocks are always kept charged, and in places where they will not freeze up. In every room which is occupied, and where water will not freeze, fire-buckets are kept constantly filled with water, and not allowed to be used for any other purpose. A board is put up in barrack-rooms, with a list of names, showing position every man is to occupy in case of fire. The men are exercised at fire-parade once a week. Last week, after the assembly sounded, the engine was down at the river, hose laid out to the building designated, all Babcocks on ground, and spare ladders brought up. Time occupied in doing this was three minutes. I think it desirable that a large frost-proof tank should be built here, with a small steam engine to pump water. This would give an ample supply of water.

WATER SUPPLY.

The greater part of the water used at this Post is obtained from the river. The water is good now but liable to become impure as Calgary grows larger, when more or less drainage is sure to find its way to the river. There is a well here, but not much used, except for washing waggons and other transport, scrubbing rooms, etc. The water is good, but as the water cart goes its rounds every day and delivers water wherever required, not much is carried by hand from the well. This well varies in depth of water according as river is high or low; when the river is very low there is very little water in the well.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads in this section of the country are good, except in very wet seasons. The old established trails, notably the one to Blackfoot Crossing, that north to Edmonton, west to Morley and south to Macleod, were surveyed during the past season, and I believe are to be kept as public trails, independent of any surveys or road allowance. Bridges are a necessity in many parts of this district. At Calgary two new bridges were completed during the past year—Langevin and Bow Marsh bridges—and there are two bridges across the Elbow.

Travel is impeded and valuable lives risked every day in spring and during high water for want of bridges. There is always a great deal of travel on the Macleod trail, and bridges are required principally at Sheep Creek and High River. The former of these, though called a creek, is a river in size, especially when in flood, and is a nasty stream to cross. There is a ferry at High River, but the rates charged are high, and it is a severe tax on settler pockets to have to use the ferry often. Besides the time when these rivers are in flood, they are dangerous in the spring, when the ice is gone out of the middle and is still intact at the sides, and in early winter the slush ice is running and the ice is forming on either bank of the streams.

FERRIES.

The only ferries in operation in my district during the past season were at High River crossing, and at Cochrane, near Cochrane coal mines, on the Bow River. The first named ferry is considerably used during high water by people travelling to and from the Macleod district, and by settlers and ranchers south of High River. By crossing at the ferry at Cochrane the distance between Calgary and Morley is somewhat shortened.

LIQUOR LAWS.

There is no doubt that the time has arrived for some change in the liquor laws. At the present time the existing law is not obeyed or respected by the mass of the inhabitants of this part of the North-West. It is evaded and set at naught by very many. The country has changed in so many ways since the North-West Act was passed that I consider it is necessary either to do one of two things—to allow intoxicants into the Territories under license or otherwise, or to amend the Act so that its provisions cannot be misinterpreted. At present in Calgary it is almost impossible to get a conviction of a magistrate for infractions of the North-West Territories Act sustained. In the first place, every effort is made by the opposing counsel to have the conviction quashed on some error in form of proceedings or legal technicality, which is often successful—indeed, is successful in every case where there is the slightest error, though Section 100 of the Act states that no seizure, prosecution, conviction or commitment under the Act shall be invalid for want of form, so long as the same is according to the true intent and meaning of the Act. Then it has been ruled in the Supreme Court that there is no penalty attached by the Act to “having liquor in possession,” and that if liquor is legally brought into the Territories the holder can give his permit to whom he pleases. Under these rulings it is almost impossible to get a conviction sustained.

Importing is very difficult to prove. I had one case here, and asked to be allowed to summons as a witness one of the firm who shipped the liquor from Montreal, but was not allowed to do so on account of the expense, and of course, the conviction was quashed. Some of the cases on appeal for nearly a year now have not been as yet decided, having been heard and judgment reserved. During the year I have been here fourteen convictions have been made by me, of which one was sustained, three are not yet decided, and the rest are quashed. It does not matter if a man is caught with a lot of liquor in his possession and is convicted; he will appeal the case. There is now a case pending in which a man was found locked up in a closet in a Canadian Pacific Railway Pullman with a ten gallon keg of whiskey. He was convicted and appealed, and his appeal was not sustained, the notice being bad in form, but he promptly applied for a writ of *certiorari*, and it is hard to say how it will end.

The present law does not work as it should; certainly not in this section. Of course, everyone knows whiskey is sold in nearly every saloon in Calgary. I see that a Calgary member in the Council Chamber at Regina stated the consumption of whiskey in Calgary was fifty gallons a day. It may be so; I know there is a great deal consumed, and that the great mass of the inhabitants are in opposition to the law. We get no sympathy or assistance to uphold the law; on the contrary, every

obstacle is put in our way. Every case of infraction of the North-West Territories Intoxicant Act that is brought to light is, of course, the work of members of our force. The local police take no notice of this liquor traffic. The saloons are searched at intervals, but every saloon has its hiding place, and if intoxicants are found a permit is at once produced, either in the saloon keeper's name or, what is just as good here, the name of one of his friends. My men, endeavoring to do their duty, are made a laughing stock of, and accordingly it is not a popular duty with them.

Since the 1st December, 1887, there have been seized and destroyed in this district 840 gallons of intoxicants. This does not include beer, of which some was spilt. Much of the liquor was good, coming from Montreal, and put up in half-gallon glass bottles. This amount of liquor destroyed represents a great waste of money. If the value of the liquor be taken, and to it added the value of vessels containing it, with freight charges, etc., it will be found to reach a large amount. If the existing law is to remain in force many alterations should be made, to enable those to whom the enforcement is entrusted to have a greater chance to secure convictions than at present. The evil is increasing rapidly and less regard is paid daily to the provisions of the Act. Under existing circumstances, there is not the slightest incentive for a policeman to try to do his duty in this particular. A man is looked upon as a martyr if he is arrested for a breach of the Act. The Act, if intended to be enforced, should be changed, so that its provisions cannot be twisted and misinterpreted, and if the evidence is sufficient to prove the offence there should be no loop-hole for the offender to escape.

SETTLERS.

The country is settled up in every direction from Calgary, but principally to the south and west. There are many holdings with first class buildings on them, and a large portion of land taken up is fenced in with barbed wire. Settlers have taken up land in many instances close to the Foot Hills, where I do not think any crops can be grown; still, it is a good range for stock. As far as I am aware, the general condition of the settler is prosperous. There is a ready sale in Calgary for all kinds of dairy, garden and farm produce. In many sections the settler is at a disadvantage in the matter of education for his children, schools not being plentiful at present. The country began to settle up in 1884, and it is wonderful to see the changes settlement has wrought.

CROPS.

The past season has been a favorable one for the growth of crops. Wheat, oats and barley have done well in nearly every locality and root crops were very good also. Wheat is not very extensively grown; oats were very successful. I am told that the average yield, as far as present statistics go, was about 47 bushels to the acre and weighing about 47 pounds to the measured bushel. Barley is always a good crop in this section. A few narrow sections were visited by violent hail storms, which destroyed the crop. There was a great deal of rain during the past summer, and in consequence the hay crop was heavy and hay could be cut almost anywhere. I was of the opinion at one time that Sheep Creek Ridge was unsuitable for farming purposes, but was compelled to change my mind this year, when I saw crops that were raised there. There is a flourishing agricultural society here, which is doing its utmost to further the interests of this section. They held their fall exhibition last September, and the display of live stock, grain, vegetables, dairy produce, etc., was very varied and excellent for a new country.

RANCHING PROSPECT.

Ranchers are, I believe, well satisfied with the result of the past season. The calf crop has been good, and last winter not being severe there were no losses, except the ordinary ones, that will always occur in large or small herds. The feed having

been exceptionally fine this year, the cattle are all in good condition. There was a ready sale for beef cattle, and a large number were bought off the ranges and shipped, for the most part to England.

It is wonderful the good condition cattle keep in this country, even in severe weather, and when it is taken into consideration that they get no food, except what they rustle for themselves on the range.

Horses have also done well. There has been some kind of epidemic running through the country, but it has not been of a severe type and the losses have been light.

There are a number of sheep in the country north of High River; they appear to be remarkably free from disease, and there was a very large lamb crop the past season. In connection with the horse industry, a number of valuable stallions have been brought into the country, and also mares of good strains. The class of horses being bred is vastly improving every year, and in a few years there will be a number of fine horses for sale. Wolves do more or less damage to stock every year. On nearly every large ranche packs of dogs are kept, and many wolves are killed by their aid.

GAME.

Game is fast disappearing, and stricter laws are required for its preservation, or in a few years it will be a thing of the past. There is no large game in this section, except some deer near the mountains, and they are very scarce. The commonly-called prairie chicken is getting scarce, and in a few years, at the rate it is being killed off, will be extinct. Nearly everyone shoots, and many visitors help to swell the list. Wild fowl are becoming scarcer every year. Half-breeds and Indians gather and eat an enormous number of eggs every season, and kill the flappers and old birds when moulting and unable to fly, and the birds get no chance to breed and multiply. Market hunters are getting rife in this country, and large numbers of birds are sent east. A non-export law would be most desirable, and some restriction should be put on market hunters.

When I knew this part of the country first the rivers were teeming with fish, now they are comparatively depopulated. Constant fishing and illegal methods have led to this. People now make it a business to fish for the market, and some are not content with fair means, but resort to netting and fish-traps.

It is not fair to the community at large that a few, by illegal means, should ruin the fishing by such methods. I would suggest legislation on the following points: Restriction on persons fishing for profit; standard of size of fish to be caught; a close season appointed, and no nets allowed to be used or fish-traps of any kind.

The feeling of the country generally is strongly in favor of protection both to game and fish. I have never been able to clearly determine when the river trout spawn. I have caught them at all times of the year full of spawn. There is more or less large game in the mountains, but it is hard to find, unless you have an experienced guide with you. Nearly every lake in the mountains is full of big lake trout, that run to a large size.

Devil's Lake in the National Park is the most accessible fishing ground for these large trout and good boats and all necessary fishing tackle can be hired, with reliable boatmen.

INDIANS.

The Indians have been quiet and well behaved during the past year. It has been our endeavor to keep them as much as possible on their reserves, and we have succeeded to a great extent. There have been, of course, more or less cases of horse stealing amongst them, the most notable case being some Bloods who stole a number of horses off the Stoney Reserve. The greater part of these horses were recovered. The number of cases of horse stealing, however, was small. The principal reserve, the Blackfeet, was closely watched by a strong patrol all the past spring, summer

and fall, and they did not get much chance to indulge in horse stealing. I think they are beginning to realise that it is against their interests to do so. Of course, amongst such a large body of Indians there must be some bad ones, and they are bound to get into mischief. One Blackfoot Indian was arrested for killing a cow, and is undergoing a year's imprisonment for his offence; a second was arrested for killing a calf, but has not yet been tried; and a third for killing a cow, but he was acquitted at his trial.

There have been a few other very suspicious cases of cattle disappearing when Indians were camped near, but information was laid too long after the animals disappeared to enable us to get sufficient evidence to arrest. The total number of cases reported to me, however, were few. Mr. Wattam, in charge of the patrol at Gleichen and Blackfoot Reserve, reported to me that Indians were invariably very easy to deal with and appeared anxious to do what was right in all cases. Several Blackfeet Indians were employed as scouts during the past season and did fairly good service. The Sarcees have been very quiet, though a good many complaints have been made against them by the settlers for camping near their houses, and during absence of inmates stealing small articles. They have numbers of dogs, and these dogs chase calves and colts, kill poultry, etc.; certainly, a camp of Indians near one's house is not a desirable addition.

The Stonies have behaved well in every respect. The chief Indians in this section against whom complaints are made are a lot of wandering Crees. Some of them have taken scrip and have no reserves, and some have never taken treaty. They are shiftless and very destitute. Some of them will work, but most of them will not, and it is hard to say how they live. If turned away from here by force they scatter over the country and become a nuisance to the settlers, and numerous patrols have to be sent out to make them move on. There are still a number of them about here, and the only way I see to get rid of them is for some reserve to be designated where they are to live, and for an escort to take them there.

A few weeks ago some Stonies reported that one of their number had been fired at and wounded by some Indians who talked the Blackfoot language, at a point on the north fork of High River. Every endeavor has been made to unravel the affair, but so far the Indians who attacked the Stoney have not been found. The ground was examined where the shooting took place, and there is no doubt that some shooting had been done there, and that the Stoney had been shot in the leg. He says there were seven Indians in the party who attacked him, and that they were not more than twelve yards apart. No doubt more will be learned about the affair in time. There have been no collisions of any kind between settlers and Indians reported during the past year.

HALF-BREEDS.

There are a number of half-breeds in this section in poor circumstances. A good many of them do more or less freighting from Calgary to points in the northern country during the open season. Many are idle and have no settled occupation, and if they get any money waste it in drinking and gambling. They have been law-abiding, as a rule, there being not a larger percentage of crime amongst them than in other classes.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to much rain late in the season, which kept the grasses green much longer than usual, and an early fall of snow, there have not been nearly so many prairie fires this past season as is usual. The first fire I have record of was started by a Canadian Pacific Railway engine near Langdon, but I had no evidence to show which engine, as two trains passed the spot where the fire started within a short time of each other.

A party was sent from here, and Mr. Wattam's patrol turned out, and after hard work put the fire out. Another fire between Langdon and Gleichen was started by one of Sir John Lester Kaye's employés. He was arrested and brought before a magistrate at Gleichen, pleaded guilty, and was let off with a warning.

Later on a settler on Pine Creek, while burning round some stacks, let the fire escape, but by united efforts of settlers it was put out after burning a considerable area. The offender pleaded guilty before two magistrates and was fined \$50. The only other case was of a fire which started on Sheep Creek and burnt over a large area, doing considerable damage, being finally extinguished by a snow storm. In this case the fire was supposed to have started from a pile of sawdust where a saw-mill had been at work. The man supposed to be responsible for the fire was arrested and a large amount of evidence taken, which tended to show that a fire had been started in this sawdust over a year ago, and had been smouldering ever since. As the information was not laid for over a year after the fire had started, the magistrate had no jurisdiction and the case had to be dismissed.

People at large are, I think, beginning to appreciate the vast harm that ensues to the country from frequent fires, destroying pasture, burning hay, grain, etc., and are very much more careful that fire does not start, and if fire does start are anxious to bring the offender to justice.

INCREASED RATES OF PAY.

It is very desirable that we should have as good men as it is possible to get to fill the important position of artizans in different trades, to enable us to have our own work performed in a thoroughly efficient manner. I refer particularly to blacksmiths, shoeing-smiths, carpenters, saddlers and tailors.* All skilled workmen, particularly shoeing-smiths and carpenters, command high wages in this country. Artizans in the force have of late been receiving increased rates of pay. I would suggest that it would be highly desirable that a man, when found to be skilful at his trade, willing to work whenever called upon, and economical in the use of his material, be allowed such pay as, in addition to his rations and kit, will put him on a more equitable footing with men working at the same trade out of the force.

GENERAL WORK.

Under several of the preceding headings I have shown to a great extent what the general work of the division under my command has consisted of. Much of the duty done consists of the regular patrol work. In addition, numerous parties have been sent out to investigate particular charges made by settlers. Indians camping on cattle and sheep leases, or near settlers houses, and annoying them, had to be removed. Reported cases of horse stealing or cattle killing were investigated. Numerous searches were made in the near vicinity and parties sent for long distances to look for illicit liquor. Indian lodges and houses were searched for stolen property. Long distances had to be travelled in making arrests and serving summonses.

At Gleichen, Calgary, Morley, Canmore, Banff and Laggan, all trains, both passenger and freight, were met by men on duty. At Calgary there is a detachment on town duty who give any aid required to the local police in addition to their regular duties. At Scarlett's the detachment examined all freight going north. An escort has been sent with the Edmonton mail for some time past, the escort from here going about sixty miles north and returning once a week. During the sittings of the Supreme Court any men required for duty by the presiding justice were furnished. Escorts were furnished for transport of money for annuity payments. Escorts were furnished on reserves during payment and any aid required by the Indian Department was given. Men were sent with the sheriff, if required, to guard convicts being taken to the penitentiary at Stoney Mountain, and also for insane prisoners. Whenever distance permitted, all available men were turned out to aid in putting out prairie fires. Bodies of persons meeting violent deaths were taken charge of and the coroner notified and attended. In the town of Calgary, there being local police, it was left to them to keep order as far as possible. At all other points in the district our men have had sole control. There is a great deal of magistrate's work. The majority of this class of work appears to fall to the lot of police officers.

The attached list of cases tried hardly gives an idea of the work they represent. In some of them a large amount of evidence had to be taken and they were adjourned from day to day. Besides the cases shown as tried, many have been settled out of court by bringing the parties together and inducing them to settle without litigation. These cases, of course, were not criminal, but chiefly under the Masters and Servants Act, where wages were due, and similar minor cases. General supervision has been kept of the state of health of the live stock in the country, and before the appointment of a Government Inspector any suspicious cases of disease amongst horses or cattle were investigated. There are a thousand and one things done daily that are not thought worth while to enter in official diary but entail more or less, work to members of the force, and the only way to really show the general work done in the district would be to send you a copy of the diary kept at the headquarters of the division, and copies of all diaries kept at the outposts, and of all the patrols that have been out during the past twelve months. In a new country like this, where there is so large a population so widely scattered, there is something continually happening that requires investigating, and the long distances that have to be travelled entail a vast amount of work both on men and horses, as you will see by accompanying statement (not printed) showing mileage travelled by each horse of my division, the total amounting to 121,179 miles. This represents solely what is done by horses on trips and patrols. I have not taken into consideration the distances travelled by horses about the post at Calgary.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, ETC.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the general conduct of the non-commissioned officers and constables has been excellent. There have been very few cases of serious breaches of discipline. In a new town of this size there are many temptations into which a man is liable to fall, and I have been both surprised and gratified at the very few instances in which any man of my command has done anything that would reflect on the good name of the force. Men are being continually sent out on duty singly and in small parties, and are in many instances sent out on detachment away from all control of their officers. The universal good conduct of men placed in such positions is, I think, good evidence of discipline, and shows that the men have a respect for themselves and for the corps to which they belong.

RECREATION ROOM.

There is at present no recreation room at this post, or any means whereby men can amuse themselves in barracks, with the exception of a few simple gymnastic appliances and a few games in barrack rooms. Some papers are received, but as there is no particular place where they can be kept they do not last long. I trust when the new barrack building is completed that a room will be fitted up as a recreation room, and well supplied with papers and games of all kinds.

I beg to forward Assistant Surgeon Paré's report to 30th November last.

The following statements are attached to my report:—

Statement of cases tried in district by Police Officers.

Statement of mileage travelled by horses. (Not printed.)

I have already forwarded a map showing the position of outposts.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. McILLREE,

Supt. Commanding "E" Division.

The Commissioner,
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT S. GAGNON, DEPOT DIVISION, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1888.

REGINA, December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending 30th November, 1888.

I assumed command of the Depot Division and charge of the Headquarters District on the 12th of May last. During the former part of the year this district was under the control of Superintendent Deane, and after him Inspector Norman.

On the 27th June last elections for the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories were held in the district, and carried out in a very peaceful manner.

Peace and quietness have prevailed throughout this part of the Territories during the year, and although a great number of offenders have been brought to justice no serious crimes have been committed.

James Gaddy and Moise Racette, two half-breeds extradited from the United States for the murder of Hector McLeish in May, 1887, were executed at Regina on the 13th June last.

Large quantities of liquor brought into the Territories without the necessary permission have been seized and destroyed, and several offenders against the liquor law brought to justice. In former reports I had the honor to recommend that in liquor cases no part of the fine imposed be given to our constables as informer's money, and I again respectfully suggest that the law be amended to that effect. It is the desire of most of our men that this be done, and they would be grateful for such a change as would prevent their being charged with mercenary objects in doing their duty.

Prairie fires have been fewer and less destructive this year than formerly. Every means have been resorted to by the police to check them. Three non-commissioned officers have been specially engaged during the latter part of the summer travelling through the district to bring offenders against the Prairie Fire Ordinance to justice and to prevent fires. This work has been productive of good results, as out of nineteen cases brought up convictions were obtained in fourteen. On many occasions the men at the different outposts have turned out, and with the assistance of the settlers extinguished fires which would have caused serious damage to property.

Regular patrols from the different outposts have been kept up during the year and large parties from headquarters have periodically patrolled the Indian Reservations and surrounding settlements.

An escort was supplied to the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of his arrival, and guards of honor on the occasion of his taking the oath of office and at the opening of the first sitting of the Legislative Assembly. These duties were performed in a very creditable manner.

The ordinary escorts have been supplied to the Indian Department during the annuity payments, and on one occasion a special patrol under Inspector Drayner was sent to File Hills where some Indians were giving trouble about the branding of their cattle. On the arrival of this patrol at the reservation all the Indians submitted peacefully to the orders of the Indian Agent.

The discipline and conduct of the men of the division has been remarkably good during the past year, considering that most of them were recruits, untrained and uneducated to restraint.

Drills for recruits have been kept up during the whole of the year, and when the weather permitted general parades for inspection and field movements were held weekly.

Target practice has been carried out as far as possible, with good results, the scoring being remarkably good. Of this a record is kept in the Adjutant's office.

The physique of the men has improved considerably within the last few years, and the men coming in are well adapted for the arduous work of the force.

One hundred and thirty-three recruits joined during the year.

The health of the men has been very good, two constables only, having died in hospital during the last twelve months. Twenty-one men have been invalided, but of these a considerable number, taken on in the east, had to be invalided shortly after they joined headquarters. The amount deposited by non-commissioned officers and men of the division for the year, in the Dominion savings bank, amounted to \$1,748.

The kit and clothing issued to the force are of good quality, and well adapted to the requirements of the service, but some difficulty is experienced in outfitting recruits, on account of the Quartermaster's stores not being fully supplied with every article required at all times.

The arms in use in the division are in fair order.

The saddlery and harness are of good quality and in good repair, as also the transport.

The division is fairly equipped with everything required.

The comfort and appearance of the barrack-rooms might be improved by replacing the wooden cots by folding iron bedsteads.

The strength of the Depot Division varies almost every day in the year, drafts being sent to fill vacancies in other divisions, and recruits coming in all the time. On the 30th November it consisted of 203 of all ranks belonging to the division, with 10 attached, and 113 horses.

The division was inspected at regular times by yourself and the Inspecting Superintendent during the year, besides the ordinary inspections of the officer commanding the division.

The horses—most of them “bronchos”—are doing well, and are well suited for the work of the force. An improvement might be made by having a certain number of steady and well trained old horses for the instruction of recruits. The horses of the division have travelled 72,407 miles on patrol duty during the last six months.

A recent fire in the Quartermaster's department has shown fully how insufficient our fire protection would be in case of a large fire. The water supply, especially during the winter months, would fail, on account of the difficulty of pumping it out of the well. A tank of a capacity of 40,000 or 50,000 gallons might be erected over the well in the barrack square. This tank, fed by a small steam engine, would supply several good streams during a long enough time to put out any fire, and beside the steam power might be utilized at night to generate electric light for the barracks.

A good substantial bridge was erected over the “Wascana” during the summer, and the roads inside and around the barracks considerably improved.

Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Jenkins was, during the summer, sent to the Moose Mountain District on special duty, and when there found that many cases of glanders existed amongst horses, this infectious disease having been brought from the United States. On his recommendation several horses were destroyed, but I am afraid that the disease was so widely spread that it has not completely disappeared.

Attached please find return of criminal and other cases tried. Return of distances travelled by horses (not printed).

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. GAGNON,

Superintendent Commanding Depot Division

And Headquarters District.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police, Regina.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. R. NEALE, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1888.

"H" DIVISION, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
FORT MACLEOD, 1st December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report for this district for the year ending 30th December, 1888.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district throughout the year has been extremely quiet.

CRIME.

The crimes dealt with during the year have been, with a few exceptions, of a petty nature, and mainly attributable to drunkenness.

The exceptions are:

1. The case of one Charles Hutchings, who, on the 14th of July, fired a revolver through the window of a store in Macleod.
2. A case against one Samuel Bruard, now awaiting trial for shooting with intent to kill. In the first case the prisoner was drunk, and the second case is the result of an old family quarrel and a dispute about property.
3. An Indian arrested for horse stealing, who was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

During the winter of 1887-88 men were stationed at the following places: Pincher Creek, St. Marys, Stand Off, Piegan Reserve, and the Dry Fork of the Kootenai, and when the weather permitted patrolled in the vicinity of their posts daily, and connected with each other, and exchanged reports weekly. As soon as the rivers broke up in the spring outposts were established in the Crows Nest Pass, Pot Hole Coulee, Big Bend of the Belly River, on Cochrane's Range, and Kipp, and in addition to these detachments two flying patrols, one working to the south and the other to the north, consisting altogether of two officers and twenty men, were kept constantly moving, the result being that only two cases of cattle killing have been reported and no case of horse stealing.

Two Indians were arrested for being concerned in cattle killing, but as no one could be found to identify the hides Mr. Justice Macleod dismissed the prisoners; and when it is taken into consideration that there are some 2,500 Indians in the immediate vicinity of the largest ranches in the country, I submit that my command has been very successful in preventing crime.

The corrected map which I have already forwarded shows the line of all the patrols, but was on too small a scale for me to show the wooded portions of the country. There is wood, principally poplar and willow, in every river bottom, and eighteen miles along Pincher Creek there are dense clumps of pine; feed and water can be obtained on every route of travel. The Porcupine Hills also contain a quantity of fine pine.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

An escort was furnished to receive, at Leithbridge, the money for the treaty payments, as also an escort on the Blood and Piegan Reserves during the payments, which passed off very quietly.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Every arrival of settlers or stock has been promptly reported by the frontier detachments, through me, to the Collector of Customs at this post, and since the arrival of Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton that officer has made the necessary inspections under the quarantine regulations.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, ETC.

During the year twelve men have been punished for drunkenness, four of whom were dismissed the force. One sergeant and two corporals were reduced, and one constable was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for allowing a prisoner to escape, part of which sentence you afterwards remitted. Otherwise the discipline and conduct of the men has been very good. In this connection, I cannot speak too highly of the assistance rendered me by Sergeant-Major Alfred Stewart, of "H" Division.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, ETC.

The command has been thoroughly drilled in mounted infantry exercises, both mounted and dismounted.

Return of target practice of "H" Division accompanies this report (not printed).

Owing to the fact that the division was not relieved from outpost duty until very late in the season, revolver and mounted firing practice is not yet completed.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the men is very good, although I do not think the average height would exceed 5 feet 8 inches, which I think is quite tall enough for the continuous mounted work entailed on men stationed in this district.

RECRUITS.

No recruiting has taken place in this district.

HEALTH.

The health of the command has been exceptionally good throughout the year.

RATIONS.

With the exception of some tea supplied from Regina, upon which a special report has been made, the rations have been of good quality. I would strongly recommend that nothing but compressed tea be used in the force. It is easily carried on horse-back, and there is no shrinkage.

KITS, CLOTHING, ETC.

With the exception of the calf coats, a few of which were supplied me, and which have proved worthless, the clothing and kit is of good quality.

INCREASED RATES OF PAY.

All men of "H" Division entitled to good-conduct pay during the year have received it.

ARMS.

The arms are in excellent order, but as regards the unsuitability of the Winchester carbine for our service, I beg to refer you to my report of the 30th of December, 1887.

ARTILLERY.

The two 9-pounder M. L. R. guns and equipment are in good order, with the exception of a few unimportant articles of harness, which have already been requisitioned for. There are 900 pounds of shot and shell in the magazine.

DESERTIONS.

The following constables, tempted by the high rate of wages offered by the contractors of the new railroad in Montana, deserted during the year, but one of them, Constable Vickers, did not succeed in reaching his destination, being found drowned in the Kootenai River, which he attempted to ford during high water :

No. 1882, Aird, M.,	deserted 10th May, 1888.
" 1625, Bunbury, C. J.	" 28th July, 1888.
" 1993, Vickers, R.	" 6th June, 1888.
" 1600, Young, J.	" 15th July, 1888.

The desertion of Constable Young was a particularly bad one. He was selected as a reliable man to accompany Inspector Chalmers to Dupuier Creek, Montana, U.S., who was proceeding there to recover two police horses which had strayed from Maple Creek, and on arrival declined to return, leaving Inspector Chalmers to drive a distance of 210 miles across an American Indian reservation alone.

SAVINGS' BANK DEPOSITS.

During the year the men of "H" Division deposited in the Dominion savings' bank \$2,598.80.

INSPECTION OF "H" DIVISION.

The division was inspected by the Assistant-Commissioner on the 9th of January last, and has been inspected by me monthly during the year. The barracks at this post have been inspected by yourself three times during the year.

The hospital and medical stores were inspected by the senior surgeon on the 23rd of October.

HORSES.

The actual strength of the division in horses is 102, there being 76 saddle and 26 team.

At the present time the horses are all in good condition and free from disease. The total mileage travelled by horses of the division on patrol during the year was 171,161 miles.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery is in good order. The wheel harness, which was old when issued to me in 1885, requires renewing.

TRANSPORT.

The transport of "H" Division is all in good order.

FORAGE.

The oats supplied by the contractors, which were all grown in the vicinity, have been of very good quality.

The hay is not of good quality, nor do I think wild hay of a good quality will ever be obtained in this district.

STABLES.

There is at present stable accommodation, including infirmary stable and a lean-to built against the waggon shed, for ninety-eight horses, and a new stable is in course of construction, which will hold fifty more.

I had the board floor taken out of the infirmary stables, and the same should be done with the large stable, but owing to the construction and size of the building I would recommend that it be done by skilled workmen.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment of the division is complete, with the exception of carbine buckets and bandoliers, forty-five of the former and fifty-five of the latter being required.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

The barracks are in fairly good order. A brick magazine is badly required and brick chimneys are required on the officers' quarters.

The barrack furniture is serviceable.

I would strongly recommend, however that folding iron cots be supplied. This would make the barrack-rooms much neater, be a great saving of lumber and give the men more room in the day time to move about.

FUEL.

The post is supplied with coal from the Galt mines, only sufficient wood being purchased for use at the bake-house.

TELEPHONES.

There are no Government telephones at this post.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

There is telegraph communication over the Galt line to all points on the line of railways.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The fire protection at this post is very inadequate. The water in the well is too low to be reached by the suction hose of the engine. In the summer a supply of water was kept in barrels, placed on the outside of pump house, but of course these had to be emptied directly the frost came, and we are now entirely dependent on buckets and eight Babcocks for putting out fire, should one unfortunately occur.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water for the horses is obtained from a well in the centre of the square. This well is only 28 feet deep, and never contains more than 4 feet of water, and as it fills very slowly there is not sufficient to supply the barracks; water has, therefore, to be drawn from a spring at the foot of a steep hill, about 600 yards from the barracks which necessitates the constant employment of two men and four horses.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Save in the immediate vicinity of the post, the roads are very good.

There is only one bridge in the whole district, built over a small stream one mile this side of Pincher Creek. I suppose no district in the Territories is more in want of bridges than this. To go from here to the Leavings, my northern detachment, the

"Old Man's River" and "Willow Creek" have to be crossed; to go to Stand Off, the Kootenai, one of the most dangerous rivers in the country, must be forded; to get to the St. Mary's detachment or Pot Hole, we have to cross the Kootenai, Belly and St. Mary's rivers; to get to Lethbridge we have to cross the "Old Man" and the Belly, the latter in one of its most dangerous parts; while to go to the Crow's Nest Pass, the South and Middle Forks of the "Old Man's River," which for four months in the year are simply mountain torrents, have to be forded, to say nothing of Pincher Creek, which, with heavy loads, in order to get a good road, has to be crossed twice between here and the village thereon.

FERRIES.

There are good ferry boats at both Lethbridge and Kipp, but when they are most needed, when the rivers are at flood, their owners will not run them for fear of breaking their cables. There is also a small one on the Old Man's River here, but it is not at all a safe one.

LIQUOR LAW.

Nearly all classes of the community in this district are antagonistic to the existing liquor laws, and there are very few indeed who will not assist in the smuggling of liquor.

SETTLERS.

Several settlers have during the past year located in the vicinity of Macleod, and have broken up land. The Mormon settlement on Lee's Creek has largely increased and is steadily increasing. As near as I can ascertain, on the 26th ultimo, the settlement contained 125 souls. They appear to be conforming to our laws. They do a large business in dairy produce, which, in order to avoid crossing the Kootenai River, they take to Lethbridge.

CROPS.

The crops throughout the district, consisting principally of oats and potatoes, have been excellent. Two farmers near Pincher Creek tried the experiment of sowing timothy, and have been so successful that they intend to go into it extensively next year. A small crop of wheat has been raised on one or two farms, but there being no mill here there is no demand for it, save for feeding poultry.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

I am informed that the ranching prospects are extremely bright, and certainly the cattle look remarkably well. Although it has been very cold, there is at the present time no snow on the ground and there is every prospect of the ranchers having an open winter.

GAME.

Ducks and geese were plentiful in the early part of the season and prairie chickens are to be found in great numbers on the St. Mary's, and Kootenai Rivers. There are plenty of blue grouse in the mountains and abundance of brook and salmon trout. I have not yet heard of any big game being shot.

I may mention that the game laws are very strictly enforced by all the settlers.

INDIANS.

The Indians have been remarkably quiet. Some little excitement was caused on the Blood Reserve in April, when the body of an Indian named "Bull Shoe," who had been missing with his squaw since the previous October, was found in the bed of the Belly River with a bullet hole through his head; but it happening that on the night of the inquest a number of horses were run off from the reserve by a party of Ame-

rican Indians, the attention of the Bloods was diverted, and they appeared to forget all about "Bull Shoe" in their eagerness to recover their stock.

On the 4th of May the body of the squaw was found below Kipp. She had also died from the effect of bullet holes in the head, but of this discovery the Bloods took no notice, and I think the matter has since altogether passed from their minds.

The circumstances attending these murders, together with the names of the suspected parties, have already been specially reported to you.

Both Bloods and Piegans now have a very wholesome respect for the Police and I have no difficulty at all in making arrests even in the large camps on the Blood Reserve.

The North Piegans are the quietest and best behaved Indians I have ever had anything to do with.

I am sorry to say that both tribes take every opportunity of getting drunk, and it is impossible to prevent their getting the hop beer manufactured both here and at Lethbridge. I have made various seizures of this beer, but Assistant Surgeon Powell carefully analyzed it, and it was pronounced by that officer non-intoxicating.

There are no half-breeds in the district, except those resident here for some time. A few whose names were reported to you passed, during the summer, from the south *en route* to Calgary, where they propose to settle.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

During the year six incipient prairie fires were extinguished by the command, none of which did any damage.

GENERAL WORK.

Up to the 30th of April last the division stationed at Lethbridge and patrolling from thence to the western outposts of "A" Division was under my command. I presume the officer now commanding "K" Division will report on the work up to that date of what is now the Lethbridge district.

The general work of Macleod district has been as follows:—

The town of Macleod has been patrolled night and day; the patrol have a comfortable house, and have done very good service, having completely checked the rowdyism which was wont to obtain.

On the 21st of December, 1887, Sergeant S. Hetherington in charge of Stand Off, found and seized 70 gallons of whiskey, which was destroyed on the 22nd.

On the 5th of January, 1888, having been ordered by the Assistant Commissioner to arrest an Indian named "Deer Foot" *alias* "Bad Dried Meat," who had escaped from the custody of the Police in the Calgary district, I despatched Scout Giveen to search for the Indian on the outskirts of the Piegan Reserve. Giveen found an Indian answering "Deer Foot's" description, and arrested him. The Indian broke away, received a rifle from his squaw, who ran towards him with it, got to the top of a cut-bank and pointed the rifle at Giveen, who fired his revolver, wounded the Indian in the thigh and brought him into barracks, where he was taken into hospital and every attention paid him. It turned out afterwards that the Indian is "Deer Foot's" brother, to whom he bore a very close resemblance. An investigation was held and the Indian compensated, and Giveen, who was only acting in self-defence, was acquitted of all blame.

At 2:45 a.m. on the morning of the 20th of January I sent Inspector Chalmers, with thirty non-commissioned officers and men, to the Blood Reserve (distant nineteen miles) to endeavor to arrest an escaped convict named "The Dog." The thermometer stood 19° when the party started, and on their arrival at Stand Off, about four hours afterwards, it stood 36°; several men were badly frostbitten, and four constables, Brennan, Dalton, Chessie and Welsh, so severely that they had to be left at the Stand Off detachment. The expedition was a fruitless one, some other Indian having been mistaken for "The Dog" by my informant. The men mentioned above all recovered.

On the 2nd of February the chiefs of the Blood and Piegan Nations came in to meet Messrs. Pocklington (Indian Agent, Bloods) and Springett (Indian Agent, Piegans) to talk over the shooting by scout Giveen, of the Indian "Bad Dried Meat." The conference lasted four hours and ended quite amicably, the head chiefs admitting that the shooting of "Bad Dried Meat" was, to use their own expression, "an accident." There were present at this interview about 250 Indians.

On the 11th of February Chief "Crow Foot," four minor chiefs and twenty Blackfeet arrived *en route* to the South Piegans. "Crow Foot," being very ill, I admitted him to hospital, where he remained until the 15th, when, having recovered, he resumed his journey south, returning on his way to his reserve on 10th March.

On the 14th of April I received a report that ex-Constable J. E. Dunbar had been drowned in the "Old Man's River." I at once sent men to search the River, and the body was eventually found on the 23rd, and buried on the 24th.

On the 6th of May Mr. Pocklington, Indian Agent, Blood Reserve, reported to me that a number of horses had been stolen from the Blood Reserve on the night of the 5th. I immediately wired the officer commanding Fort Assinaboine, Montana, and on the 10th Colonel Otis replied that he had recovered them, and they were subsequently handed over to an officer of "A" Division at Kennedy's Crossing, on Milk River, and restored to the Bloods.

On the 14th of May Staff-Sergeant Davis, commanding a flying patrol working south of the Blood Reserve, recovered twenty-seven head of horses, which had evidently been driven off from Strong's ranche by some Gros Ventres, who had been seen in the vicinity, and handed them over to Mr. Strong, their owner.

On the 27th May I left here at night with a party to search for horses reported to have been stolen by a party of Bloods from the Gros Ventres in Montana. I arrested four Indians and recovered seven of the horses. Chief "Red Crow," the same day, brought in and surrendered his son for being concerned in the theft, and in the course of a few days I recovered seven more horses which were stolen from Montana settlers, and received sixteen of the Gros Ventres horses which Mr. Pocklington had recovered.

The twenty-three Gros Ventres horses were passed down the patrol line and handed over to the United States authorities at Kennedy's Post, and seven were handed over to a Mr. Corcoran, who came from Montana to claim them.

On the 31st of May a Blood Indian gave himself up for being concerned in the theft of horses from the Gros Ventres.

The Indians concerned were tried by Mr. Justice Macleod on the 13th of June, and three of them sentenced to three months hard labor for bringing stolen property into Canada, and the remainder discharged with a caution.

On the 6th of June Inspector Piercy, with sixteen men and twenty-two horses of "G" Division, joined the command for patrol duty.

On the 13th it was reported that an Indian had killed a squaw on the Blood Reserve, but on enquiry it proved to be accidental, and the Indian who shot her left for Montana and has not since been seen, and the woman shot did not die.

On the 24th and 26th Assistant Veterinary-Surgeon Wroughton destroyed two glandered horses, the property of settlers. These are the only cases of glanders reported this year.

On the 11th of August transport was sent as far as possible into the Crow's Nest Pass to meet "D" Division, which arrived here under command of Superintendent Steele on the 17th.

On the 22nd Inspector Piercy was relieved from patrol and left for Fort Saskatchewan with his detachment.

On the 23rd nine horses which had been reported stolen from the Stoney Indians on the 6th of June, and recovered in the district, were handed over to the Stonies from Morley.

The Honorable Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, arrived here this day, and left on the 24th for Calgary, being provided with Police transport.

On the 30th the command was turned out at midnight to a fire at the east end of the town, where a hay stack and building were burning, but owing to the scarcity of water the property was totally destroyed.

On the 10th of September you inspected "D" Division.

On the 12th we experienced the most severe wind storm of the season; many tents in "D" Division camp were blown down and the tents of the detachment at the Big Bend of the Belly River were blown literally to ribbons.

On the 15th "D" Division moved into barracks, and on the 16th sent out detachment to relieve those of "H."

On the 12th of October, in accordance with a telegram from Calgary, a half-breed named Charles Whitford was apprehended and sent to Calgary under escort.

On the 17th there was such a severe snow storm that I deemed it necessary to bring the herd into barracks. It, however, only lasted one night.

On the 20th a Blood Indian, named "Sam Bedson," was captured by Corporal Waite and Indian Scout "Calf Shirt," and on the 24th was arraigned before Mr. Justice Macleod for horse stealing, and sentenced to three years in the Manitoba Penitentiary,

The following stolen and strayed horses have been recovered by my command during the year and handed over to their owners:—

For Blood Indians.....	27
Crees.....	15
Stonies.....	9
Gros Ventres.....	21
F. Strong, Macleod.....	27
Messrs. O'Hara and Corcoran, Montana.....	7
Mr. Turner, Lethbridge.....	1
Mr. McNabb, Slide Out.....	1
Mr. Moss, Morley.....	2
Mr. White, Slide Out.....	1
Mr. McDougall, Macleod.....	1
Mr. McCullough, Pincher Creek.....	1
Mr. Lavasseur, Pincher Creek.....	1
Mr. J. B. Smith, Macleod.....	1
R. K. Richards, Macleod.....	1
Halifax Ranche.....	2
Total.....	118

Two cases of house-breaking close to the settlements were reported in October. In one case a good deal of bedding, &c., was stolen, a description of which is in the hands of detachments, In the other case a ham and a quantity of rolled bacon were the only things taken. In both cases tea and sugar were left behind, so I attribute the act to white men.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Mounted Infantry Book does not go nearly enough into detail to enable young officers and non-commissioned officers to learn their work from it.

A uniform system of prison discipline, with a dietary scale, should also be laid down, and prison clothing supplied. There has been none at this post, to my knowledge, for the last three years. I would suggest that in every guard-room a desk and a dock be built, the latter for the reception of civilian prisoners when arrested, and that

instead of the present cumbersome system of taking an information and giving a warrant against a man for simple drunkenness, the method in ordinary police stations, namely, that of having a charge sheet, on which the prisoner is fully described and the charge against him set forth, and which charge is signed by the prosecutor and the non-commissioned officer taking such charge, be adopted.

I find that one of the main causes of desertion from the force is that men applying for their discharges by purchase have to wait many months before they are accorded the privilege.

The terrible monotony of the life, especially during winter, tends to make the men very discontented, they are thrown altogether on their own resources at nearly all the outposts, their recreation rooms contain nothing but a few papers, and occasionally a few volumes of the Seaside Library, which soon become destroyed. A good, cheap collection of strongly-bound books, books that could be safely sent to the various detachments, would be a great boon, and with a comfortable, plainly furnished recreation room, would, I think, tend to keep many of the men out of trouble.

As you are aware, the officers' mess at this post consists of a bare room, with a deal table and a half dozen common chairs, so that the officers accepting hospitality from the settlers, as they must do, have no place but their bedrooms to ask their friends into. I trust you will be able to do something for them, as also for the sergeants, who are similarly situated. As both officers and sergeants change so frequently, it is manifestly unfair to expect them to furnish the messes themselves.

I trust you will not think I am going out of my province if I made a suggestion in regard to the artillery equipment in possession of the force. It is now very much scattered, and no division carrying out the present system of patrol has men enough to keep up an artillery detachment, which, to be of any use, must be thoroughly drilled to its work and instructed in the nature and use of the projectiles. Would it not be better to concentrate all the 9-pounders at some point on the railroad, have men permanently told off to man them under artillery officers, several of whom are in the force, and so have a battery ready to move any where at short notice.

The whole of which is respectfully submitted.

P. R. NEALE,

Superintendent, Commanding Macleod District.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, "K" DIVISION, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1888.

LETHBRIDGE, 30th November, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to render the annual report to date of "K" Division of the North-West Mounted Police.

In accordance with your order, I handed over the command of the Depot Division at Regina, and proceeded hither in sufficient time to take over the command of this division on the 1st of May.

Your memorandum of the 21st of April defined the limits of "K" Division to be from Kipp, in the west, to the western limit of the country patrolled by "A" Division in the east.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

I am happy to be able to report that the district has been remarkably quiet and free from crime. By far the larger part of the country thus designated is, of course, unpopulated, and outside of Lethbridge there is little or no settlement, but the town itself is in a most prosperous condition. Money is abundant, trade is good, and the numerous buildings, which are springing up on every side, are a sufficient index to the well-being and advancement of the place.

The large body of miners keep pretty much to themselves, and are orderly and well-conducted.

CRIME.

The following list comprises all complaints of offences which have arisen within the district between the 1st May and the 30th November, 1888:—

Offences against the person.....	12
Malicious injuries to property.....	4
Larceny.....	7
Horse-stealing.....	6
Illicit liquor traffic.....	9
Miscellaneous.....	16

The offences included in the first heading are mainly assault cases. Many of them arose from a drunken riot in the Hungarian miners' quarter on the occasion of a wedding there, and others were fights between miners, all of which were disposed of by the courts.

I have not included the case of Max Hoppé, who, for murdering John Adams in the United States, was arrested by the detachment at Writing-on-Stone, and subsequently handed over to the United States authorities under warrant of extradition.

The four complaints as to malicious injuries to property include a case of breaking windows by Indians, and three cases of cattle-killing, one of which, however, could not be verified.

The occupants of a hop-beer brewery in the river bottom refused to sell beer to some Indians who demanded admittance late one night, and who thereupon broke the windows of the house in revenge. Two Indians, against whom we had something more than suspicion, were arrested and brought up, but the brewery people could not identify them; so nothing more could be done.

On the 20th July complaint was made by the managers of the St. Louis and Cypress Cattle Companies that they had reason to believe that Indians were killing cattle on their ranges, and I despatched Sergeant Blake and a small party to investigate. They made a thorough search of that section of country but were unable to find any traces of cattle having been killed, nor could they find any Indians, although they followed up the direction in which they were supposed to have gone. One complaint had stated that the cow-boys were afraid to ride the range on account of Indians, but when Sergeant Blake mentioned it they laughed the idea to scorn. As a rule, cow-boys are not afflicted with such timidity.

A genuine case of cattle-killing occurred about three and a-half miles from here, on the night or early morning of the 27th August, when a calf belonging to Mr. Henderson was found killed, shot through the head, its throat cut, tongue cut out, and hind quarters cut off.

Sergeant Ross immediately started off with a party, but met with no success. There had been several cattle round the spot and no trail was distinguishable. Sergeant Ross scouted towards Chin Coulée, and from there to Grassy Lake, where he saw signs of five Indian lodges four or five days old. Here some railway men told him they had seen two Indians on the 24th and 25th, but could give him no more information.

It is probable that this calf was killed by a Blood Indian, known as "Sam Bedson" who, having stolen four horses from a Cree at Medicine Hat, broke into and robbed the section house at Winnifred on the 23rd, inst., and who might well have committed this act of devilment on his way to the reserve.

On the 15th October another complaint was made by the St. Louis and Cypress Cattle Companies' ranchmen that Indians had killed some of their cattle, and I sent out Sergeant Walsh and a party to arrest the offenders, if possible.

On his return Sergeant Walsh reported:—

"I went with two men of the Cypress Cattle Company's ranch to where a cow had been killed, as they believed, by Indians. I saw the carcass of the animal, which was lying on the edge of the river. The hide had been stripped off and carried away, and the meat had been stripped off the bones, leaving nothing but the skeleton: part of the heart was stuck upon one of the horns. The employés of the ranche returned home and I crossed the Belly River, and went in the direction where I supposed the Indians were camped. I followed the river bank for about two miles and could see if any Indians were camped by the river. I came to a big coulée which runs out from the river for about half a mile, and as we could not cross it I followed it up from the river and crossed at its head. I saw a waggon trail, which I directed two of the party to follow; and I and another man went in the direction of the river and looked in coulées and river bottoms, but could not see any trace of Indians. I came upon a place where they had been camped a few days previous, as I thought by the look of the camp. I did not find any traces of meat or any part of the hide round the camp. There were lots of traces of antelope meat, by the numerous heads which I saw lying on the prairie. I followed the Belly River for twenty-five miles down to the mouth of the Big Bow River, and searched all the coulées and river bottoms where I thought they would camp. I then camped for the night and proceeded in the direction of the Galt railroad next morning."

A patrol which, during the past few days has been round the above mentioned neighborhood and has made exhaustive enquiries, reports that no Indians have been seen there for a month.

The strength of my division did not permit of it this summer, but next year it would be advisable to station a small outpost at or near the mouth of the Little Bow,

so as to intercept Indians moving off their reserve into the ranges occupied by the cattle in question.

The six complaints of larceny, in which the offenders have been brought to justice, call for no special comment, except, perhaps, the case of "Sam. Bedson," the Blood Indian previously referred to. This Indian stole several articles from the section house at Winnifred while the occupants were away, and for some time we could get no clue to the thief. The finding of a cashmere neck-kerchief in possession of an Indian was the means of putting us on the trail of the thief, who was subsequently sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

Edward Austin was brought in on the 27th November from Milk River Ridge, having been given into custody there for stealing a horse, saddle and bridle and overcoat in Lethbridge on the 4th November. Immediately he had stolen the articles, the property of different people, he rode off across the line, but was followed by the horse's owner, who found him at a rancho about thirteen or fourteen miles on the other side. The stolen horse it appears had got away from him and the ranchmen fetched his saddle, &c., from where he was thus set afoot, about ten miles from the rancho. Mr. Tom Percel, the owner of the horse, having explained his errand, the saddle and bridle were taken charge of by the foreman, and the next morning Austin stole the saddle again and hid it, stowing himself away in a root house. Upon hearing of this audacious theft the ranchmen turned out and the culprit was soon unearthed. Asked why he stole the saddle, which could be of no use to him without a horse, he guessed that he meant to steal a horse as well. The question then arose as to whether he should be sent to Benton or whether the ranchmen should "deal with him" themselves. Neither alternative appeared to suit the prisoner, for he said he would rather come back to this side of the line, which he did with Mr. Percel, and was given in charge of the first Police post. I now hear that Austin, popularly known as "The Kid," presumably on account of his age, which cannot be more than twenty or twenty-one, came into this country on a horse which he stole at Benton and sold here—so he was doubtless right in conjecturing that his shrift would be short if he prolonged his stay on the southern side of the international boundary.

There have been eleven complaints of horse-stealing in this district since the 1st May. Of these missing horses, however, some were found to have merely strayed, and seven of them have been recovered. Of the four still unaccounted for, one is that stolen by Austin from Mr. Percel, which may yet be recovered, one is at large, having been seen by its owner in a wild state, since it was stolen by and broke away from an Indian (identity unknown), and of the other two I am in hopes that we may hear something ere long.

On the 24th October a Blood Indian named "Mike" laid an information against a Blackfoot for stealing his horse. "Mike" recovered his horse and the Blackfoot is now serving three months' imprisonment here.

While on the subject of horses, I may say that, irrespective of the foregoing, twenty-three horses have been recovered by the division during the past summer and returned to their owners, some of them in the United States.

In connection herewith, I beg to quote the following letter addressed to me by the President of the Territorial Board of Stock Commissioners in Montana:—

"MONTANA STOCK GROWERS' ASSOCIATION,

"SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HELENA, MONTANA, 1st Sept., 1888.

"Supt. R. B. DEANE,

"North-West Mounted Police,

Lethbridge, N.W.T.

"DEAR SIR,—At the August meeting of the Montana Stock Growers' Association, and also of the Territorial Board of Stock Commissioners, a resolution was passed giving a vote of thanks to the officers and men of the North-West Mounted Police,

and also to the Canadian authorities generally, for assistance given to many of the citizens of Montana in recovering horses stolen from our territory.

"Please accept the assurance of our appreciation of courtesies received at your hands, which we hope to be able to reciprocate in the future.

"Very respectfully yours,

"GRANVILLE STUART,

"President Territorial Board of Stock Commissioners."

With regard to illicit liquor traffic, perhaps the less said the better. It would be idle to deny that illicit liquor is plentiful, and still more idle to pretend that it can be suppressed. The utmost that can be done, and to this we have devoted much time and attention, is to keep it from obtruding itself on public notice and causing annoyance to the public. Any person who wants a drink, and knows where to go, can get it without any difficulty whatever, but an informer will not run the risk of social ostracism, which would surely overtake him. The main point to be regretted is that wholesome liquor is not obtainable, in place of the fiery poison which is so largely imported from the States.

On the 19th June Sergt. Macdonell, at Milk River Ridge, found the trail of a whiskey outfit, and followed it until darkness compelled him to camp for the night. As soon as daylight served he renewed the pursuit next morning, and arrived in Lethbridge at 5 o'clock. He found the waggon empty in the town, but no trace of its contents, save one 5 gallon keg, the finding of which in a saloon resulted in the fine of the proprietor.

On the 18th September Sergt. Ross seized a four-horse team, waggon and load of whiskey and Milwaukee lager beer at Whoop Up, and brought them to barracks, where the liquor was destroyed, and the driver fined. This seizure caused a little departmental irritation. The seizure was made under a clause inserted last session in the North-West Territories Act, providing that any vehicle, horses, &c., employed in importing into or conveying through any portion of the Territories any illicit intoxicating liquor "shall be forfeited to Her Majesty, and may be seized, &c." The Customs Department claimed the seizure, but failed to furnish me, in reply to my written request, with any grounds for their claim. They did not know whether the outfit had paid duty, nor whether it was liable for duty, nor did I. The Police had reason to know that it was being employed in removing liquor from a cache near Whoop Up to a market, and the outfit being under seizure, and the owner subject to heavy penalties, as it was, I could hardly invite him to lay himself open to another charge, viz., that of evading Customs duties, by endeavoring to extract information on the subject from him.

As Her Majesty would get the benefit of the seizure in any case, it did not seem to be a matter of great moment whether the value should accrue to her through Police or Customs channel. I therefore held the seizure until instructed by you to deliver it up to the Customs officer, on the strength of a declaration made by Lewis, the owner, that he had not at any time paid duty on the outfit.

A somewhat similar seizure was made in Lethbridge on the 10th of October by Constable Arrowsmith, with regard to which it may be well to state the facts. Curiosity drew this constable to the door of his house in town to see what it was that was rumbling past on the evening in question. A waggon containing some men was driving by, and one of the men jumped down on seeing Constable Arrowsmith and began to talk to him. This aroused the constable's suspicions and he followed the waggon, which he eventually found inside a corral, the horses not unhitched. The driver, whom he recognized, disappeared just as he entered. In the waggon he found nothing but a large keg of whiskey, so drove the waggon, just as it was, to barracks. The liquor was spilt and the driver fined on his plea of guilty. The foregoing is the sole foundation of a pathetic story which appeared in some newspapers, that a poor freighter carrying from one place to another some one's household effects, which,

without his knowledge, included a small keg of whiskey, had had his team, &c., seized and confiscated by the Police. This waggon and team, I may add, are still held here, pending instructions as to their disposal. It is well known in Lethbridge, and is not in any way liable to seizure under the Customs Act. I believe certain affidavits have been sent to Ottawa regarding the true ownership of the horses, with a view to having the seizure remitted.

Out of a riot amongst the Hungarian miners arose a liquor prosecution which was interesting in some respects. Hop beer is extensively brewed and sold here. So long as it is not adulterated it is not unpalatable, and one would certainly judge it to be harmless. It has, moreover, the advantage of keeping the money in the country.

The Hungarians consume large quantities of it. When they lay themselves out for a day's enjoyment they empty several dozen bottles (\$1.50 per dozen) into a tub, sit round and drink and soak their bread in the mixture. On the Sunday of the riot a number of them had been thus drinking in one of their houses the greater part of the day, with the result that by evening many of them were undeniably drunk. A few days afterwards Constable Minnezewsky, of Slavonic extraction, was in pursuit of his calling in a saloon, where a certain Hungarian toper sat with him for some hours drinking what purported to be hop beer. About 11.30 p.m. they left the saloon together, got into some altercation in the street and were arrested for being drunk and disorderly.

The Hungarian next day pleaded guilty to drunkenness, and thereupon the proprietor of the saloon was prosecuted under the prohibitory law. Conviction and fine resulted, and these were sustained on appeal, but the hop beer question remained pretty much where it was before.

Taken in moderation, this beer is certainly harmless, and it is puzzling to know how a man can swallow enough to get drunk on. Given, however, a man of the required capacity, who deliberately sits down to consume two or three dozen bottles in an evening, it is to the interest of saloon keepers not to serve him beyond a certain point. Two or three Hungarian miners think nothing of drinking sixty or seventy bottles between them in an evening.

A Blood Indian named "Running Coyote" was found drunk on the 18th October, and on his information the proprietress of an hotel in town was prosecuted under the Indian Act. He said that he had bought four bottles of beer from her for a dollar, and had taken them to his lodge, where he got drunk on them.

The defendant produced evidence to show that she had not sold any beer to the Indian in question, and as the Indian's testimony was uncorroborated the case fell through.

An unsatisfactory feature of the existing liquor law is that Indians can and do obtain intoxicating liquor, and it is extremely difficult to sustain a prosecution for selling to them, partly owing to their inability to understand questions put to them in accordance with the laws of evidence.

"Running Coyote," in the case now under review, flatly contradicted himself under cross-examination. He gave his grunt of affirmation in reply to a question which was totally at variance with his former testimony, and his face the while betokened that his mind was completely befogged as to the meaning and drift of the question.

Whether under a high license law, under which lawful dealers would combine to assist in suppressing illicit vendors, Indians would have the same facilities for obtaining liquor, is matter for conjecture.

The fifteen complaints of offences under the head of miscellaneous are principally cases of "drunk and disorderly" conduct among a certain section of miners; one profanation of the Lord's day; one perjury, arising out of a liquor prosecution; and two evasions of Customs duties.

In May last a patrol from Pendant d'Oreille came across a man named Thomas Berubé with a waggon and five horses. In reply to enquiries he said he was going to Maple Creek, having come from the Sweet Grass Hills. Constable Campbell told

him to come to camp to see the non-commissioned officer, and they journeyed thitherward. When about half a mile from camp Berubé said he was hungry and his horses were tired; so, having unhitched his team, Campbell told him to mount one of them and come to the camp for breakfast. After riding about 50 yards Berubé asked permission to fetch his pocket-book from his waggon. Instead of a pocket-book, however, he took out a revolver and galloped away. Constables Campbell and Chapman followed. When Campbell ranged up alongside of him his horse stumbled and fell, and he says: "I jumped as the horse was falling and caught him by the halter, when he pulled his revolver and told me he would shoot; his horse jerked his head away from me and Berubé went off again. I fired in the air, but he took no notice. While I was cinching up my horse Berubé turned around to Chapman and said he would riddle him with bullets if he followed him any further. We followed him fifteen miles from camp. Berubé got into a slough and mired, jumped off his horse and tried to lead him out. I got within 150 yards of him and halted him three times. I fired a shot in the air and he would not stop, so I shot his horse, brought him into camp and from there to Lethbridge with his four horses and outfit."

Notice was sent to the Customs officer and he sized the outfit on its arrival here. As the horses appeared to be glandered I telegraphed for Veterinary Surgeon Wroughon, who pronounced the disease to be a virulent form of glanders, and recommended the destruction of horses, waggon and everything in it. The Customs officer acted upon their recommendation.

The slaughter and destruction were carried out by the Police, some of whose clothes suffered destruction in the process, for which they, not unreasonably, look for some compensation.

INDIANS.

The Indians that have come this way from the Blood Reserve have, on the whole, behaved themselves well. Some few come to work, and work well. Others bring their women for immoral purposes, and these I have made a point of sending away as soon as I know of their arrival and business. Others come with all sorts of plausible pretences to account for being off their reserve without a pass. Some do not appear to think a pass necessary at all. One Indian produced a pass which was exactly a year old, and therewith was quite content. Some of them seem to be aware that in point of law they have as much right to roam about the country as white men, and that confinement to a reserve was not one of the provisions of their treaty. It thus behoves the police to be very careful in handling them, to avoid being compelled to take back water, in case of an Indian's asserting his right to freedom of action, and maintaining it.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The extent of ground covered by "K" Division outposts and patrols during the past summer is, at a moderate computation, one hundred and seventy miles straight on end from Divisional headquarters—that is, fifty—five miles almost due south from Lethbridge to Milk River Ridge; thence, following the Milk River eastward, sixty-five miles to Pendant d'Oreille Coulée; thence, again, twenty miles north-east to Many Berries Creek, and from there thirty miles on to Willow Creek, the most western outpost of "A" Division.

The outposts furnishing the patrols which scouted this extent of country were posted as follows:—

Kipp's Coulée.....	1	N. C. O.,	3	constables,	4	horses.
Milk River Ridge.....	1	"	7	"	9	"
Writing-on-Stone.....	1	"	5	"	8	"
Pendant d'Oreille.....	1	"	5	"	8	"
Many Berries Creek.....	1	"	4	"	5	"

The section of country round each outpost was thoroughly and systematically scouted, and a weekly connection maintained between "A" Division in the east and "H" Division in the west.

The camps were kept in good order, the conduct and health of the men excellent, and the horses well cared for.

The camp at Kipp's Coulée was a necessity for keeping up communication with the frontier line, besides watching Indians who moved off their reserve in that direction, for water was not to be had in other places in convenient proximity; otherwise I should have been glad to spare both horses and men the discomfort and annoyance of living in such a place—the mosquitoes and bulldog flies being a veritable plague. There is no wood in this coulée, and wood and coal have to be sent out from here.

The camp at the Milk River Ridge is situate within view and easy access of the trail leading from Lethbridge to Benton, along which there is a fair amount of travel. Illicit whiskey traders, &c., as a rule, cross more to the westward. The forty miles between the ridge and "D" Division outpost at Pot Hole Coulée is a long stretch of country to watch. Whiskey traders bring their loads to the line and, if necessary, "cache" them while they look ahead. When the coast is clear they load up their teams and make a rush for it. The boundary being so near they can easily do this, and as they know every inch of the country and have selected their spot for crossing the river, a little darkness, so far from being unfavorable to them, screens without hindering their operations.

A frame building measuring 30 x 20 x 9 feet, with a lean-to kitchen, has just been completed here by the contractors, and will accommodate a non-commissioned officer and six men. A partition across one end furnishes a small room and office for the non-commissioned officer in command. A good cellar, measuring 10 x 10 x 7 ft was dug by the men of the detachment.

A stable, also completed, affords room for ten horses, and about twenty tons of hay have been stacked.

There is no wood at the ridge, and coal has to be sent out from Lethbridge, as to Kipp's Coulée, for cooking purposes in summer and heating in winter.

At Writing-on-Stone there is wood for firing, and some logs have been cut in a coulée by the detachment during the summer, with a view to putting up buildings, but owing to the epidemic among our horses the logs could not be got out.

A trail about four miles long has, however, been cut from the mouth of the coulée to the timber, and an intervening creek has been bridged, so that the logs can be "snaked" when horse-power is available. This is an important outpost, being a few miles north of the Sweet Grass Hills and the mining camp there.

Pendant d'Oreille camp is a long thirty-five miles ride from Writing-on-Stone. There are several good camping grounds in the large coulée which is known by that name, and there is a sufficiency of wood. The detachment there has built a small log building, about 16 x 14 x 9 ft, which will be useful as a kitchen next year, and there are about thirty good sized logs ready to put up an extension for a barrack room. There is also a well built corral, about 40 feet square, and enough logs have been sent to bridge an awkward ditch (called "canal") about fifteen miles out on the Many Berries Creek road, and to bridge a deep mud hole in Kipp's Coulée, at both of which places an axle is likely to suffer under a load. Pendant d'Oreille Coulée bristles with rattlesnakes, of which the men have killed a great number.

From Pendant d'Oreille to Willow Creek it is a long fifty miles, and I therefore established a small outpost at Many Berries Creek to keep up the connection with "A" Division and to watch the country through which it is said that marauding Indians, &c., make their way from Kennedy's Crossing towards Medicine Hat.

The water, however, was so bad and scarce that after a time I was compelled to withdraw this detachment to Pendant d'Oreille, and to work the Many Berries Creek country with the help of a pack horse.

The main trail has been carefully mended and levelled, so as to ease the pro-

vision trains as much as possible. A short cut to Many Berries Creek was found impracticable, owing to scarcity of water, so every load of provisions and forage had to travel the full distance—280 miles in the round trip.

Inspectors White-Fraser and Bradley have relieved each other in taking charge of the outposts, and have remained out with them for a month at a time.

For shoeing purposes, a farrier with a team, waggon and portable forge was stationed at Writing-on-Stone.

ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

We have not been called upon to render any assistance to the Indian Department, beyond escorting the Bloods' treaty money from Dunmore to Lethbridge by rail.

ASSISTANCE TO THE RAILROADS.

The capture of the Winnifred section horse thief, and the prosecution of an employé under the prohibitory liquor law (which latter was, however, withdrawn), were the only occasions upon which the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company's railroad required our intervention.

ASSISTANCE TO THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

This may be comprehended in the arrest of Berubé, in the seizure of a band of horses belonging to Messrs. Nyhart, Brown and Vancycle, who were charged with evading Customs dues, and the seizure of Lewis' whiskey outfit.

I have, moreover, furnished to the Customs officers here the names of such people as may have been ordered by any of the outposts to report themselves and pass entry for their goods.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, ETC.

The discipline of the division is excellent, and I have every reason to speak in the highest terms of the conduct of the men since I have been in command.

While the division, as a whole, has contributed \$143 to the fine fund, between the 1st May and the 30th November, it has, on the other hand, deposited \$1,487 in the various banking institutions of the country.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, ETC.

Very little drill has taken place this summer, owing to there being no men available for it, and the same may be said of target practice, except that whenever it has been possible to collect three or four men who were not required for more pressing duty they have been sent to the range. Target practice is now going on and will continue as long as weather permits. The men who have just returned from outpost duty have had a good deal of practice during the summer, and many of them are excellent shots. A man who can kill a prairie chicken or a goose with a bullet at an unknown distance does not require to expend much ammunition at a target.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the division, as a whole, is good, and above the average.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good upon the whole. With the exception of one or two men, whom probably the field diet did not suit at first, the men in camp have been in rude health. The sick list for June, July and August averaged 4½ per day, and this high rate may be accounted for by some severe accidents. Constable Hervey had his ankle broken by a horse falling with him. Constable Costello was thrown by a new broncho against the side of the stable and had his ankle broken also. Constable Ross accidentally shot himself in the foot, and all these men were on the sick list for a long time. The two latter are so still.

RECRUITS.

The only man who has been engaged here was ex-Sergt. McMinn, who has been since transferred to "D" Division.

RATIONS.

The rations are sufficient in quantity and good in quality. I have heard no complaints.

KITS, CLOTHING, ETC.

I think the feeling is general that the price of the serge tunic is too high, considering the quality of the garment. Most duty men have to provide one or two at their own expense in the course of a year. Men on continuous prairie work require the shelter from the sun which a broad-brimmed cow-boy hat affords better than any other head-dress.

HORSES.

The horses purchased this year have turned out fairly well, with a few exceptions. The death roll is abnormally large, and includes, I am sorry to say, the best horses in the division. They were carried off by an epidemic which baffled the skill of the veterinary surgeons, and the nature of which, as they will report upon it, I need not further allude to. It was unfortunately imported by two of our own horses, which stampeded in a thunder storm at Writing-on-Stone and ran into the States. We recovered them from a ranche belonging to a man named Miller, about seventy miles across the line. Soon after recovery one of the said horses, Reg. No. 1472, sickened with a slight running at the nose, became dull, &c., ate very little, and the hind quarters (of which he appeared to have lost the use) swelled to a great size. The horse was brought in by easy stages for treatment in barracks, and after a long and tedious illness, falling away to skin and bone, recovered. He has regained flesh, &c., and looks well, but does not seem to have recovered the full use of his limbs even yet. His runaway companion died of the disease in four days; most of the others succumbed in less than six days. We subsequently heard that Miller had lost every one of fourteen horses which he had on his ranche. The veterinary surgeons after some time concluded that the disease was typhoid influenza.

The horses of this division have done a great deal of work during the past season. Supplying the outposts with rations, forage, coal, &c., has kept four four-horse teams fully employed, and that these horses have done so well is due to the care taken of them by the drivers, who have well earned the trifling extra pay—10 cents per day—which they receive for this duty. Four-horse teams are a necessity in this country where the grades are so abrupt. Constable Aylesworth, for instance, has rung the changes on five horses since the 1st December, 1887, which have travelled, respectively, 5,222, 5,153, 5,199, 4,374 and 2,865 miles. These are all rolling fat, but at least two of them are too much "gone" in the legs to do much more Police work. Constable Aylesworth was more fortunate than the other teamsters, who have driven as far, in not having his team broken up by death, &c.

I enclose a return of the distance travelled by each horse of the division since the 1st December, 1887. Total 177,785 miles. (Not printed.)

At least fifteen of our horses will require to be cast, being unfit for further Police work, and ten good teams and twenty saddle horses will then be required to place the division in an efficient condition. I may add that the division in the past has been largely horsed by transfers from other divisions, and it is not in human nature for commanding officers to part with their best horses.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

We are well supplied with saddlery. The ten double cinche saddles supplied this year, and made by Mr. Hutchins, of Winnipeg, are so far satisfactory.

The greater part of the harness is considerably worn. Four new sets of wheel and four of lead will be required for heavy work next year. The Saddler-Major from Regina has recently inspected and taken notes of other requirements.

STABLES.

The stable accommodation is sufficient for our present needs, and the buildings are roomy and well ventilated.

FORAGE.

The greater part of the hay supplied this year was cut at a distance of from thirty to thirty-five miles from here, on and near the Milk River Ridge. The average price per ton, \$16.75, is high, but there is not much money in hauling upwards of thirty miles, considering the price of labor in this country.

TRANSPORT.

Of ten heavy waggons on our strength, six are fit for the road, the remainder being old and much worn. The waggons furnished to this division, like the horses, were mostly contributions from other divisions. I understand three new waggons are ordered for us, and will arrive at once. Those we have are of various patterns. Waggons for our use require to be heavy, capable of carrying 40 cwt., and fitted with good strong brakes. One broad gauge waggon is much needed for the string team.

ARMS.

The arms have all been examined by the Acting Armourer, and he reports that some of the carbines which have been on detachment during the year are badly honey-combed. With a supply of a dozen barrels and proportion of other parts, the arms can all be put into a serviceable condition. One dozen new revolvers are required.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

Each outpost, no matter whether the non-commissioned officer is below the rank of sergeant or not, should be provided with at least one pair of field glasses, as should each scouting party.

There are only four pairs of glasses in the division, whereas at least ten are required.

DESERTIONS.

Four desertions have taken place in this division since the 1st May. A four-horse teamster, Constable Findlay, conveying provisions to the outposts, persuaded Constable Jolliffe to leave his detachment at Writing-on-Stone and cross into the United States, on the 21st of May. On the 17th July Constable McIsaac, and on the 23rd July Constable Hill, deserted from Lethbridge. Both of these were discontented men. A whiskey peddler conveyed them across the line.

INSPECTIONS OF DIVISION.

The post has been inspected by yourself, on the 19th May, and by yourself, with the Assistant Commissioner, on the 12th September.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

This Post has been much improved during the past summer. A wire fence has been erected round the reserve, which keeps cattle from straying into the barracks, and adds to the appearance and neatness of the place.

A coal shed has been constructed, measuring 10ft. x 12ft., capable of holding about twenty tons, for use when stress of weather prevents our hauling from the

mine. This shed was built by contract by Messrs. Bruce & McFarquhar, of Lethbridge, at a cost of \$75, and is a well constructed building.

A building, designed as orderly room and recreation room is now nearly completed by Mr. A. J. Scott, contractor. Price, \$875. It measures 36ft. x 18ft. x 10ft.; plastered throughout; divided into two rooms by a partition 16ft. from the west end. The smaller room is the orderly room and the larger the recreation-room. Neither, however, is large enough for the purpose for which it is required.

A waggon-shed is also almost completed, being a lean-to on the south side of No. 1 stable, and measuring 102ft. x 22ft. x 10ft. Messrs. Bruce & McFarquhar, contractors. Price, \$411. Some protection for the transport was much needed, but the shed in question should be closed at the ends to be of use.

I have already alluded to the buildings for the outpost at Milk River Ridge. They were erected by Messrs. Bruce & McFarquhar, at a cost of \$1,246. They are situated in a sheltered spot, within easy access of a spring, which does not freeze up.

A large quantity of barrack furniture and repairs have been completed this summer. The plaster in many parts of the barracks will require to be removed. Indeed, the buildings rock so much in a high wind that it is questionable whether plaster is suitable. It is generally conceded that a wood lining would be better, although the rooms are more easily lighted and are more cheerful with plaster.

Such indispensables as mess-tables and benches, coal-boxes for barrack-rooms, &c., &c., have been made.

POLICE RESERVE.

The reserve here is too small. Our hay corral stands, perforce, on the edge of the reserve adjoining a highroad, and over that road it is obvious that we can exercise no control. Boys playing there with matches, &c., &c., may result in a serious conflagration. Except in the barrack square, which is hardly a suitable place, we have not room on the Reserve for a *menage*, and at the present and anticipated rate of progression the barracks will ere long be in the centre of the town.

FUEL.

Fuel is hauled daily, or as required, from the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company's mine by our own teams, a reserve being kept in the small coal shed to meet the contingency of rough weather. The coal is good.

TELEPHONES.

We have none.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

A telegraph line to Milk River Ridge would save our horses' legs. If the projected railroad between this place and Benton should come to pass, telegraphic communication will, of course, be provided.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We have no fire protection beyond that afforded by six extinguishers and water pails in barrack rooms. The water barrels under the eave-pipes had to be emptied as soon as the frost sets in.

WATER SUPPLY.

All water used in the barracks is hauled in our own water cart from the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company's tank, upwards of half a mile distant. In winter it is impossible to keep any water in the water-waggon over night, and the teamster has to haul a load in the morning before the horses can be watered.

Under a verbal agreement, a Mr. John Brown, of Lethbridge, commenced to bore an artesian well within the barracks on the 25th May last, the agreement being that he should bore the well, line it with 6 inch casing and strike water, finding

all necessaries for the work, for the sum of \$3 per foot for the first hundred feet, rising 50 cents per foot for each additional 50 feet. On or about the 27th June, having bored about 115 feet, he was obliged to abandon the hole, on account of quicksands and boulders (as he said), and began another close to it.

On about 15th August, having bored this second hole to a depth of about 235 feet, he lost some of his tools, and being unable to extract them, was obliged to abandon that hole, and with it a quantity of casing.

On the 17th August he began a third hole at a few yards distance, but quicksand prevented his going beyond a depth of about 300 feet.

On the 1st October, pursuant to your instructions, I drew up a written agreement, in which the specified conditions were set forth and which was duly completed. The contractor abandoned the third hole on the 3rd November, and gave me to understand that it would be necessary to provide a heavier engine. He has since, but without success, applied for a grant of \$1,500 to enable him to carry on the work, and I am now in ignorance of what his intentions are. Meanwhile, the water supply is the pressing question of the day.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The want of bridges over the rivers in this neighbourhood does not affect us so much as the Macleod Division, but to the settlers generally the want of a bridge over a torrent such as the Belly River when it is swollen is fraught with much danger to life and property.

Broad gauge waggons are mostly used in this country, and our narrow gauge waggons do not suit the trails. We have now, however, made our own trail around the outposts, where nearly all of our heavy teaming is done, so we are not so much affected as we were.

FERRIES.

There is a licensed ferry over the Belly River here, but it does not supply the want of a bridge, in that it frequently cannot cross the river, owing to ice running, &c.

There is also a private ferry over the Old Man's River at Kipp, provided by the enterprise of the keeper of the stopping place there. He declines, however, to accept licensed ferry fares, on the ground that the rates would not pay him, and that no person could be found who would provide and maintain a ferry at Kipp upon the lines laid down by the ferry ordinance. This is the spot at which a poor freighter had his string team swept away last spring while fording the Old Man's River. Fifteen of his horses were drowned.

CROPS.

The area under crop, in an essentially ranching country such as this is, as might be expected, small, and appears to be cultivated mainly with a view to home consumption either by man or beast. Mr. Russell, on the St. Mary's River, had about six acres of oats, averaging rather over thirty-three bushels per acre, and Mr. D. Akers, at Whoop-up claims forty-two bushels per acre to his seven acres of wheat. He had also forty-two acres of oats, yielding twenty-five bushels per acre. Peas, potatoes and turnips seem to have been everywhere good. Mr. Russell tried a little buckwheat as an experiment, with very encouraging results.

The large ranchers in this district attempt very little farming.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

Without venturing on debatable land, I think I may say that the opinion is steadily gaining ground that the small ranche will pay better than the large one, and that a man having no more cattle, &c., than he can shelter and, if necessary, feed during stress of weather, will succeed best in the end, in that his losses will not be so heavy.

GAME.

Prairie chickens and ducks are plentiful, The former are to be found chiefly in the coulées and river bottoms. There was a plentiful supply of antelope. I say "was" because the Indians have killed great numbers this year, and if they continue to kill them in the breeding season antelope will soon be as scarce as buffalo. A camp of eight or nine lodges, under "Heavy Shields," was at Grassy Lake this summer with upwards of 125 skins, &c.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been five large prairie fires within about ten miles of Lethbridge, which have been extinguished by the few men left in barracks. On one occasion about fifteen men worked from 1:30 p.m., until 7 p.m. under a blazing afternoon sun, and put out upwards of seven miles of fire, which otherwise would have caused disastrous results. This was not the only occasion that the Police fagged themselves out to save property, the owners of which, or at all events the employés in which did not seem to think themselves called upon to lend a hand. The accepted principle that the Police are bound to put out prairie fires is likely to be ridden to death. Most of the aforementioned fires were undoubtedly started by the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company's railroad. No prosecution has resulted, for want of sufficient evidence.

I beg to enclose a return of criminal and other cases tried here from the 1st December, 1887, to the 30th November, 1888.

I have already forwarded to you a map of this section of country, showing the routes taken by patrols and the outposts established during the past season.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE,

Superintendent Commanding "K" Division.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

APPENDIX G.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT STEELE, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED
POLICE, 1888.

FORT MACLEOD, N.W.T, 1st December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this, my report, for the year ending 30th November, 1888.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The general state of the Kootenay District, in which the division was stationed at the beginning of the year, was, as regards law and order among both the white and the red population, in a very satisfactory state. Any feelings of uneasiness experienced by the white settlers during the latter part of last year, as to the behavior towards them of their Indian neighbors, have entirely vanished, both white and red men carrying on their usual avocations in a peaceful and quiet manner.

CRIME.

No serious crimes occurred during the stay of the division in the Kootenay District, the only case proven being that of two Chinamen, charged on the 3rd January, 1888, with having Government property illegally in their possession. They were fined \$25 and costs each.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

A detachment of two men were stationed at the Kootenay Crossing, forty-five miles from the Post, for the purpose of receiving and forwarding stores from Golden to the barracks. A similar detachment of three men was stationed at Sam's Landing, on the Upper Columbia Lake, for a like purpose. A non-commissioned officer and two Constables were stationed at Fenwick's Lower Ranch, ten miles from the Post, and on the banks of the Kootenay River, to take charge of the herd, all the horses of the division, with the exception of a few kept in for immediate use, being out all the time. These detachments also attended to all matters relating to the preservation of peace in their vicinity.

The patrols in Kootenay went to Golden City, 190 miles from the Post, in a northerly direction; Tobacco Plains, eighty miles south; Col. Baker's, twelve miles; Isadore's, eighteen miles, and the Mission, seven miles, on the western bank of the Kootenay River; Wild Horse Creek, Gold Mines, four miles, and Fenwick's Upper and Lower Ranches, ten miles, on the eastern side of the river. Also continual patrols to the Columbia Lakes, Kootenay Crossing, Elk River, and for some distance down the Sand Point Trail, thus keeping a thorough supervision over the three trails which form the only ingress and egress of the Kootenay District.

MACLEOD.

On the 17th September, one month after the arrival of the Division at Fort Macleod, the following detachments were sent out to relieve the men of "H" Division, viz. :—

Pincher Creek.....	1 Sergeant	3 Constables.
Big Bend.....	1 "	3 "
Pot Hole.....	1 "	3 "
Stand Off.....	1 Corporal	3 "
St. Mary's.....	1 "	3 "
Kipp	1 "	2 "
Leavings	3 Constables.	
Kootenay.....	2 "	

These detachments remained unchanged until the 4th November, when Corporal Hammond relieved Constable H. Hope of charge of the Leavings. On the 6th the Pot Hole detachment was called in for the winter. On the 8th the Pincher Creek detachment were relieved by "H" Division men, and sent to strengthen Kipp. Two constables were also sent from Big Bend to Kipp, making the strength of the latter detachment up to one non-commissioned officer and seven constables. The remaining non-commissioned officer and constable of Big Bend detachment were removed to Kootenay, making the strength at that place one non-commissioned officer and three constables. The outposts now occupied by "D" Division are as follows, viz. :—

Kipp	1	Sergeant	7	Constables
Kootenay	1	"	3	"
St. Mary's	1	Corporal	3	"
Stand Off	1	"	3	"
Leavings	1	"	2	"

From what I have learned, the settlers and public generally are highly pleased at the manner in which the patrolling has been carried out, and the demeanor of the members of the force towards them.

Patrols have been kept up between all these detachments, and the ranches within a radius of twenty miles of each outpost visited at least once a fortnight.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

While the division was stationed at Kootenay I rendered all the assistance I could to the Indian Department, by enquiring into any complaints, or into the wants of any of the Indians, and giving any advice or help to Mr. Phillips, the Indian Agent, that he might require. By suggesting to Dr. Powell, sr., Indian Commissioner of British Columbia, that irrigating ditches and schools should be made for the benefit of the Indians, both of which have been well carried out, and by allowing the Police Interpreter Berland to act for the Indians whenever they required an interpreter to make known their wants.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, ETC.

The discipline and conduct of the division in general has been very satisfactory. All ranks have been willing and obedient to those in authority over them, and as over half the division are total abstainers the conduct of its members, with the exception only of some half-dozen, has been all that could be desired. The non-commissioned officers of the division consist of three staff sergeants, four sergeants and six corporals.

Division Sergeant-Major Smart has been of great assistance to me, and a marked improvement in the feeling of the division has been noticeable since his appointment. Hospital Sergeant Mercer has been always very attentive to his duties, and kind to the sick under his charge. Quartermaster-Sergeant Fane thoroughly understands his duties, and has been of very great assistance to me in the moving of the division to and from the Kootenay District.

The remaining non-commissioned officers, generally, are intelligent and altogether superior men, only two having been charged with neglect of duty during the last twelve months.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the division besides myself are Inspectors Wood and Huot and Assistant-Surgeon Powell, who are all well up in their work and attentive to their duties, which have kept them fully employed, for owing to the peculiar nature of the duties of the force it makes it appear to be under-officered. Although there are enough for garrison duty, when the visiting of patrols and outposts, magisterial and garrison duties combined, are taken into account, it will be found that their time is fully occupied.

Inspector Wood has been very active and painstaking, being variously employed while in the Kootenay District, and since our arrival at Macleod was Acting Adjutant until very recently.

Inspector Huot has superintended the drills, and assisted very much in the target practice of the division, has been of great assistance to me on the line of march from Kootenay to Fort Macleod, and on all other occasions.

Assistant-Surgeon Powell is very popular in the division as a medical officer, in consequence of his strict attention to the men, and he is punctual and painstaking to a marked degree.

The experience gained by officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the division while in British Columbia has been of great service to them, and has, in my opinion, greatly enhanced their value to their country.

There appears to be considerable doubt among the officers as to their future prospects in the Force. Promotions are doubtful, owing to the few vacancies that occur, and the present arrangement for superannuation, pay, &c., appears to give small encouragement. An officer on joining the Force receives the same pay as those in the same rank who have served many years.

As an incentive to activity, and to make up for the absence of promotion, I would recommend that an annual increase in the rates of pay be adopted, whereby an officer of long service, if efficient, could obtain an increase to his income, provided he has been reported to the Minister as deserving of the same. It would also appear that the length of service for full superannuation is too long. An officer who has performed the arduous duties which are required of him in this force, and which are quite as trying as those of a campaign, cannot, after twenty years' service, unless possessed of a superior constitution, be considered able to perform them in a satisfactory manner.

It would appear that an officer who has ceased to be able to endure the same hardships as the men of his division can no longer be suited for his position.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, ETC.

Squad and "setting-up" drill commenced on the 3rd April and continued until the 12th May. All non-commissioned officers had opportunities of instructing squads, superintended by Inspector Huot and myself.

Target practice with carbine began on the 14th May and finished the 2nd June.

Revolver practice commenced on the 4th June and finished on the 12th.

The division was fully instructed in mounted drill, as laid down in the Mounted Infantry Regulations, while under canvas at the Four-Mile Creek, preparatory to moving out of the Kootenay District. Every movement in the book has been performed well and thoroughly gone into.

During the winter months the men were thoroughly instructed in the duties of a constable, as laid down in the "Constables' Manual," Inspectors Wood and Huot each taking their sub-division every other night until the entire book had been thoroughly gone through. This has had a very beneficial effect, the men having taken great interest in it. I would recommend that every member of the force be issued with one of these manuals, and prizes given to the most efficient man in each division.

PHYSIQUE.

The members of the "D" Division, as regards physique, are a fine body of men, a great many being considerably over 6 feet high, and measuring as much as 44 four inches around the chest. Taking the division all through, the average height is 5 feet 9½ inches, and chest measurement 38½ inches.

RECRUITS.

The only recruit taken on in this division during the past year was Regl. No. 2184, Constable D. Ritchie, who has gone through his course of drill and is tolerably conversant with his duties as a constable.

HEALTH.

The only serious case of illness during the past twelve months was that of the late Regl. No. 1836, Constable Mitchell, who died at Kootenay on the 15th December, 1887, the last victim of the fever epidemic at that place. Since then the general health of the members of the division has been all that could be desired.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied to the division have been of excellent quality, and no complaints of any consequence have been made during the year.

The beef and vegetables were purchased in the Kootenay District; the groceries, with the exception of a small quantity purchased just before leaving, were sent from headquarters, and the flour from the same source, with the exception of some 10,000 pounds, purchased from Mr. Galbraith during the early spring, and which was quite equal to any that could be obtained in the North-West Territories.

KITS, CLOTHING, ETC.

The supply of clothing for the division ran short during the early part of the year, before the division left Kootenay, but since its arrival at Macleod all shortages have been made up, and kits are complete. Fur caps, breeches, stockings, are of better quality than last year. The grey overcoats are inferior, as reported before.

INCREASED RATES OF PAY.

During the past year forty-nine members of the division have received the increase awarded as good conduct pay, and six artisans working at their trades.

ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

The present Winchester carbine appears to have served its purpose, being inaccurate, easily damaged, and requiring a great deal of care in cleaning. I beg to suggest that it be changed this year to some other arm which has been tested for military purposes.

It is astonishing that the Winchester carbine has done as well as it has, for some of them have been a great many years in use, and if there is anything that would indicate that careful inspections are made, and the men of the force are careful of the Government property, it is the fact that these arms have been kept in an efficient state, considering the exceedingly rough usage they necessarily receive.

The present pattern of pistol (Enfield) is all that is required, combining simplicity of action with tolerable accuracy in shooting.

The number of carbines in the division was 102, out of which 9 were broken during the year. Of revolvers, out of 89, 8 have been broken.

DESERTIONS.

The desertions during the last twelve months have been four in number, viz., Constable Keays, 4th April; Constable McDonald, 6th April; Constable Steele, 19th April; Constable O'Connor, 3rd May—but there is no prospect of any more, as the men appear to be well contented with their lot. Desertions usually occur in the first year of a man's service, and it is generally those who have been accustomed to a roving life, or who have always lived in large cities, where sources of amusement are numerous, or those who have got into debt and are disheartened thereby.

The class among which no desertions take place appears to me to be those of young Canadians or Englishmen of good education, and farmers' sons and respectable mechanics from the Canadian Provinces. If recreation-room accommodation were increased, gymnasium and libraries established, canteens carried on on the same footing as in the army, there would be very few desertions. The construction of the Montana Central Railway has been of great advantage to the force, in having overrun Montana with workmen, reducing the rates of wages in that Territory.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

The banking account of the division during the past twelve months has been exceptionally good. Taking the average, the savings have been \$5 per man per month, and the total savings for the year \$4,380.89.

INSPECTION OF DIVISION.

The division was inspected by the Assistant Commissioner in Kootenay on two occasions, viz., the 1st March and 20th July, 1888, and shortly after its arrival at Fort Macleod, viz., on the 10th September, by the Commissioner, accompanied by the Assistant Commissioner.

HORSES.

During the month of December, 1887, all the horses, except the pack train, and a few stabled in case of an emergency, were out on herd, and were not fed any oats. The pack horses and mules were allowed a small quantity daily, those in the stable being fed what they required. A weekly inspection of the horses on herd took place during the time the division was in Kootenay.

The health of the horses continued to be good until the latter end of July, when the herd was removed from the range, where they had been all the summer, and brought nearer to the fort, preparatory to the division moving out of the district, when some of them became very sick from the effects of having eaten of a poisonous weed, common to the Kootenay District, which caused severe diarrhoea, and many soon showed signs of extreme weakness. The greater number recovered sufficiently to be used on the line of march to Fort Macleod, four only being too weak. These were driven by some of the men.

I found it necessary to hire four ponies from Mr. Fenwick to relieve the four suffering from the effects of the weed.

Since our arrival at Macleod their general condition has been good. Only a few required for use are kept in the post, the remainder being on herd.

The quantity of oats fed to the horses kept in the post are 10 lbs. to the team and 8 lbs. to the saddle per diem. Only one horse has been lost from the division this year, viz., horse Regl. No. 148, whose back became sore and afterwards frozen, while on a trip from Kootenay to Golden City, B.C., which incapacitated it for further use as a saddle horse.

Four horses were received at Kootenay from Calgary for the use of the division. One of these subsequently met with an accident, from which it died.

Since our arrival at Macleod eight other horses have been received, all team, one of which has since died, together with a saddle horse, which had to be shot in consequence of having broken its leg. The horses, on the whole, have stood the work very well, and have improved much in size while in British Columbia, which appears to be a better country for horses than the North-West, as young horses grow to far larger proportions.

The total distance travelled by the horses of this division during the year was 45,037 miles.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The harness belonging to the division when in Kootenay, viz., three sets lead and ten sets wheel, were very old and almost useless, having been in use some years, and on the removal of the division from that district were sold by auction with the remainder of stores, and the prices realized were far in excess of their real value, owing to the difficulty of freighting things into the country.

On arrival at Macleod the division received one set lead and seven sets wheel harness, all of good quality, four sets of the latter being light, the other three heavy.

No change in the saddles has occurred during the year; they are sixty-two in number, and all in a good state of repair.

There are twenty-three Aparejos belonging to the pack train, and although they have all necessarily received rough usage, have been kept in a state of repair and efficiency.

TRANSPORT.

Our transport in Kootenay consisted of four waggons and a buck-board. These were sold on the division leaving Kootenay, and as all of the waggons were very old, I consider they brought a fair figure, and far in excess of what their value would have been had they been brought away with us. Since our arrival here we have received three heavy waggons, two light waggons, two double and one single buck-board.

The light waggons needed alteration; the brakes were bad, and the reaches, in nearly every case, too long.

The remainder of the vehicles are all that is required, although to complete the complement required for use of the division five heavy waggons, two double and two single buck-boards, and one patrol waggon are necessary.

FORAGE.

The oats received by the division, while in Kootenay, were sent from the east, and were of good quality. They deteriorated to some extent in shipment from Golden to the Post, which is not to be wondered at, considering that they were handled five times, being brought up by steamer, small boat, waggon and pack animal. There were not, however, sufficient to give a full allowance to each horse, owing to the fact that it was expected the remainder could be obtained in the district, which proved to be incorrect, as the failure of the crops, through frost, prevented the farmers from supplying any, instead of the 100,000 pounds they had agreed to do, provided the crops had been a success. Fortunately, the horses thrived very well on a reduced allowance.

STABLES AT KOOTENAY.

The stables built by the division were for the accommodation of seventy-five horses, although, owing to the fact that the greater number were always on herd, only half the building was called into use.

The whole of the stabling was constructed by the men of the division, and turned out to be excellent buildings.

MACLEOD.

The few horses required for the use of the division in case of an emergency, or for use round the Post, are stabled in half of one of the "H" Division buildings, until the new stable, now in the course of construction, is finished. The remainder of the horses are either on herd or on outpost duty.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

The barracks occupied by the division while in Kootenay were those erected by the men of the division, and furnished, as far as the bed-trestles, tables, forms, &c., are concerned, by the troop carpenter. On removal of the division to Fort Macleod the barracks were given in charge of Mr. O. G. Dennis, Provincial Constable for the Kootenay District, in accordance with instructions received from yourself, and he immediately took up his quarters in the building previously occupied by the officers, the better to guard against any destruction to the other buildings by his presence on the spot.

On arrival at Macleod the division was under canvas until the 14th September, when those men not going on detachment moved into the fort.

I beg to suggest that iron bed-cots be provided for use in barracks, the present wooden trestles being only a make shift, and cause great inconvenience and loss of space during the day.

FUEL.

The fuel used in Kootenay was pine wood, received by contract from Mr. G. Cowan, at \$3.90 per cord, delivered. This wood was very good, and gave great satisfaction. Since our arrival at Macleod coal has been substituted.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A supply of buckets and casks to hold water were furnished to all the buildings in Kootenay, for prevention against fires, but were only called into use on one occasion, when they succeeded in putting out the fire before any material damage was done.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply at Kootenay was received from the Kootenay River, which ran immediately below the fort, and was procured by a water-cart made for the purpose. The supply was plentiful and very good during the greater portion of the year. Only when the snow was melting in the mountains and the river running unusually high has the water been at all muddy.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

A road has been in the course of construction during the past year between Golden City and the Post at Kootenay, which will greatly facilitate communication between those points, as heretofore the river and pack trail were the only means of travel or freighting.

A bridge was placed over Wild Horse Creek, about a mile above the fort, but was partly washed away when the waters rose in the spring.

Other bridges have been placed over the Bull and Elk Rivers, which were utilized by the division when *en route* to Fort Macleod.

A bridge was constructed over the Kootenay River on the trail to Golden from the Post, and another nearly opposite the fort, joining the Sand Point Trail.

FERRIES.

The only ferry of any consequence in Kootenay was Galbraith's Ferry, connecting the Post with the western bank of the Kootenay River and the Sand Point trail. A bridge is now in the course of construction at this point.

SETTLERS.

The settlers in the Kootenay District are few and far between, the ingress and egress to the country being at present too difficult to encourage people to settle. There being no market in which their products could be carried without entailing too great an expense is also, necessarily, a great drawback, and as the prices of all articles of food are very high, owing to their having to be packed or hauled in by ponies or mules, the district will, in my opinion, take many years to settle up, unless greater facilities of ingress and egress are made.

CROPS.

Grain crops, on the whole, owing to frosts, are anything but a sure crop, but during the past year wheat was ripe by the 28th July, quite a month earlier than in the North-West Territories. Root crops do very well, attaining very fair proportions, and such vegetables as rhubarb, beans, peas, &c., that have already been tried, have turned out a very fair success.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

The ranching prospects of the Kootenay District are very good, owing to the excellent quality and quantity of both grass and water, and also the extensive shelter

afforded by the woods, which, through the greater part of the Kootenay valley, resemble an English park more than anything else.

The grass, which is principally bunch, affords excellent nourishment to cattle and horses, but is far more easily eaten out than the "buffalo" and other grasses of the North-West Territories. Hence, for a limited number of cattle or horses the ranching prospects are very good, but it is my opinion that about 8,000 head would tax its capabilities to the utmost.

GAME.

The principal animals belonging to the Kootenay District are the rocky mountain sheep and goats, cariboo, white and black-tail deer, antelope, grizzly, black and brown bears, beaver, otter, lynx, marten and wolves.

Of the two former species, the mountains afford an almost inexhaustable supply, owing to the difficulty of hunting them. The cariboo, deer and antelope are far more scarce, owing to the Indians hunting them in winter, when the deep snow renders escape difficult and large numbers are killed.

The beaver are now very scarce, although a few may still be seen a few miles up the St. Mary's River, which joins the Kootenay River immediately above the fort, as well as in other parts of the district.

Of lynx and wolves there are large numbers, some of the latter being of unusually large size. The marten are also plentiful, as are bears, both grizzly and black.

Of feathered game, geese, ducks and blue grouse are the most plentiful. Prairie chicken, plover, wild pigeons and snipe are also to be found in certain localities throughout the district.

Of fish, the principal species are salmon, trout, whitefish and pike, although several other varieties are to be found in almost all the rivers and lakes throughout the district, and these form one of the principal articles of food to the Indians in those parts.

LIQUOR LAWS, N. W. TERRITORIES.

The liquor laws at present in force are most unpopular, and very difficult to enforce.

The reason for passing the Act was to prevent the sale of intoxicants to Indians, and for that purpose answered very well, as it was then. Six months after the arrival of the Police in this district, in 1874, the illicit traffic was suppressed, and no serious trouble has been caused since from the drunkenness of the Indians; but when the same law is applied to the whites it is quite another thing.

The illicit traffic in liquor has, as a rule, the sympathy of the public, and the experience of the Police force has shown that there is more drunkenness under the present system and more injury done to the health of individuals through this law than if respectable houses were licensed. Licensed houses, having no occasion to smuggle, would provide liquor of a good quality. Under the system of smuggling, which prevails, the dealer brings in pure alcohol, and by the admixture of pernicious drugs and water makes it into an article resembling whiskey in color but most dangerous in its effects.

My recent experience in British Columbia also shows me that as far as the Police force is concerned there are fewer offences against discipline committed through the effects of drink, in a country where there are numerous licensed houses, than in the North-West Territories.

As far as the public in the Kootenay District are concerned, there was less drunkenness noticeable among them, during my stay of over twelve months, than I have seen during the last three months in the North-West Territories, although the very strictest steps were being taken by the officer commanding here to keep down the traffic.

PROMOTIONS, ETC.

I would suggest that owing the scarcity of non-commissioned officers, when the numerous outposts are considered, there be three or four lance-corporals in each

division. Under the system that has been in force for some years, men are promoted to corporals from a constable direct, and, in some cases, in a few weeks the officer commanding the division finds that some of the men, although first-class constables, have not the tact and firmness required for the position of non-commissioned officers. By having several lance-corporals in the division it will facilitate the carrying out of the duty in a proper manner, and when a vacancy for a corporal occurs the best of the lance-corporals could be promoted.

The officer commanding the division could also be in a position to revert to the ranks any lance-corporal unfit for the position of a non-commissioned officer without giving them an entry in the defaulters' book.

MARCH OUT OF KOOTENAY.

The division was stationed in Kootenay District, British Columbia, from the beginning of the year until the 7th of August, when the object for which the Police were sent into that district, viz., the preservation of peace and the restoration of friendly relations between whites and Indians, having been attained, I marched to this place *viâ* the Crow's Nest Pass.

Early in the spring I reported to you that in my opinion the Crow's Nest Pass was the best route by which to move troops from the Kootenay District to this post, and having obtained your approval of my suggestion, I received every assistance from the provincial authorities to enable me to make the march without any serious inconvenience, in the way of repairing trails, bridges, &c., as far as the summit of the Rocky Mountains, from which point to "The Gap" of the Crow's Nest the trail is comparatively easy for travellers accustomed to a mountainous country.

After receiving your orders to be in readiness to move to Macleod I put the division through their annual course of "setting up" and foot drill, musketry instruction and target practice, with both pistol and carbine.

Having been informed, on the 29th June, that the trail through the Crow's Nest Pass had been cleared by the working party, who were then returning, I sent Interpreter Berland, an experienced packer, to examine and report upon the trail. He returned on the 22nd, having made a rapid ride to the vicinity of the Summit, and reported the trail in good order, which I reported to you, and also informed you that I had sent Packer Brown, with the Police pack train loaded with oats and biscuits, as far as the Summit, with instruction to carefully "cache" a day's supply for the division at intervals of one day's march, the last "cache" to be made sixteen miles from the lower lake, on the Old Man's River, where I was aware, and had reported to you, that waggons could be easily brought to meet the division with supplies, and a change of the loads from the pack animals to the waggons be made. Packer Brown performed the work of "caching" the provisions satisfactorily. On the 16th June I received definite orders to move to Macleod, and before leaving to sell stores, barrack, furniture, &c., and notices were posted up to that effect.

On the 5th July Mr. Michael Phillips, Indian Agent for the Kootenays, reported to me that there was some danger of the American Indians of Tobacco Plains, U.S., causing trouble to us, as it was said that the intention of the American Government was to move them on to their reserve by force, on account of some murders which had been committed by them last autumn. I immediately cancelled all orders for the march of the division, and requested Mr. Phillips to go to Tobacco Plains with Inspector Wood and ascertain, by careful enquiry, whether any reliance could be placed upon the report of the state of the Indians in that section of the country. Inspector Wood returned on the 16th July and reported all quiet.

The Assistant Commissioner arrived in the district on the 19th July and inspected the division before its march to Macleod, and having performed that duty waited for the final orders to move, which had necessarily been cancelled until the receipt by you of Inspector Wood's report on the state of the Indians at Tobacco Plains.

Pending the arrival of orders for the march, the Assistant Commissioner, accompanied by myself, proceeded to Tobacco Plains on the 22nd July, and making a rapid trip returned to camp at Kootenay on the 25th.

Inspector Huot, who had been sent to McKay's on duty, returned on the 25th with orders from you directing me to march to Macleod. I notified the settlers that the sale of Police stores, &c., would be held on the 4th August.

On the 3rd I sent Corporal Waite and Constable Eales to Macleod with a letter to Superintendent Neale, requesting him to send waggons and oats to Old Man's Lake, in the Crow's Nest Pass, where I reported the division could dispense with the pack train and take waggons. The corporal was directed to guide the transport to that point and then ride on and meet the division.

Inspector Wood was sent in advance on the 5th, in charge of a party to clear away any trees that had fallen across the pack trail during the intervals since the road-makers had completed the trail.

Corporal Bunt, Constables Davis and Edgar were to do the chopping out and clearing of the trail. Constable Street acted as packer. The party had orders to keep two days' march in advance, if possible, and on arrival at Old Man's Lake to await the arrival of the division.

On the 6th Mr. R. L. P. Galbraith brought his pack-train out to camp, which consisted of fifty-four pack animals, which had been hired for the march, and made up his packs for the start next morning.

Everything was ready for a move, the auction sale of Police stores, &c., that had been advertised for the 4th, having taken place on that date, when all the articles were sold that it was considered inadvisable to bring back to the North-West. I arranged that the men should only need to unpack half their rolls of bedding at night, by doubling up in the tents, so as to save time in making up the packs in the morning.

On Tuesday, the 7th, *reveille* was ordered at daybreak, and the division to march at 5:30 a.m., but some of the herd strayed during the night, which delayed me until 7:30, when I marched for Fort Macleod *via* the Crow's Nest Pass.

Staff Sergeant Fane had started for the same place the previous morning, *via* Golden City and Lethbridge, taking with him five constables and a variety of division stores, which it was deemed inadvisable to sell in Kootenay. The heavy stores, such as the reserve ammunition and safe, were already at Sam's Landing, waiting for shipment.

The column, consisted of the officers, non-commissioned officers and constables of "D" Division; three packers in the employ of the Government. Mr. R. Galbraith and ten packers, ten team horses ridden by the men of the division, forty-eight saddle horses, twenty-five police pack animals and fifty-four of Mr. Galbraith's pack animals. Three of the horses which had eaten of a poisonous weed common to Kootenay, and which causes severe diarrhoea, showed signs of weakness, and it was decided to examine them carefully at the first camp, and make some other arrangements for the transport of the riders. Near Fisher Lake, Constable Blick, reported that through the illness of Mrs. Wood Inspector Wood was unable to proceed with the advanced party, and that the surgeon was required. Assistant-Surgeon Powell proceeded at once to Inspector Wood's camp, as required.

The division halted at the Lower Fish Lake, "cache" No 1, at 11 a. m., the day's march being over, as owing to the delay caused by packing and unpacking, animals used for that purpose are never, except for a forced march, compelled to make more than one drive of about fifteen miles per diem.

The "cache" of oats and biscuits left here by Packer Brown were found all right, with the exception of two sacks of oats, which had been taken and "cached" near at hand, to be taken away when the division had passed; but fortunately the oats were found in time to be of service to the division.

On the 8th, marched at 5:30 a. m., the trail passing through a beautiful, park-like, undulating country, watered by numerous small streams, and timbered with fir, pine and poplar, with the mountains close upon the left. We crossed Bull River at 7:45, a.m. by a narrow but good bridge. There is a magnificent waterfall immediately above the bridge, and the scenery is extremely wild and beautiful. The canon beneath the bridge is 100 feet in depth and many miles in length, with perpendicular walls of

granite, between which the water rushes over numberless broken slabs of rock, cast down from the mountains by some convulsion of nature. The trail turns west after crossing the bridge, and follows the left bank of the river for some miles; then, after crossing a bridge of 1,000 feet in height, turns south-west and joins the Tobacco Plains trail from Kootenay ferry.

I here found "cache" No. 2, and Inspector Wood in camp. He had sent Corporal Bunt and party on in the morning with instructions to make up for lost time.

Assistant-Surgeon Powell reported that it was necessary for him to remain some days to place Mrs. Wood out of danger.

I halted at this "cache" all day, grass and wood being plentiful, and water fair, the distance travelled from last camp being eighteen miles.

9TH AUGUST.

Reveille at daybreak; marched at 5:30 a. m. I took Inspector Wood's horse and pony, and left Mr. Fenwick's two horses with him.

I reached Sand Creek, the end of the day's march, at 7:45 a. m., and the pack train arrived at 10:45 a. m. The "cache" was intact; wood, water and grass plentiful and of good quality. The country through which we passed was rolling and thickly timbered, with numerous small lakes and hay meadows.

The men, after pitching their tents, tending their horses and covering the packs in case of rain, employed themselves in bathing, and fishing for the beautiful brook trout which abound in this creek.

10TH AUGUST.

Reveille at daybreak; marched at 5:30 a. m., and passing through a country similar to that travelled yesterday, arrived three miles from camp at the forks of the trail to Macleod. After taking the Macleod trail the country continued thickly wooded, until Dead Man's Creek was reached (so named on account of the murder of a miner at that place in the early days of mining in Kootenay). After crossing the creek the appearance of the country changed from thick woods to occasional prairies. I arrived at Elk River Springs, distance twelve miles from Sand Creek and two miles west of the bridge over Elk River, where I halted for the day. The "cache" had been disturbed by wild animals, but sufficient forage was left to enable me to give the horses two feeds. The pack train arrived at 11:30 a. m. Water, grass and feed were abundant and of good quality. The saddle horses were kept out to graze until 9:45 p. m., and then tied up for the night.

11TH AUGUST.

Marched at 5:30 a. m., and after climbing a very steep hill reached Elk River, which here finds its way out of the Crow's Nest Pass, and in its western course rushes through a narrow canon of solid rock, which is spanned by a narrow wooden bridge, which the command was obliged to cross singly and on foot. The canon is very deep, and the river rushes through with great velocity until it is lost in the distance.

The trail, after crossing the bridge, leads zig-zag up a very high and steep mountain, but as all hands were dismounted the animals made the ascent without much difficulty.

This hill had been reported by many as almost impracticable, and many conflicting statements had been made about it, but my experience has taught me that it is by no means difficult for a mountain trail, there being many as bad on the trail from Golden to "The Ferry."

After ascending the hill the trail descends to the left bank of the Elk River and follows it through a densely wooded tract, covered with a growth of cedar of immense size, mixed with spruce, many of which have been killed by a fire that ran through here some years ago. Many small creeks, tributaries of the Elk River, all of which are well bridged, were crossed, until 8:45 a. m., when the command arrived

at our "cache" which was situated in an open piece of ground, partly strewn with windfall, and which is called "Ridgeway's Ranche," I suppose because no one has been there or built a house.

The Elk River runs quite close to the trail; so, after making ourselves and animals as comfortable as possible, all hands took full advantage of the bathing facilities afforded by it. The ground being rough, no tents were pitched. The pack train arrived at 11:20 a.m. Grass, water and fuel were plentiful and good, but the numerous windfalls caused the horses considerable trouble in finding their way about. The division marched seventeen miles this day.

12TH AUGUST.

Broke camp at 5:45 a.m., the delay being caused by a bridge which had to be repaired; passed over a rolling piece of country, covered with burnt timber, half way up the mountains, which were close on either hand, the summits being of a naked and forbidding appearance.

After the first five miles the grass became scanty, and was replaced by a dense growth of raspberry bushes laden with ripe fruit.

The trail was somewhat severe on both saddle and pack ponies, owing to the sharp, short hills, which are numerous. Crossed Coal Creek, twelve miles, by a ford below the bridge, which appears to be a flimsy structure and not likely to stand next spring's freshet. Moving along the right bank of Coal Creek, which has a north-westerly course, and is a tributary of Elk River, to which we have bade farewell, and after three miles reached our "cache" and halted for the day. Distance travelled sixteen miles.

The "cache" had been disturbed by wild animals, or perhaps by a party of men who had some days previously driven some horses through to the North-West Territories. The oats had been scattered about, so much that it was impossible to collect enough to be of any use. The camping place had plenty of space to allow the animals to graze, but was covered by windfalls to such an extent that it was impossible to pitch the tents. Fortunately the weather was fair, which made a bivouac rather pleasant than otherwise. The pack train arrived at noon. Water, grass and fuel were plentiful.

13TH AUGUST.

Marched at 6 a.m., continuing along the banks of Coal Creek for eight miles, the trail passing over many sharp pitches and small streams. I left the creek, and crossing the Coal Creek Summit, so called by the earlier explorers, who took it for the summit of the Rockies, and very naturally so, as the Marten Creek, on the east side of this summit, runs in an easterly direction, but finally turns north and joins Elk River. Passing over this summit I crossed Marten Creek, and moving along the left bank for four miles passed Ferney's Creek and cabin, and crossed over the drift in Col. Baker's coal claim. Here one of Mr. Galbraith's pack mules fell over the steep bank and broke its neck and one of its legs. The trail up to this point is very rough, but rapidly improves.

I crossed the creek by a small bridge at 10 a.m., and halted for the day at a point one mile west of Michel Creek, a tributary of Marten Creek, which here runs north-west and joins Elk River. The pack train arrived at 11:30 a.m.

The march was through the same burnt timber and windfall which characterized that of the previous day, while the mountains were destitute of timber and much lower than we had yet seen. The grass at this camp is not good, being coarse, although plentiful. The ground is much obstructed by windfall, but as rain threatened the logs were rolled out of the way and tents pitched, which proved fortunate, as a very heavy shower of cold rain poured down during the greater part of the night. Corporal Waite and Constable Eales arrived from Macleod, which they had reached in four days from Kootenay Ferry. The corporal reported that Superintendent P. R. Neale was camped near the entrance to the Pass, with Inspector Piercy and a train of seven waggons. Superintendent Neale had deemed it inadvisable to come any further,

owing to reports made to him (which have since proved incorrect) that the waggons could not come to Old Man's Lake.

The distance covered this day was seventeen miles.

14TH AUGUST.

Broke camp at 5:30 a.m., the weather having become fair; crossed Michel Creek by a very shaky bridge, and moved eastward along the right bank and through the first large tract of green timber we had seen since entering the Pass. The grass became luxuriant, and several fine camping grounds were passed, on one of which Chief Isadore had pitched his tent. The chief had come all the way from Kootenay, and was on his way to visit some friends among the North Piegiens. One of the weak horses, while crossing the bridge over Michel Creek, broke through, and was got out with some difficulty. Five miles from last night's camping ground we crossed the summit of the Rockies, and began to descend, passing along the left bank of the middle fork of Old Man's River. No more burnt timber was now seen, the appearance of the country improving very much, and the grass better than any yet seen in the Pass. Passing the Upper Lake we came in sight of Crow's Nest Mountain and the Lower Lake. The scenery here is beautiful in the extreme, the grass good and a great deal of the ground open.

It was decided to halt here for the day, as sixteen miles had been covered.

Shortly after reaching this point I received a note from Superintendent Neale, saying that he was obliged to return to Macleod. I then sent Sergeant Allen to Inspector Piercy, directing him to bring the waggons to within four and a-half miles of the lake and await my arrival next day. After pitching the tents the men employed themselves in fishing in the lake and river.

I decided to leave here two of the horses suffering from the effects of the poisonous weed, and to direct the Crow's Nest detachment to look after them until sent for from Macleod.

15TH AUGUST.

Marched at 6:30 a.m., an hour later than usual, to enable the waggons to meet me at the appointed place. I found Inspector Piercy waiting for me with the transport, and, halting, transferred the loads from the pack trains to the waggons. This took some time, so I decided to let the division wait for dinner.

I examined the trail carefully from the Old Man's Lake to where the waggons met me, and am of opinion that it is quite practicable for waggons as far as that point, and I would add that since I passed over it, Superintendent Macdonell, with two waggons, proceeded to the lake and returned without any difficulty.

The Assistant Commissioner, who had accompanied the division to this point, took a buck-board and started to Macleod.

After the transfer of the baggage the division was mounted, and giving a farewell cheer and a short address to Mr. Galbraith, whose obliging manners and great hospitality they will long remember, moved off, and arrived by 5:30 p.m. at "The Gap," where the detachment is posted. I there found oats and provisions, the latter were not required, as an ample supply had been brought from Kootenay.

From the Old Man's Lake to the Crow's Nest detachment the road, during low water, is good; there are no bad hills and the numerous fords over the Old Man's River are safe. Mr. Lee has a hotel at a point called "The Springs," about four miles from the detachment. Distance travelled was twenty miles.

16TH AUGUST.

The horses stampeded during the night and were not all recovered until 9 a.m. The change from the confinement of the wooded pastures of British Columbia to their native plains seemed to make them anxious for a run, and once off, the night being very dark, it was difficult to get them together again.

I marched at 9:45 a.m., and making only a short halt to rest the horses, reached

Pincher Creek (twenty-five miles) at 3:30 p.m. It is said the distance is called less than that, but as I marched at a jog trot most of the time, and it took me six hours, I have reason to suppose that it is twenty-four miles at least. The division pack train was sent in advance early, and were in camp when we reached Pincher Creek. Inspector Wilson met me some miles out and gave me any assistance I required.

17TH AUGUST.

Marched at 9:30 a.m., the delay being caused by the necessary shoeing of the teams. I left here horse Regl. No. 1399, which had staked its fetlock joint during the march through the Pass, with the intention of giving it a few days rest and treatment. I halted for dinner at 1:30 p.m. at Scott's Coulée, and marched again at 4 p.m., reaching Macleod at 7:30, and went into camp at a point selected by the Assistant Commissioner, and reported to Superintendent Neale.

On the 18th the camp was arranged in better form and the division made as comfortable as possible.

Moving through the Crow's Nest Pass has shown me that it is quite an easy matter to keep up communication between the North-West and the Kootenay District and I suggest that this means of communication be kept open, so as to enable troops to pass through during the summer season, which would require a very small outlay per annum.

Four or five men for one month every summer will keep the trail clear.

The Pass appears to be a first-class one for railway purposes, grades being very light and there being very little rock work.

I cannot conclude this report without mentioning the great kindness received by the division at the hands of M. R. Galbraith, Fathers Cocola and Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, and many of our neighbors in Kootenay. During our stay everything was done to make the time as pleasant as possible, and when the fever broke out last autumn Mrs. Clark and others did all in their power to bring about the speedy recovery of the sick men, treating them more like near relations than as strangers.

The distance covered by the division since leaving Kootenay until its arrival at Fort Macleod was 195 miles.

INDIANS.

On the 10th November, 1887, I received a telegram from the Indian Commissioner for British Columbia, requesting me to tell Chief Isadore that he would be responsible for the payment in full of his claim for improvements on Joseph's Prairie.

I sent for the chief at once, but he was away, and did not appear until the 8th December, 1887.

I produced the telegram and explained it to him, and asked him if he was willing to accept the Commissioner's offer and vacate the land and the prairie at once. He replied that he would vacate the prairie if the money was paid down at once, but not before. I told him that his action seemed an unreasonable distrust of the word of the Indian Commissioner; he replied that he did not mean that, and then launched out into a long account of the alleged wrongs of the Indian, saying that the reserves were not of sufficient size, that the Commissioners who managed the reserve question should have met the Indians in person, and, finally, that he had repented with regard to the land on Joseph's Prairie, and did not wish to give it up. I then told him that his action was foolish and disgraceful in the extreme, and that he could not expect much consideration from the Government after such conduct. That he must now tell me whether he intended to give up the land or did not wish to do so. I could get no direct answer from him; he merely alluded to the reserve question again. I permitted him to leave and told him I would discuss the matter with him some other time.

On the previous day I received a letter from Dr. Powell, Indian Commissioner, informing me that he had forwarded and recommended that the irrigating ditch be made on the chief's place, as I had suggested in a former letter.

I sent Interpreter Berland to Chief Isadore to tell him of the contents of the Commissioner's letter, and also to direct him to appoint an arbitrator to decide upon the improvements made by him on Joseph's Prairie, and that Colonel Baker's representative would appoint one on his part. In case the chief refused to appoint an arbitrator I directed the interpreter to inform the chief that I would appoint one, and would, as soon as they made the award, pay him the money allowed by them; but as he had acted in such an unreasonable manner, by refusing to give up the land, I would, in addition to handing over the land to Colonel Baker, withdraw my recommendation for the construction of the irrigating ditch upon his land.

The interpreter was obliged to tell the chief the whole of my message, and upon hearing that I had decided to appoint an arbitrator, if he did not, he said that he wished to have Mr. Edward Kelly, J. P., as his arbitrator, and would come and see me on the 11th. He arrived on that date with all his head men, or sheriffs, as they are styled in the Kootenay District, and I then told him that I was ready to send the arbitrators over, and was glad to know that he had become aware of his folly in refusing to give up the land, informing him, at the same time, that I would pay him the money down on receipt of the arbitration award. The chief then began a long complaint, saying that the Commissioners for the settlement of the reserves had not treated him properly. He concluded by saying that his improvements on Joseph's Prairie were worth \$1,000, and that he would not take less. I told him the whole place was not worth half the money, and that in consequence of his obstruction there was an absolute certainty of his being deposed and another chief appointed in his stead; that he could only remain as a chief as long as he obeyed the laws; the old custom of allowing a chief to remain in the position, no matter what his conduct, was no longer permitted, and good behavior was his only chance of retaining it. I found it necessary to speak thus plainly to him, as I am positive that if I had not dealt firmly with him he would have kept the matter in suspense until spring, and would then give more trouble. The chief then asked for Mr. E. Kelly as arbitrator, and was told that he could have whoever he pleased, and directed him to ask Mr. Kelly to be ready to meet Colonel Baker's arbitrator next day.

After an interview with the chief I sent a message to Mr. Hyde Baker, requesting him to appoint an arbitrator on behalf of Colonel Baker, according to the terms of agreement with the Commissioners.

On the 12th I sent Inspector Huot to Joseph's Prairie to be present at the arbitration. Mr. Kelly kindly consenting to represent Chief Isadore, and with Mr. T. Leavatt on Colonel Baker's behalf, came to the decision that the improvements were worth four hundred and ninety dollars (\$490). This decision was satisfactory to Mr. Hyde Baker, as signified by him to Inspector Huot. I, therefore, on the arrival of Isadore at 8:30 that evening, paid him the sum awarded and took a quit claim in acknowledgment of the same. I am of the opinion that the settlement of the dispute between Colonel Baker and Chief Isadore disposes of what might, if not settled amicably, have caused serious trouble in Kootenay, if not an Indian revolt, the consequences of which would be lamentable should no military force be there at the commencement.

During the spring a quantity of seed and farm implements were issued by the Indian Department to those who required such assistance.

The Messrs. McVittie, of Calgary, land surveyors, completed the survey of the Indian reserves on the 22nd April. They met Isadore while employed upon the survey, and he, as usual, expressed himself dissatisfied with the quantity of land appointed to the tribe, and stated that he had been promised more. Such is not the case, but it is a pity that when the reserves were given to the Indians they were not obliged to acknowledge the same in writing, the chief being a persistent grumbler. In addition to the survey of the reserves, and the grant of seed and implements, an appropriation of money has been made to commence a school and make drains and irrigating ditches.

The school under the supervision of Father Cocola, of the St. Eugène Mission, is in good hands. He is a very conscientious man, who will, no doubt, do a great deal to promote good feeling between the white settlers and the Indians.

The appropriation for seed, drainage, implements and school, appears to be small, and would not be excessive if doubled.

The work on the irrigating ditch for Chief Isadore, and another for the gardens in the vicinity of the Mission, was commenced during the month of May.

On the 24th May Colonel Baker arrived from Victoria, and while passing through his land saw some corrals which had recently been built by Chief Isadore. He immediately informed me of the fact, and requested me to ask them to vacate the land. I sent Inspector Wood and Interpreter Berland over the next day, and found that the Indians were on Colonel Baker's land, and had constructed some small corrals for their cows and sheds for the milk obtained from them; but they said that Mr. Hyde Baker had given them permission to stay there during the summer.

Inspector Wood, according to instructions, asked the Indians to come and see me about the matter, which they did the same evening. They told me then that Mr. Hyde Baker had given the Chief leave to camp on the land. Soon after the Indians interviewed me Colonel Baker wrote, saying that he did not wish to be hard on the Indians, and that they might stay this year. I told them so, and they went away satisfied.

On the 29th Colonel Baker complained that Chief Isadore, who had been absent when Inspector Wood visited the Indian camp, had been insolent to him when he volunteered to show the chief the boundaries of his estate, and accused him of stealing all the land in the country. I thought the matter might turn out to be serious, and therefore sent for both Isadore and Colonel Baker, so that the interpreter could ascertain if there had not been some mistake. They came on the morning of the 31st, and met in the Indian Department office, Agent Phillips being present. Colonel Baker then stated what had occurred, and the chief admitted that he said the colonel was trying to take all the land in the country, but said he meant no harm, as the colonel appeared angry, and had told him to leave in a couple of days. This was merely an excuse on the part of the chief, as he well knew the colonel did not say so, until he had been insulting in his manner.

After Isadore had made his statement the Agent was asked if he wished to say anything to Isadore, but declined, for the reason that he did not wish to appear as if deciding upon a case where one party was holding the prominent position of Member of Parliament for the district. I therefore thought proper to tell Isadore that he must avoid getting into any more disputes of this kind, that Colonel Baker was friendly towards him, and that by making quarrels with him or any other people without cause he was acting against the wishes of the Government, who had done so much for him and his tribe. He seemed to feel ashamed of himself, and shook hands with Colonel Baker, saying that he would never trespass upon his land again.

On the 2nd July some athletic sports and horse racing was held, in which the Indians took great interest, many of them carrying off prizes for both foot and horse events. They behaved in as orderly a manner as any assembly of whites, and the whole affair went off without a single disturbance of any kind.

On the evening of the 3rd, at the close of the sports, the Indians assembled together, and, headed by Chief Isadore, came up to our camp to wish the division "good-bye," having heard that we were shortly to be removed from the district. The Chief, in a speech on behalf of his people, praised the division generally for the manly and moral behavior of its members, and stated that when we came into their district the Indians regarded us with suspicion; but now all was changed. He hoped that when we returned to the North-West we should look back with pleasure to our stay among them, as the Indians themselves would do, and that they would never forget us as long as they lived; that when the division came in, and for years before, there had been a mutual distrust between the white and red men, but that now that

had all gone, chiefly owing to the good advice received from the officers of the Police force and the excellent demeanor of the men toward the Indians.

I replied to him, and told him the advantages of peace, and that I was glad to hear the chief express himself as he had done, and advised him not to listen to the tales of any outsiders, who might be interested men, anxious to stir up troubles, and that before listening to any such people he should consult the Government officers and the J. P.'s, Messrs. Galbraith, Colonel Baker, Kelly, and others, who had been so long among them.

It is one of the customs of the Kootenay Indians that at an annual assembly of the whole tribe, any members thereof who have committed any breach of the tribal rules during the preceding twelve months shall be flogged.

During the month of January this assembly took place at the Roman Catholic Mission, and while staying there the chief caused to be flogged some thirty members of the tribe, both male and female, among whom was one of the sheriff's, or head-men of the tribe, for having failed to report to the proper authorities some cases of gambling which had come under his notice. The culprit, for punishment, is first stripped and laid face downwards on the ground, and tied hands and feet to two posts, when one of the sheriffs administer the flogging with a rawhide whip.

As many as 300 lashes have been known to be administered, although forty or fifty cover the generality of cases.

Towards the latter end of June I received a letter from Indian Agent Phillips, stating that the American authorities intended to place certain renegade Indians, then camped on the United States side of the Tobacco Plains, on a reserve, in which case, they being very unwilling to go on a reserve, he anticipated they would take refuge on this side of the boundary line, get mixed up with the Kootenay Indians, and, to a certain extent, demoralize them. The reason the United States authorities had for forcing them on a reservation was on account of the murder of three white men the previous summer and the lynching of two Indians for the offence.

I sent Inspector Wood to Tobacco Plains at once, accompanied by Mr. Phillips, with instructions to go as far as Flathead Lakes and ascertain all he could in regard to the affair in question. They returned on the 16th July, Inspector Wood reporting that all was quiet, and that although the American authorities intended to send troops to Tobacco Plains for the summer that they had no intention at present of forcing the renegade Indians on to a reserve, and that there were no further grounds for anticipating trouble in that direction.

Indian Agent Phillips, in his report upon this matter, said: "That nothing could be more quiet or well behaved than our own Indians on the Tobacco Plains, and but for the very grave mistake of our Indian reserve being immediately on the boundary line there would be nothing to fear from the arrival of undesirable Indians or whites to the south of the boundary, and that as the American authorities did not appear to have any intention of removing the Indians on to the Flathead Reserve there would appear to be little danger of any serious disturbance."

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Several bush fires occurred in Kootenay, during the stay of the division in those parts, the largest of which passed close to the camp of the division on Four-Mile Creek, when preparing to leave the district.

Several small prairie fires have occurred in the vicinity of the Post since our arrival at Macleod, which will be fully reported on by the officer commanding the district.

GENERAL WORK.

During the month of December, 1887, the men of the division were employed in various ways. Four men and teams and part of the pack train were hauling oats and stores from Canal Flat. A non-commissioned officer and three constables were in charge of stores at Geary's Landing; one constable in charge at Canal Flat; a non-

commissioned officer and two constables were in charge of the herd at Fenwick's Lower Ranch.

Parties patrolled to Elk River, Old Camp, Joseph's Prairie, The Mission and other points. No material change took place until April, when spring drill commenced, as fully reported upon under that heading.

On the 13th May it was reported to me that a man answering the description of Tascott, the murderer, had been seen near Bull River. I sent Sergeant Sinclair, and one constable, to see if such was the case. They returned the following day, and reported that the individual in question was a new-comer, but in no way resembled Tascott.

The division generally was employed during the month of June with preparations for leaving the district, in accordance with the order contained in your letter of the 9th; the pack train with "caching" oats, &c., through the Crow's Nest Pass, as has already been fully reported.

Continual patrols were kept up during this time between the Post and Golden City, Old Camp, Col. Baker's, The Mission, Fenwick's Ranch, Tobacco Plains, Elk River and other points.

DISCHARGES.

The present system of granting discharges appears to be very unsatisfactory. A great many of the men on joining appear to be under the impression that on putting down the amount of the purchase money in the orderly room they can leave at once. Such is not the case, only three men being allowed their discharge by purchase every month. Men have had to wait for over twelve months on several occasions, and during such a time circumstances often change; situations and other advantages they might have got have passed away. The result is that when permission to leave is granted the men, in many cases, are no longer in a position to accept them.

It is my opinion, and that of many other members of the force, that if discharges were more easily obtained fewer would be asked for.

I enclose herewith the medical report for the year, together with the mileage of the horses of the division.—(Not printed.)

I am forwarding by this mail the Police map, with the patrols marked down, both in the North-West and British Columbia.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. B. STEELE,

Superintendent Commanding "D" Division.

The Commissioner,

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. B. PERRY, "F" DIVISION
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1888.

PRINCE ALBERT, 3rd December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information my annual report for the current year.

I am again able to refer to the satisfactory state of the Prince Albert District. No serious crimes have been committed during the year, and a glance at the criminal returns attached to this report shows that very few minor cases have been disposed of, other than for breaches of the North-West Liquor Act.

No general advancement has taken place during the year in the prosperity of the district, which is entirely due to the want of railway communication. New settlers cannot come in, and those already here find no market for their produce. A feeling exists among the farmers that it is useless to grow more grain, or raise more cattle than can be profitably disposed of; consequently, the acreage under crop is not, this year, nor has it ever been, proportionate to the population, nor has cattle-growing developed in the manner which can fairly be expected with an enlarged market. No decided increase in the wealth and prosperity of the district can be looked for until railroad connection is made with outside markets. Last season's crop was a fairly good one, but not as abundant as that of 1887. The yield is estimated at 25 to 35 per cent. lower. The quality of the wheat is better than last year, having escaped the blighting effects of frost. Oats and barley were fair crops. The yield of potatoes, which is usually very large, was not up to the average.

The prices of all cereals are very low. Wheat is 75 cents per bushel, a price which compares unfavorably with the \$1.10 reported as received by the more fortunate settlers along the railway line. Oats sell for 25 to 30 cents per bushel. There is no sale for barley.

Beef cattle are selling for \$25 to \$32 per head, according to size and condition.

The fur trade is another source of revenue in the district. A great number of Indians and half-breeds are engaged hunting and trapping during the season. Keen competition exists among the traders to secure the skins, and, in consequence, small trading posts are established in every direction. The price of the fur remains stationary here, and often exceeds that received in the markets of Europe. The trader assures a profit to himself by placing a big value on the goods which he trades for the fur. No cash is used in any fur transaction.

Fur-bearing animals are gradually decreasing, and before long will become extinct in this district.

Future advancement will depend on the farming and ranching interests, which will develop most rapidly when the railway reaches here. A large influx of settlers can be confidently counted upon, attracted by the eminent suitability of the country, which adds to a rich and fertile soil an abundant supply of fresh water and sufficient timber for all purposes.

INDIANS.

The Indians of this district are generally remarkable for the advance which they have made towards civilization. Many of the bands have altogether abandoned their superstitious practices, and outwardly, at least, adhere to the Christian religion.

Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic missionaries labor on the

different reserves, and all profess themselves satisfied with the spiritual condition of the Indians under their charge. Good schools are maintained on the principal reserves, and I believe many of the Indian children are learning rapidly. There seems to be a want of an industrial school, which would teach the useful trades and agriculture, as well as perform the ordinary school work.

Some of the smaller bands have no schools as yet, and one or two still retain their old manners and customs.

Notwithstanding the great improvement in the Indians, there still remains a great amount of work to be performed by earnest missionaries and zealous teachers before they will be raised to any height in the social scale.

Treaty money was paid this year to a percentage of the rebel tribes. Those who were specially recommended by the Indian Agents received it, and encouragement was held out that next year all would be accorded their full treaty rights.

I recently paid a visit to a large number of reserves and found the Indians well satisfied and contented with the treatment given them by the Indian Department. The reserves of Attackacoops and Misstawasis appeared very prosperous, judging by the stocks of grain and herds of cattle.

The Sioux on White Caps' Reserve continue to improve. A school was established there this year.

There are about 170 Sioux Indians living in the vicinity of Prince Albert, who have no treaty, and obtain a living without the assistance of the Government. They came here from eleven to twelve years ago, and have since earned a precarious living by working about the towns and in the country, and by hunting. They are mostly Minnesota Sioux, who came into Canada after the massacre. For some time they lived about Oak Lake, Ellice and Qu'Appelle, and gradually drifted here. A few are Têtons, who came over with Sitting Bull in 1876. They now live in a small village on the north side of the Saskatchewan, near the Little Red River. They are hard working and moral. Some have expressed a wish to settle on a reserve, where they could engage in farming. Although so close to the town, they are all heathens and receive no christian teaching whatever. There are about thirty-five children, who should be attending school, but are growing up like their parents.

The hope of improvement in the Indian, lies in the training of the rising generation, and it is to be hoped that before long the children will be taken in hand.

This is my third annual report in which I have been able to speak of the very good conduct of the native population. Not a single crime has been committed amongst them. Intending immigrants need entertain no apprehension whatsoever of them, and may feel confident of the safety of their families, and the security of their property.

FRENCH HALF-BREEDS.

Last spring the usual rumors which occur at that time of the year were published throughout the country. A letter was received in March from a half-breed, who, in the eastern Provinces, has styled himself "The Chief of the Métis," certainly not with the general consent of the half-breed people. It was read at a large meeting held at Batoche, composed of half-breeds and Indians. It was without direct import or meaning, and appeared to have been written with the object of directing public attention to the author. Some excitement was created, and exaggerated reports of the contents of the letter and the possible consequences spread amongst the Indians far to the north, causing, for a time, a little consternation amongst them.

The general public can well afford to ignore these yearly occurrences, but it is wise for us to sift them to the bottom, for precaution's sake.

The future of the Métis people appears gloomy and uncertain. They constitute about one-third of the population of the district, and, as a community, are very poor. Their settlements are scattered along the South Saskatchewan River for about fifty miles, and lie about Duck Lake and Carlton.

Every winter since the rebellion of 1885 it has been necessary to issue relief to the

destitute. Last winter, for the first time, the relief was distributed through us. About twenty-seven families, in all 110 souls, were assisted for about three months.

This year a call has already been made for help, and although there is no immediate necessity, aid must be given before the winter is over.

It will naturally be asked why is it that in a well wooded fertile country a large percentage of the people, who are native to the country, should be in such an unhappy condition. The answer lies in the customs and habits of the Métis. They are unaccustomed to hard work and are improvident.

Their means of living have narrowed down to farming, which they cannot do. They are ignorant of the persistent and persevering labor required to farm—ignorant of the way to farm.

While they have plenty, they live on plenty, not caring for the morrow.

The remedy for their condition is in educating them to an understanding of their present position, and a determined effort to change the rising generation from the ways of the present. The issue of free relief or the granting of scrip only tides over a difficulty, does not face it. Just now a demand is being made for scrip to children of half-breeds born till 1885, and a reconsideration of the Rebellion claims. If granted, this would obtain an amount of ready money which would carry them on for a year or so. The scrip would go as that of 1886 or 1887. It is doubtful if a single scrip is held by any half-breed, other than a few wealthy ones. No permanent benefit has accrued to them from the liberal issue already received. The great majority did not even enter their homesteads; and now, being warned to do so, they cry out that they are poor, and ask the Government to protect them. It would have been much better if each half-breed entitled to scrip had received a certain located grant of land, which they could not have disposed of for a long term of years.

Free issue of rations must, of course, be made, to prevent actual starvation, but where the Government thus act in a paternal manner great care must be exercised to prevent the recipient from deeming as a right what is given in pity.

There are no humane societies or rich philanthropists to attend to the wants of the poor, as in old and wealthy countries.

A great many of the half-breeds believe that they have just claims on the Government and the assistance which they have received has been their lawful due. When contributed yearly for a space of four years, it gives color to the belief and may cause evil effects.

A free issue of rations does not promote industry nor encourage independence in any community. Its demoralizing effects spread rapidly, and too quickly taint those attempting to preserve their independence and self-respect.

Whenever it is found that aid must be given an equivalent in the shape of work should be demanded: that is, employment should be offered rather than relief—of course, except to the widows, infirm and sick.

It appears to me that a manual training school, with a model farm attached, should be established among the half-breeds. In no other way can the young children be brought under a desirable, healthy influence.

The effect on the present generation, as well, would be most beneficial, enabling them to see what patience and industry can accomplish.

It would be necessary for such a school to teach the very elements of social economy; to inculcate independence and self-reliance in all; to insist on perseverance; to train the boys as farmers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c.; the girls to perform household work. I feel assured that a great benefit would be conferred on the whole people.

Temporary assistance might be given to some of the poorer families to enable them to work their farms. I know that some were very anxious last spring to put in a crop, but could not do so, as they had neither cereals nor implements. If these could be advanced them, on any conditions of payment, I have no doubt that it would be a great boon.

SEED GRAIN AND THE CROPS.

Seed grain was issued by us last year to eighty-seven families—seven hundred and eighteen bushels of grain and seventy-one bushels of potatoes, amounting in value to about \$500.00. The conditions were very easy, no mortgages being asked on their property, an agreement only being taken, that the value of the grain issued should be returned to us in oats before 1st December.

The wheat and barley gave a very fair yield. Oats were good in St. Louis de Langevin but in some other parts of the settlement were poor.

Some received very large returns, one half-breed obtaining seventy-five bushels of wheat, of excellent quality, for five bushels sown.

Up to date one hundred and forty bushels of oats out of one thousand two hundred and fifty bushels owed have been returned. The small return is caused by the impossibility of getting the grain threshed.

There is no doubt but that seed grain will be asked next year. Not enough was taken by any family to provide seed for the coming year.

Some of the half-breeds have disposed of their holdings at very low figures, and it is to be expected that when the railway reaches here and creates a land market many will sell out, in order to obtain a little ready money, and will move to an unsettled portion of the country. The French half-breed will thus become diffused over a wide area.

It might be interesting to note that they live entirely without medical advice.

A case came under my notice last year in which an attempt had been made to cure flatulent dyspepsia by a series of gashes across the stomach, a proof that some rational system of real education should be established amongst them.

LIQUOR LAW.

The North-West Liquor Law is now a very important question in the Territories. It has been very widely condemned, and supported only by a few, which is perhaps accounted for by the fact that its existence is not yet in peril. The abstract question of whether prohibition is theoretically right or wrong is out of the province of this report; but, I think that the effect of the law in the past should be recorded, which might be a guide for future legislation.

The law, as it is now worked, is more a regulating than a restraining one.

Intoxicating liquors can be had in possession and sold at certain points under special permission. None whatever can be lawfully manufactured.

The permit system has in view the various elements forming the population of the North-West Territories, and is intended to prevent those obtaining liquor, who, either from nature or confirmed habit, cannot use it without abusing it.

In districts remote from the seat of Government it is not possible that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who has the issuing power, should be cognizant of the reputation of every applicant for a permit, and, in consequence, he must depend on the recommendations of others. With the rapidly increasing population it is not possible that any one could keep acquainted with the general reputation of even a percentage of those residing in a single district.

For this reason permits have crept into the hands of undeserving persons, who hold them only for the purpose of covering liquor for illegal sale. To obviate a too frequent application in their own names, they borrow permission of others to apply in their names, and thus manage to obtain a constant shield for their unlawful business. The extraordinary powers of the North-West Mounted Police Force lie only in their power to search, forthwith, without process of law, wherever intoxicating liquors are suspected to be unlawfully in possession.

These powers are of no effect where permits are held, and consequently great difficulty is experienced in obtaining convictions against the dealers.

Search has been frequently made by us where we were assured liquor was sold. The liquor was found, but a permit was always produced to cover it. Our powers are therefore abrogated when permits are freely issued.

To carry out the law it is now necessary to prosecute for selling unlawfully. To do so there must be an informer, a system which raises up a storm of opposition against the constable who acts, the officer who directs him, and the magistrate who convicts.

In this district such a case occurred last year, and was of such note that it was generally noticed in the Canadian Press.

During the year an innovation was established, by licensing the sale of beer not exceeding an alcoholic strength of 4 per cent. A fair test has not yet been made and the results are not yet apparent. So far, the number of permits issued apparently has not decreased.

It will be difficult to prevent the sale of beer of greater alcoholic strength. None but a chemical expert could determine the amount of alcohol in any particular beer, and therefore it would be difficult in this district to obtain a conviction for selling a stronger beer than that licensed.

Druggists have exceptional facilities for selling, of which some have taken advantage. Whiskey or brandy, under the name of tonic, exhibits quite as exhilarating an effect as under its own plain name.

If the present law is to be continued additional safe guards could be easily arranged to regulate the sale for medical purposes.

The criminal returns for the North-West Territories should be very carefully studied before too hastily condemning the present liquor law. The early effects of the law, are acknowledged by all to have been most beneficial, and to have been the chief cause of the peaceable settlement of the country.

It is said that those dangerous days are past, and the present population should hold in their own hands the regulation of the liquor traffic. This may be true, as a matter of principle, in an old established country, where all the people are civilized and subject to the controlling influences of civilization; but this country cannot yet be said to be inhabited by people, all of whom are fitted to be their own guides and a law unto themselves. I speak of the half-breed and Indian population of this district.

For three years I have been able to report that the Indians and half-breeds were particularly quiet and well behaved. What would the effect of a license system be on the French half-breeds. They are very poor now, but if whiskey could be freely obtained, I fear they would be much worse off. They are enfranchised, and have all the rights of any citizen of the country, and can be subject to the same law only.

It is said that a great quantity of illegal liquor is sold, a fact which cannot be disputed, although the amount is much exaggerated. The trade is carried on secretly, and results are as carefully suppressed as possible. Saloons cannot develop into noisy bar-rooms, as attention would be attracted to them.

The difficulty in enforcing the present law is due to want of co-operation of the people, when a certain number accustom themselves to the breaking of the law, and do not regard it as a crime.

Past experience is the only infallible guide for future legislation, and not theoretical ideas, based upon conditions which do not present themselves in these Territories. We know that the Territories have been remarkably free from crime for a new country; we do not know whether such a state of affairs will continue under changed conditions.

CRIME.

No case of crime has been committed during the year which is worthy of being specially brought to your notice.

Several convictions have been had for selling intoxicating liquor. The largest seizure made was seven kegs of whiskey and brandy. Two horses and a buck-board were confiscated, but the owner escaped.

An illicit still was found near the Forks of the Saskatchewan.

Although very little crime has been committed, the Police have been constantly moving about, as will be seen by the patrols. This may account for the satisfactory state of affairs.

PATROLS.

The system of patrols carried out by the division have ensured every portion of the district being visited monthly, and some of the more important points weekly.

During the very severe weather of last winter the patrol parties regularly carried out their duties.

All the Indian reserves were visited, some of which are distant by trail nearly 100 miles. The half-breed settlements were visited by the Batoche detachment, and White Cap's, Sioux Reserve, by Saskatoon detachment. Some of the winter trips were very trying. In one case a detachment under Sergeant Oliver camped on an open plain in a fearful storm, without wood or shelter. Their jumpers were snowed under, and horses so played out that next morning they had to abandon their jumpers and walk to the nearest settlement, twenty miles distant. Two of the party were badly frozen. All had a fortunate escape.

SPECIAL DUTY, ETC.

In addition to the patrols there is an immense amount of work performed by both men and horses during the year on duty of a special nature. Rumors of committed crime, or suspicious strangers lurking about have to be investigated: supplies must be furnished to outposts, inspections made, and other work, which swells the sum total of the duties performed by us.

Last March a party of one non-commissioned officer and two men were sent to Isle la Cross, distance about 350 miles from the Post, to the north. The last ninety miles of the journey was made with dogs. The roads had to be broken most of the way in very deep snow; the cold was very severe. The trip was most successfully performed.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, ETC.

The division has been instructed as thoroughly as possible, consistent with the efficient performance of other duties demanded from it. A class of officers and non-commissioned officers was formed last winter for teaching them as instructors. Sword drill was practised and a fair knowledge of it obtained.

During the spring months the mounted infantry drill was taught to the whole division. The Mounted Infantry Regulations, which are issued, are excellent, as far as they go; but I think, the drill should be more detailed, to ensure uniform practice throughout the force.

Considerable attention was devoted to musketry instruction, and every member of the division completed the course of target practice which is laid down. The averages made with the Winchester carbine at ranges from 100 to 500 yards was 51 per cent. The men took great interest in the shooting, and a number of them carried off valuable prizes at the annual meeting of the Rifle Association of this place.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the men, generally, has been excellent. The total number of entries in the defaulters' book is thirty-eight. The offences have been minor breaches of discipline altogether. Only one offence partakes of an insubordinate nature.

DESERTIONS.

There have been no desertion from this division during the year.

HEALTH.

No serious cases of illness have occurred. Very few patients have been treated in hospital. The average daily sick report for the year is 1.39; the average number of men off duty daily is 81.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the men is good ; that of the men recently transferred from headquarters is of a very high standard.

The following averages have been calculated for the division :—Height, 5 ft. 8½ in.; chest measurement, 36½ in.; age, 27 years. The youngest man, 19 years; the oldest, 39 years.

RATIONS.

The scale of rations issued is liberal and the quality of them very good. An allowance of vegetables might be given with advantage during the winter months. A free issue of cabbages and turnips, two or three times a week, would be greatly appreciated.

I have experienced some difficulty in obtaining an efficient cook for the the division or sergeants' mess. The rations would prove more satisfactory to the men if the full advantage of a thorough-trained cook could be secured. This might be done, either by arranging for the training of cooks at headquarters, or by allowing cooks to be especially engaged at a fair rate of wages.

SERGEANTS' MESS.

I would recommend that an allowance be made for furnishing the sergeants' mess in a comfortable manner. If the mess furniture were supplied it could afterwards be kept up by a monthly assessment.

The sergeants' rooms should also be comfortably and neatly furnished. Anything which tends to increase the comfort and enhance the position of the non-commissioned officers will add materially to the efficiency of the force.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The quality of the kit and clothing issued is generally good. The tunic cloth is coarse, and should be of a better quality.

The uniform is not altogether adapted to our use. The essential point to be considered in deciding on any changes are the suitability for the work and the appearance. There are many opinions on what is the uniform suitable for us, and a satisfactory settlement of the question might be reached by adopting the best ideas of all.

INCREASED RATES OF PAY.

The rate of pay is the most essential point affecting the efficiency, as on it directly depends the class of men engaged and the consequent efficiency of the force. Competition for recruits is directly with the labor market. In addition to the pay, the other inducements offered are comfortable quarters, medical attendance, clothing, rations and light work.

In the earlier days of the force there was a certain adventurous attraction, which drew men of a superior stamp into the ranks, for whom the question of pay was of little importance.

If the force is to be thoroughly effective as a constabulary body the rate of pay should be increased to such an extent that the position of a constable should be sought after, and that dismissal for bad conduct, negligence or inefficiency would be the severest punishment.

DEFERRED PAY.

A system of deferred pay might be adopted with good results. Instead of paying over to the constable the good conduct pay granted him by present regulations, this sum might be deposited in the Government savings bank, to be withdrawn only on the completion of service. The amount after five years' service, with interest, would be nearly \$190. This would give a man taking his discharge a considerable sum of ready money.

Many of the men would like to save, but are not able to keep up their good resolutions.

DISCHARGES.

I would most strongly express my opinion that discharge by purchase should be more easily obtained than at present. Every man should feel that by the payment of a certain sum of money he could obtain his discharge after one month's notice. An opportunity offers to a constable by which he can immediately better his position, provided he can obtain his discharge. Under the present system he cannot take advantage of it, as the time required to obtain his discharge is too uncertain. As an instance of this, I might mention that a man who applied for his discharge on 24th November, 1887, only obtained it on 21st November, 1888.

One of the chief causes of complaint would be removed by authorising discharges under fair terms, and a great amount of grumbling would be prevented.

ARMS.

It is generally conceded throughout the force that the Winchester carbine, with which we are now armed, is not an efficient arm, lacking the most essential qualities of a good military rifle. A magazine rifle of exactness, precision and strength is required.

I believe the Small Arms Committee of the Imperial War Office has adopted a most superior arm. Service in this force, where it would be subject to great changes in climate, hard and constant usage on duty, which prevent much care being given to the arms, would form a very severe test of its suitability for the Imperial service.

If a new arm is not to be issued I would suggest that all the Winchester carbines be overhauled and re-sighted.

The sighting should be done at headquarters, and made on the result of a certain number of shots fired at each range. The temperature, height of barometer and state of the atmosphere should be noted at the time, and a miniature plan of the shots on the target made for each rifle. The rifle, once issued to a man, should remain in his possession during his whole service. A great increase in the shooting of the force could then be looked for.

Great precaution should be taken to have any new arm which may be adopted properly sighted. Before being issued they should be practically tested, and the back sight altered to suit the country in which the arm is used. A change in the elevation above the sea level alters the range of any arm. The increase of range in the Winchester carbine, due to the elevation above the sea level, is shown for the following places at 600 yards:—

Range.	Elevation above Sea Level.	Increase of Range.
Prince Albert.....	1,400 feet.	14 yards.
Edmonton.....	2,425 "	21 "
Calgary	3,411 "	31 "

After the battle of Batoche it was quite noticeable that the bush above the rebel rifle pits had been cut off about 18 inches above the top of pit mound. I think this was due to the increased range caused by the elevation of the country, and not by the poor shooting of the troops. It is, therefore, clear that our rifles should be sighted for the average elevation of the Territories.

ARTILLERY.

A 9-pounder rifled M. L. gun is attached to this Post; it is in serviceable condition. The supply of ammunition should be increased.

BARRACKS.

This Post was completed in June last, having been about fifteen months under construction. The buildings are very comfortable and warm, and the whole Post presents a neat appearance.

A transport shed was erected this fall.

A small hospital and a recreation building will be required, should the division be raised to its full strength; at present, two barrack-rooms are devoted to the above use.

A stockade or strong fence, should be erected, and the entire Police reserve be enclosed. A portion of it should be cleared of brush, and levelled for a parade and recreation ground.

A road is required from the Post to the town. For very little expense, one could be graded across the top of the hill to a road which has been graded by the town.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

Although warm and roomy buildings have been provided for the men, much remains to be done to render their barrack, mess and recreation rooms, as comfortable and neat as possible.

Every barrack room should be provided with neat iron bedsteads, tables and chairs.

Our men still sleep on boards and trestles.

The recreation rooms should be rendered attractive and, wherever possible, gymnasiums should be added, to afford exercise and amusement to the men during the long winter months.

HORSES.

The re-mount horses received during the year from the Depot Division have been very fair. Some of them were, shortly after their arrival, attacked by epizootic cellulitis, which was epidemic in our stables, during August and September. About 50 per cent. of the horses were attacked.

It was noticed that the new horses were nearly all seized by the disease. Every horse severely attacked has shown weak symptoms ever since its recovery, and is found peculiarly susceptible to minor ailments.

Two deaths were caused by the disease.

Typhoid fever has been very fatal among the horses of the district, though only three cases have occurred in our stables. One farmer lost nine animals.

Pleurisy seems to attack a great many of our new horses. I do not know the cause.

DISTANCES TRAVELLED BY HORSES.

The total number of miles travelled by horses of the division on special duty away from the town is 60,480 miles; average for each horse, 720 miles; the twenty horses with the best record travelled 34,167, an average of 1,708 miles; the greatest distance travelled was by Regl. No. 984, 3,150 miles; four covered over 2,100 each; fourteen covered over 1,700 miles each.

STABLING.

The stabling at this Post is excellent. The hospital stable is very complete, and has been of great use.

FORAGE.—SADDLERY.

The forage is of excellent quality.

The division is supplied with Main and Winchester single-girth California saddles. Thirty-seven have been in use for five and six years. Twenty were issued in 1886. They have lasted very well and are in good repair.

Whether they are the best saddles for our use is a debatable point, but there is no question but that they should be improved, so that mounted men could be detached from their transport for a length of time.

The weight of the saddlery is as follows:

	Lbs.	Oz.
Saddle, with cincha and wallets.....	27	0
Horse-blanket and numnah.....	3	3
Head-collar, rope, bit and reins.....	7	4½
	—	—
	37	7½
	==	==

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in a serviceable condition.

The patrol-waggon has proved to be a very good pattern, and is generally asked for by all teamsters going on long trips. We should be supplied with three more.

For the winter transport some sleighs of a lighter build than the heavy bob-sleigh is required. There is a sleigh at the Post which is much lighter than the heavy bob-sleigh, but constructed after this same pattern. It is most serviceable, and could be used altogether in place of the heavy sleighs.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The division throughout is well equipped for the strength, but should it be raised to its proper complement of men and horses considerable equipment would be required. There are a few essential articles of equipment required, carbine buckets and bandoliers. Very little ammunition can be carried by our men, and make-shifts, such as haversacks, entail a large loss of ammunition.

INSPECTION.

The division was inspected by the Assistant Commissioner on the 2nd December. Everything connected with the interior economy was looked into and the training of the men tested, both mounted and dismounted. He expressed himself pleased with the inspection.

The outposts of the district were visited by him and inspected a few days previous to the above date.

WATER SUPPLY.

An abundant supply of water is obtained from a well situated in the Post. Water is drawn from a single well for all the horses. For drinking and cooking purposes the water is hauled from the river, three-quarters of a mile distant.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The trails in this district are usually very good, except in the early spring. Nearly all the streams have been bridged and wet places graded. Some of the old bridges require renewing. The chief trails in the district are being surveyed and proclaimed as main roads by the Department of the Interior.

This is essential, as the roads are too often destroyed by settlers ploughing across them.

FERRIES.

There are four good cable ferries across the South Branch of the Saskatchewan, but there is only one point at which the North Branch can be crossed at all conveniently. A cable ferry is required opposite this town, to enable the northern country to be reached.

GAME.

Large game is very scarce. Small game varies much in different years. This year water fowl were abundant, but prairie chickens were very scarce. I think it would be well to protect the chickens altogether for a number of years, or there is great danger they will be all destroyed.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Two thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-one cents were deposited in the Government savings bank by members of "F" Division for the year, about 20 per cent. of the net pay.

FUEL.

Wood is used for fuel at this Post. The price per cord is very low.

FIRE PROTECTION.

This Post received an excellent hand fire-engine during the summer, and a supply of hose. There is also a good force-pump in the well house, with a supply of hose for it. Household fire extinguishers are placed in every building. Fire pails are kept in different parts of the barracks, filled. Fire axes are also placed in prominent places.

Every building has a roof ladder, and movable ladders are stored at convenient points.

Full orders are in force detailing the duty of all in case of fire. Fire drill was held at frequent intervals during the summer months.

A large water tank is required in a central point, and a fire-engine house erected above it. A stream of water could thus be brought to bear at any point without delay.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Government telegraph was re-built during the year, and is now in capital shape and very well equipped.

I would bring to your notice the valuable assistance and cordial support invariably given me by Inspector Cuthbert, and also the satisfactory manner in which the other officers and non-commissioned officers have assisted me.

You will find attached to this report a return of criminal cases for the district.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,

Superintendent Commanding "F" Division.

The Commissioner

North West Mounted Police,

Regina.

APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. H. GRIESBACH, N. W. M. POLICE, "G" DIVISION.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 30th November, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1888.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The general state of the district under my command is good.

CRIME.

During the year no crimes of serious import have occurred.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The outposts from my division are as follows, viz. :—

Edmonton.

One officer, one non-commissioned officer and fourteen men are stationed at Edmonton, eighteen miles west from headquarters.

This detachment patrols south to Donald McDonald's, on Black Mud Creek; north-west to the Stoney Plain Reserve, St. Albert, Rivière-qui-Barre and Lake St. Ann Reserve.

Victoria.

Two constables stationed at Victoria, sixty miles north-east of headquarters. These men patrol the Victoria Settlement, which extends for about ten miles, daily, and visit Saddle Lake, thirty-five miles, and Bears' Ears Reserve, eighteen miles distant, once a month, weather permitting.

Peace Hills.

One non-commissioned officer and one man stationed at Peace Hills, who escort the mail going north and south, patrol to Bear Hills and Battle River Settlement.

Red Deer.

One non-commissioned officer and five men stationed at Red Deer, 100 miles south from headquarters, who escort the mail going north and south, patrol to the Spruces, Little Red Deer and Blind Man River Settlements.

St. Albert.

One non-commissioned officer and one man stationed at St. Albert, twenty miles north-west from headquarters, who patrol the settlement daily; also, Stoney Plain and Rivière-qui-Barre Reserves twice a week.

ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Annuity money escorted from Calgary and distributed to the Indian Agents at Battle River, Stoney Plains and Saddle Lake Agencies.

An escort of one officer, one non-commissioned officer and four men were furnished for the payments in the Saddle Lake Agency.

One non-commissioned officer and three men as escort to the Agent for the payments in the Stoney Plain Agency.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the division has been fair.

Number of entries in defaulters' book, fifty-five—total amount of fines imposed for the year being \$319.90.

Several of the entries and fines occurred while the men were serving in other districts.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

The annual drill and target practice was carried on, but owing to the late spring and number of patrols out and other Police duties, not so satisfactorily as in the previous year, the average shooting of the division being 50.83 per cent.

PHYSIQUE.

The general physique of the division is good. Average height, 5 feet 8 inches; chest measurement, 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

RECRUITS.

None taken on in this division. Five men re-engaged for further service.

HEALTH.

The health of the men of this division during the past year has been excellent, no serious cases of illness having occurred.

RATIONS.

The rations issued to the men of this division are of the best quality, and I have no complaints to make regarding them.

KITS AND CLOTHING.

The kits and clothing of the men of this division are in good order and condition, a few helmets only being required to complete.

ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

I have no artillery connected with my division, and the small arms are all in good and serviceable condition, although a new and more suitable carbine for mounted service will be required at an early date.

DESERTIONS.

Two desertions occurred in my division during the past year, one being a man on leave down east and the other under exceptionable circumstances.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Number of depositors for the year, 214; amount deposited, \$3,758.45; average number of depositors per month, 17; average amount deposited per month, \$313.25.

INSPECTION OF THE DIVISION.

The division, its outposts and patrols, were inspected by the Commissioner on the 8th of October last.

HORSES.

The horses of the division are generally in good and serviceable condition, but several re-mounts (saddle) and three or four teams will be required during the coming year.

Five horses died from various causes during the past year.

The actual number of miles travelled by horses of this division for the past year is as follows: Number of miles, 71,528; as per appended statement. (Not printed.)

Hoof disease has been very prevalent in this part of the country during the past season, from which cause many horses have died, but I am glad to say that although many horses of the division were attacked by this disease, yet, owing to the skill and care bestowed on them by Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Yorke none died, but speedily recovered on the application of the proper remedies. This disease being a very serious drawback to this part of the country, I am of opinion and have to recommend that it would be greatly to the public interest and the good of the service if a Veterinary Surgeon of skill and experience were sent up to inquire into and report on the nature and origin of this disease, and also as to its prevention and cure.

I first saw this disease in 1874 while escorting General Smythe through the country, when several horses died from or were rendered unfit for duty by it.

Some years it is worse in its effects than others. To give some idea of what it is like when at its worst, I may mention two cases which came under my own personal cognizance. One man, out of a band of fifteen fine young horses, lost eight; and another man, a freighter, lost fourteen, all within a few days.

To show the nature of this dangerous and often fatal disease, I will give a few examples as to how it begins: Sometimes it starts as thrush in the heel; though, if taken in time, blue-stone and tar ointment will usually cure. If allowed to run on, lock-jaw sets in and death ensues.

Sometimes it starts in the heel between the hoof and the hair, and works down into the sensitive frog. The cure for this is to cut away the frog and then treat as thrush.

The worst cases are those which break out between the hoof and the hair, around the coronet. The disease will eat around the whole surface of the coronet. In this case (unless successfully treated) the hoof generally drops off and the animal dies.

I have seen horses this year, to all appearance perfectly sound; five days later the hoof was gone.

From the above I think it will be apparent that steps should be taken to determine the nature and cause of this disease.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness of the division is in fair order, and will be repaired and overhauled during the coming winter.

A new and more military saddle for carrying carbine, cloak and a field kit, as has often before been recommended, is much required. The saddles in my division will not last more than another year.

TRANSPORT.

The transport of the division is in good and serviceable condition, and only requires two heavy waggons to complete it.

FORAGE.

The forage supplied to the division is of the best quality.

STABLES.

The stables at Fort Saskatchewan require to be re-built; the stables rented at Edmonton also are in bad condition. I trust that something will be done to ensure improved stabling at both Posts.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment of the division is fair, and is mostly in good order and condition.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

New barracks are required, both at Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton. Barrack furniture is made and supplied within the division. Iron cots would be a great improvement, and cheaper in the end than the present boards and trestles.

FUEL.

Wood is burnt at Fort Saskatchewan, and costs, this year, \$2 per cord. Coal is burnt at Edmonton, and costs \$3.20 per ton, and is of excellent quality.

TELEPHONES.

One telephone in use in this division only, from the telegraph office, Edmonton, to the barracks.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

One telegraph line only in my district, from Edmonton *via* Fort Saskatchewan and Victoria to Qu'Appelle.

FIRE PROTECTION.

This division has no fire engine, but is fairly supplied with other appliances, viz., two Babcocks, twelve household fire extinguishers, twenty-five hand grenades, fire buckets, kept filled with water in all the buildings, and fire axes.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is good and is drawn at both Forts Saskatchewan and Edmonton, from the North Saskatchewan River. There is also a good summer well in the square, at Fort Saskatchewan.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads in this district are fairly good, considering the small amount of money spent on them. It is, however, of urgent necessity that the main roads and trails in this section of the country should be surveyed and definitely determined. Owing to this not being done settlers are continually fencing up and deviating the roads, causing unnecessary annoyance to travellers and others. I have, therefore, to recommend that steps be taken to have said roads and trails surveyed, if possible, this coming season.

Bridges in my district are much required; also existing bridges should be repaired. The Battle River bridge on the Calgary trail requires immediate repairs, it being in a most dangerous condition. I am of opinion that about \$150 expended on it this winter would put it in good condition. The Wolf Creek bridge, on the same trail, also requires re-building.

The Blind Man River bridge, on the same trail, which was re-built during the past summer, and rejected by the Inspector of Bridges, should be properly re-built.

FERRIES.

There are three chartered ferries in my district in good working order. A ferry established at Victoria would be of great service and convenience, both to the general public and the police.

LIQUOR LAWS.

It is desirable that some change should shortly take place regarding the liquor laws in the Territories. The present system, though it was no doubt useful and suited to the times in which it was first instituted does not now suit either the people or the enforcers of the law, and there is no doubt that a change of some kind is expedient.

SETTLERS.

Owing to the want of railway communication new settlers do not find their way into this part of the country in any numbers, as no doubt would be the case if it were opened up by a railway, as its advantages to settlers of the farming class are apparent to all who have seen it or studied the matter. After sixteen years' experience in different parts of the Territories I can safely say that its soil, facilities for obtaining wood, water, hay and fuel, grazing for stock, &c., cannot be surpassed in any part of the country where I have been stationed, and I can only express my surprise that no railway company has, as yet, deemed it worth while to open it up.

CROPS.

The crops in this district have this year been excellent and matured well, but I am of opinion that, if the farmers could get in their seed earlier, the results would be better and the crops more certain.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

The ranching prospects for the breeding of both horses and cattle, owing to the abundance of hay and water, cannot be surpassed. Sheep also do well, but require more attention and protection from wolves than has, up to date, been accorded to them. A railway will, no doubt, bring the advantages of this county for ranching purposes fully before the public.

GAME.

This section of the country is noted for its game. Geese, ducks and waxies never fail. Prairie chickens, partridge and rabbits are apparently subject to some unknown law of increase and decrease. Some years they will be most plentiful and then will almost disappear. Deer and moose are plentiful in the Beaver Hills, and are, owing to the absence of Indians, increasing.

The fur-bearing animals are also fairly numerous.

INDIANS.

During the past year the Indians in my district have behaved well, and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, have been more industrious than in any previous year, and as their crops have been good I have no doubt but that they will, encouraged by this showing of the results of their labor, still continue to improve. Their health has not been so good. I am informed that the Stoney Indians at Wolf Creek lost by death twelve of their number, and the Crees belonging to the bands in the Battle River Agency about the same number. Some Indians also died on the reserves to the north, but not more than might be expected when the diseases of modern life are added to their way of living.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

In the spring of the past year prairie fires were very prevalent, and two persons were convicted and fined for allowing a fire to run and destroy property, but I am glad to say that the present fall has been singularly free from them, and no damage done by them in this district has been reported to me.

AID TO THE HALF-BREEDS.

Early in February last it was reported that distress for want of food existed amongst the half-breeds and others at St. Albert. I accordingly proceeded to that place and made such personal visits and enquiries as satisfied me that help was necessary, as the need was apparent and likely to increase.

I represented the matter in the proper quarter, immediate action was taken, and I was directed to issue such a quantity of provisions as I might consider necessary. Having secured a storehouse, I despatched a supply of provisions to St. Albert, and to protect and issue them placed a non-commissioned officer and one constable at that place.

The following is a short statement of what was done:—

1st.—Six hundred and sixty-three men, women and children were fed.

2nd.—The amount of provisions and ammunition issued were as follows:

5,334 pounds bacon, 20,916 pounds flour, 50 pounds gunpowder, 200 pounds shot, and 95 boxes of caps.

Many of the persons relieved were old and crippled, blind, &c. Owing to the deep snow I was unable to find work for the able-bodied men, although I much wished to do so. Had it been at any other season, I could, no doubt, have got some useful work done for this expenditure.

PURSUIT AND CAPTURE OF GEORGE GODIN, *alias* "KIS-KA-WASIS."

This man being wanted for horse-stealing, and evading capture, left this district for Montana in the fall of 1866.

During his residence there he was convicted and sentenced to death for murder. He escaped from Helena gaol on the 15th July last and made his way back to this district. Early in September last it was rumored that Godin had been seen on the Stoney Plain Reserve, twelve miles north-west of Edmonton.

Small parties were sent out to obtain information and to endeavor to capture him, but owing to the assistance he received from the Indians he evaded arrest. On the 11th October a strong party, under an officer, was sent to the Stoney Plain Reserve with orders to encamp there and thoroughly patrol the reserve night and day; at the same time, all likely outlets were guarded. On the 16th Godin's horse was captured, through information given by Chief Enoch. On the 18th I swore in chief Enoch as a special constable and withdrew Police, arranging to send back two constables and one scout, who were to assist Enoch, who undertook, if his plan was followed, to do his best to track down and capture Godin. Consequently I withdrew Police with as much parade as possible, but on the 20th I sent to the reserve, by private team, the men promised to Enoch, well disguised. The same night, or rather morning of the 21st, about 1 a.m., Enoch and his party came on Godin at his camp in a muskeg. Godin, hearing them coming, came out of his camp and hid behind a tree; he then challenged the party in Cree, to which the scout (Foley) replied, telling him to come out and lay down his gun. In reply he opened fire, but owing to the darkness did no harm, not being able to aim correctly. He fired five shots, to which the constables and scout replied, aiming at the flash of his rifle. Finding his position getting hot he made off in the bush, and under cover of the darkness escaped. He left the reserve and travelled north some thirty miles, but learning that the trail was guarded he returned to Stoney Plains, where he was arrested by Chief Enoch on the night of the 7th November, assisted by three others of his band. The capture of this criminal, through the assistance rendered by this chief, has had a most excellent effect in this district. Understanding the Indian nature, as you do, you can estimate at its proper value the nerve and good sense displayed by this chief in overcoming the prejudices and superstitions to which Indians are so subject, and which I had to combat before I could secure the arrest of Godin.

There is no doubt that if this chief is properly treated and encouraged in the ending of this affair that we shall have a valuable ally in future cases.

I forward with this report a return of cases disposed of during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. GRIESBACH,

Superintendent Commanding "G" Division.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT E. W. JARVIS.

N. W. M. POLICE, "B" DIVISION,
REGINA, 30th November, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the following report on "B" Division for the year ending this day.

The headquarters of the division were at Regina all winter; the horses were exercised daily, and parades, both mounted and dismounted, took place when the weather would permit of it.

The new barrack rooms were found fairly comfortable, but sadly deficient in ventilation. The men frequently complained in the morning of headache, arising, no doubt, from the vitiated atmosphere in which they slept. The drainage, also, particularly from the wash and bath-rooms, was very defective.

The division having been ordered to march out for the summer work, Inspector McGibbon started on 12th May with his detachment for Wood End and the Moose Mountain District, going by rail as far as Moosomin.

On Monday, 14th May, I started with the headquarters of the division for Wood Mountain, arrived there on the morning of the 20th and went into camp near the new buildings. Dr. C. S. Haultain, of Winnipeg, who was attached for the summer in medical charge, accompanied the division to Wood Mountain.

PATROLS.

The division being now distributed as follows, viz., one officer and seventeen non-commissioned officers and constables in the Moose Mountain District, and two officers and forty-eight non-commissioned officers and constables in the Wood Mountain District, proceeded to take up the line of patrol over the same route as that followed last year.

The days of arrival and departure were changed on some portions of the route, but the whole distance was travelled, as before, twice in each week. Regular connection was made with the "A" Division patrols at McCarthy's Lake; and the whole country, from that point eastwards to the Manitoba boundary, a distance of about 350 miles, was thoroughly explored and closely watched the whole season.

The total distance travelled by the horses of this division, eighty in number, was about 81,000 miles.

All the regular patrols were kept up to the end of October, when travel through the district was practically stopped, owing to the grass having been burnt off by prairie fires.

Several special patrols were sent out at irregular intervals in different directions; while I travelled, in addition to the patrols, upwards of 2,000 miles in various parts of the district. A detachment under Inspector McGibbon was sent early in November to Manitoba, with headquarters at Morden, to remain there for the winter.

INDIANS.

Most of the Sioux Indians from Moose Jaw came south to the Pinto Horse Butte early in the summer on a hunting expedition, and worked their way to Wood Mountain, near which they camped until the end of August, when the majority of them returned to Moose Jaw.

Indian runners from Standing Rock Agency, Montana, U. S., visited the Sioux camp at Wood Mountain and at Moose Jaw. Their object was to induce our Indians to join them in case of the outbreak of hostilities across the line, but as far as I could learn they did not succeed in getting any promises.

During the time these Indians were in the district they behaved very well, and gave us no trouble whatever.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Several small bands of horses and ponies have been imported at different times during the summer, and have paid the Customs duty. A herd of 1,000 sheep also passed through on their way to Moose Jaw.

There are no cattle left in the Wood Mountain District, those of the Home Land and Cattle Company having been removed to Rock Creek, south of the boundary line. In June an outbreak of the glanders occurred in the neighborhood of Alameda (supposed to have been brought across from Montana last winter), and Veterinary Staff-Sergt. Jenkins was sent down in July to inspect and report upon it.

Dr. Creamer, V.S., the Government District Veterinarian, also visited Wood Mountain and the Wood Mountain District.

Several horses belonging to settlers round about Alameda were destroyed by their owners, and the disease disappeared by the end of August. Owing to complete isolation, and other precautions taken by Inspector McGibbon, none of the Police horses were affected.

BUILDINGS,

A log building, 50 ft. by 18 ft., to be used as a Quartermaster's store and hospital, and another, 20 ft. by 18 ft., for a blacksmith shop, were built at Wood Mountain Post early in the summer.

A dug-out or bank stable was also constructed, 200 ft. long by 16 ft. wide, to hold forty-five horses. An extension of this stable should be made next year, the location is suitable, and with another length of 60 feet all the horses of the division stationed at this Post would be provided for.

I also most strongly urge the construction of a barrack-room for the men stationed here. The loss in a standing camp from the wear and tear of tents, camp stoves, &c., waste of provisions for want of a mess-room and cook-house, to say nothing on the score of health and comfort, would more than counterbalance the expense of such a building as is required.

A well is also urgently needed, the water supply from the creek being inferior, and also at some distance from the buildings.

The amount expended to date has been only about \$7,500, for which sum a large amount of accommodation has been obtained.

A further expenditure of \$2,000 would render the Post suitable for forty men, not only for the summer work but also for winter occupation, if required. The attached plan (not printed), prepared by Inspector Baker, shows the location of the various buildings, those proposed to be erected being marked in red and numbered 6 and 12.

A small house and stable should be put up at Willow Bunch, where it is always necessary to keep a detachment.

Authority was obtained to construct five dug-out stables at various points along the line of patrol, locating them about one day's march distance from each other, so that in bad weather the horses would reach shelter every night; but I found it was too late in the season to do the work this year, and I accordingly made arrangements to have the work done early in the spring.

If the buildings I ask for are put up at Wood Mountain the stable (No. 5 on plan) will be available for use as a carpenter shop, paint shop, veterinary drug store and troop store, all of which are much needed.

FENCE.

A fence has now become a necessity at Wood Mountain Post. I recommend one of posts, wire, and top rail, and about 1,000 yards long, so as to enclose the buildings, stables and camp.

FORAGE.

The hay crop was plentiful this year and the quality good. The price is consequently lower than former years.

I recommend that a portion of the hay put up at Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch should be baled; it will then be possible to deliver some at various points along the patrol line, which has become necessary owing to the frequent destruction of the grass by prairie fires, and also in view of the construction of the patrol stables referred to above. A hay press (or at all events a screw for one) should be supplied to Wood Mountain Post; the balance of the press could be built there. The oats supplied this season have been of good quality.

TRANSPORT.

The transport of this division consists of 13 heavy waggons, 1 half-spring waggon, 1 spring waggon, 2 double buck-boards, 7 heavy bob-sleighs, 1 light bob-sleigh, 1 cutter, 5 jumpers, all in good order, with the exception of the cutter, which is now quite unfit for further service. It should be replaced by a light bob-sleigh, the Moose Mountain detachment having no other winter transport.

The half-spring waggon was serviceable on the longer patrols, effecting considerable saving in horseflesh; but the springs were not found strong enough for more than 800 or 1,000 lbs. on our rough trails.

I am of opinion that the waggon, having spring-seats, would be found more serviceable without the half-spring under the body, and in this shape I would recommend the issue of four more for use in this district.

The jockey-box should in all cases be placed inside the waggon-box; all those outside our waggons have been broken by the double-tree when going down a short and steep "pitch."

I also recommend that the sides of the boxes for the heavy waggons be made in one piece, and that the tail-boards should be hinged so as to turn down; the hinges being both turned the same way, the tail-board can be easily removed if necessary. In any case, the rods should be inside the tail-board, not outside, as at present.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness of this division consists of 13 sets wheel harness, 3 sets wheel harness (light), 1 set single harness (light), 3 sets cart harness (for jumper), all of which is in good order, except 2 sets of the light harness issued last spring, which turned out altogether too light for our work.

I have had great trouble with the horse-collars; it is difficult to fit them properly to horses of many shapes and sizes, and several sore shoulders are the result.

The felt sweat-pad, though good enough as a sweat-pad, does not help much in making an awkward collar fit snugly. I tried some of the "perfection" pads, made of light duck, stuffed with wool or hair, and found them to work much better.

If the present style of collar is to be continued I recommend an issue of the "perfection" pad.

A year ago I asked for Scotch collars for my division, and I still believe they would prove most suitable for our work.

The saddles, sixty-six in number, are complete and in good order.

The division is now fully supplied with Whitman bits, which are a great improvement on the Pelhams formerly used.

The horse-blankets supplied this year are very good; the second strap is a great advantage.

The surcingles, however, were remarkable for their shortness.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The arms of the division are in good order; the few small repairs which are needed can be made by the Armourer at Regina this winter.

There is one Adams revolver of the old pattern in possession of the division, which should be exchanged for an Enfield.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The regular course of target practice with carbine and revolver was gone through by the men at Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch.

The results, considering the prevailing high winds, were fairly satisfactory.

CASUALTIES.

Constable Roth, who was attacked by fever at Wood Mountain in November, 1887, and who was in hospital at Regina at the date of my last annual report, died on 16th December last and was buried on the 17th.

Constable Wilson, while on stable picket at Regina on the night of the 21st March, fell and broke his right arm. He was, however, able to march out with the division on 13th May.

Corporal Bruce, while getting out timber, cut his foot with an axe and was laid up for a couple of weeks.

Among the horses the only casualty was the death, from inflammation, of horse No. 689, at or near Wood End, on 18th October.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The issues received this year have been of good quality, with the exception of the grey cloak and cape, which has, I think, been generally condemned.

The former (blue) issue was far superior, both in texture and appearance.

Some hardship was experienced last winter from the want of buffalo coats; the black calf skin which was tried in place thereof was a complete failure, owing to the dye having rotted the skin.

I beg to repeat my recommendation of the past two years (with which I find several officers of the force coincide) with regard to the issue of a broad-brimmed felt hat for prairie work.

I would again urge that issues of kit and clothing be only made annually or semi-annually, on a fixed date, to the whole force.

RATIONS.

The system adopted through this patrol district, of having cooked meals supplied by contract, instead of the bare issue of rations, has worked very well.

At Wood Mountain particularly, the scheme has been successful; the services of cooks, mess waiters, wood fatigue men, &c., not being required, leaves so many more men for duty, an important item with a division so much under strength.

The services of a Quartermaster's storeman were also dispensed with.

FUEL.

The question of fuel along this line of patrol is becoming a serious one. Enough wood may be picked up at various points to suffice for cooking purposes during the summer, but it is difficult to get anything like enough for the cold weather. There is plenty of coal to be got, as it crops out on the surface at many places; but in every case it would require a certain amount of expense before suitable coal could be got at. I would suggest a small appropriation (say \$200) for the purpose of opening up mines in two or three different places. The coal which has been tried has turned out of good quality, though not far removed from the lignite stage.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The number of buildings at Wood Mountain Post now demands some means of fighting fire. The nearest water is some 300 yards distant, and this is another reason in favor of the well previously asked for. A pump should also be provided, and I recommend the issue of a couple of Babcocks and some grenades.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The whole district, with the exception of Wood Mountain itself, was burnt over by prairie fires, which came down from the neighborhood of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

None of these were preventible, nor could their actual origin be ascertained, as they covered such a large area. One small fire started near Wood Mountain Post, but was soon extinguished.

There will, consequently, be no feed for horses along the line of patrol until well on into June of next year.

DESERTIONS.

There have been five desertions from this division during the year. Two men went to Winnipeg on leave of absence and did not return; one man deserted from Regina in May, and the other two deserted from Wood End camp, which is only a couple of miles from the United States boundary. With one exception, we are well rid of them.

DISCIPLINE AND CRIME.

With the exception of the desertions just alluded to, the conduct of the men of this division has been very good, none of the charges having been serious.

There have been no complaints against any of our men on the part of the settlers at Willow Bunch or in the Moose Mountain District.

There are no settlers at Wood Mountain.

There has been no crime in the district.

SAVINGS BANK.

The deposits this year reach the satisfactory total of \$4,573.

CUSTOMS.

The usual assistance has been given to the Custom's Department, the amount of duty collected along the frontier having been close upon \$3,000.00.

As far as is known, only two importers of stock passed the patrol line without reporting.

One of these was traced to Moose Jaw and he paid duty at Regina; in the other suspected case (at Moosomin) sufficient evidence could not be got to warrant a seizure.

A detachment of thirteen non-commissioned officers and constables, under Inspector McGibbon (previously mentioned), has been sent to Morden, in southern Manitoba, in aid of the Customs authorities.

WINTER DETACHMENTS.

The following strength marched from Wood Mountain for Regina on 11th inst., arriving on the 15th:—

	Number.
Officers	2
Non-commissioned officers.....	9
Constables	26
Horses.....	48

The distribution of the detachment remaining out for the winter is shown in the following table:—

Name of Posts.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Wood Mountain.....		1		5	6	6
Willow Bunch.....				2	2	2
Carlyle.....		1		2	3	3
Cannington.....				2	2	2
Alameda.....			1	1	2	2
Boscunvis.....				2	2	2
Coal Mine.....				2	2	2
Manitoba.....	1	1	2	11	15	12
Total on Command.....	1	3	3	27	34	31

At Wood Mountain there is also one special constable, employed as interpreter, and one pony.

OUTPOSTS.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the following changes have taken place in the outposts of this division :

Langenburg, at the end of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway (owing to its distance and inaccessibility from Wood Mountain, the summer headquarters of this division), was transferred to the Depot Division on 1st May last.

Cannington, a flourishing settlement south-east of Moose Mountain, was entirely without police protection. Two men are now stationed there.

Manitoba.—A new detachment sent out, as previously stated.

The other outposts as stationed last winter.

TELEGRAPH AND MAIL SERVICE.

The mail service between the Canadian Pacific Railway and Wood Mountain has hitherto been carried on by the Police. As men and horses cannot always be spared for this duty the service has been somewhat irregular; some extra office work is also entailed, as all the mail for the district passed through our hands.

It is time that the attention of the Post Office authorities should be called to the necessity of establishing a regular mail service (which has already been petitioned for by the settlers). One of the principal objections to the present arrangement is, that the Regina postmaster (very properly, I think) refuses to forward registered matter by carriers not responsible to his department.

With regard to the telegraph, for more than forty days during the last six months the line has not been working, and that not because it was out of order, but because the Moose Jaw (Canadian Pacific Railway) office could not give it proper attention.

At one period no less than nine consecutive days elapsed while I was waiting to send a message. I afterwards learned that the Canadian Pacific Railway operator, whose particular duty it is to work the Government line, was absent during that period, and that no one was deputed to take his place. It frequently, I may say invariably, happens that there is a delay of half a day in messages between Regina and Wood Mountain, and frequently more. If it is desired to make the telegraph line reliable the Government line must be extended from Moose Jaw to Regina.

Having found last winter that a home-made telephone worked fairly well between Wood Mountain and Moose Jaw I proposed to rent a couple of instruments

from the telephone company in Winnipeg for use on the Government line (the Moose Jaw instrument being located in the Police office at that place), so as to insure attention to our sometimes urgent business.

The Superintendent of Government Telegraphs wrote last summer to say that my proposition was approved, and that the instruments would be supplied and fixed by his agents. Nothing having yet come of it, I beg to recommend that my original suggestion, at a cost of \$50 per annum, be carried out.

INSPECTIONS OF THE DIVISION AND DISTRICT.

At the end of February Inspector McGibbon went to Moose Mountain to inspect the winter detachments there, and on his return on 10th March I went to Langenburg for a similar purpose, leaving Inspector White-Fraser in command at Regina during my absence.

I returned to Regina on the 20th and started again on the 23rd for Wood Mountain, going *via* Moose Jaw and Willow Bunch.

Having taken a waggon (owing to the reports of open weather at Wood Mountain) I was much delayed by fresh falls of snow, but I was able to start on my return on the 9th April and reached Regina again on the 14th. I found everything in good order at all these outposts, and Inspector McGibbon reported the same with regard to the men at Moose Mountain.

In the middle of July, having been to Regina for the pay of the division, I went by rail to Moose Mountain and thence by stage to Cannington, where I was met by Inspector McGibbon.

I drove with him to Carlyle, Alameda, Coal Mines and Wood End, inspecting and paying the various detachments.

From Wood End I returned by the patrol trail to Wood Mountain. The results of my inspection were satisfactory.

On 6th November Inspecting Superintendent Cotton came to Wood Mountain to inspect the Post, and started for Regina on 9th inst.

The outpost at Willow Bunch was inspected each month by Inspector Baker and myself.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. W. JARVIS,

Superintendent Commanding "B" Division.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT W. D. ANTROBUS.

N. W. M. POLICE, HEADQUARTERS "A" DIVISION,

MAPLE CREEK, 1st December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my report from 22nd December, 1887, that being the date on which I assumed command of this division.

On my arrival I found that all the detachments had been called in, with the exception of those along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, one man at Saskatchewan Landing, and the detachment at Battle Creek, formerly known as Ten Mile Crossing, from its being situated on a creek about that distance from Fort Walsh, now abandoned.

The following has been the average strength and distribution of this division during the past summer.

Name of Posts.	Officers.	N. C. O.'s.	Constables.	Horses.
Maple Creek.....	2	7	30	39
Medicine Hat.....	1	2	14	20
Swift Current.....		1	2	2
Saskatchewan Landing.....			2	1
Dunmore.....		1		1
Bulls Head.....		1	4	5
Willow Creek.....		1	5	6
Graburn Butte.....		1	4	5
Battle Creek.....	1	1	6	9
Farwell's Coulée.....		1	3	4
East End Post.....		1	5	6 horses 2 mules
Maple Creek Town.....		1		1
Fort Macleod.....				2

The same detachments as remained out last winter are still out, the others having been brought in after the 15th of this month.

As will be seen by attached returns, horse-stealing and other crimes, particularly drunkenness, have decreased in this district. At Medicine Hat for seven and a-half months, viz., from 10th May, 1887, to 31st December, 1887, the following were the breaches of the liquor law :—

Convictions for drunkenness.....	10
Convictions for selling liquor and having it in possession illegally...	10
Cases selling liquor dismissed.....	2

While, from Jaunary to 30th November, 1888, viz., eleven months, the cases are as follow :—

Convictions for drunkenness (1 at Dunmore).....	3
Convictions for selling liquor and having it in possession illegally.	5
At Maple Creek, in 1887, convictions.....	1
At Maple Creek, in 1888, dismissed.....	1

In February this district, and in fact the whole country, was very much excited over a report that pleuro-pneumonia had broken out in a band of cattle belonging to Messrs. Gow and Stothers, whose ranche is situated near Graburn. Veterinary Surgeon Creamer, of Regina, examined some of the carcasses and pronounced the disease to be as reported. Later on Dr. McEachran, the Dominion Veterinary Inspector, examined the same carcasses and reported that there was neither sign nor suspicion of pleuro-pneumonia, but proclaimed the disease to be anthrax, and not contagious. There has been no sickness in the band of cattle since.

On 18th March a general store belonging to J. Claustre, was broken into and some watches and other articles stolen. A half-breed named Brebant was suspected. I issued a warrant for his arrest, which was executed at Qu'Appelle.

On 15th September he was tried before Judge J. F. Macleod, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor at this Post.

On the 31st March one Endispey reported having lost a band of horses between Dunmore and Maple Creek. As he supposed they had been stolen, I sent out a party and recovered them three days later, they having merely strayed from camp.

On the 18th April, at Medicine Hat, a very clever arrest was made by the Rev. Mr. Lyon, and an ex-policeman named F. Mountain. A man named Henry Turner was seen by Mr. Lyon and Mr. Mountain, from a distance, getting into Mountain House through a window. They immediately went after Turner, and having caught him, handed him over to the Police. Turner was, on the 12th May, by Judge Macleod, sentenced to two year's imprisonment in the penitentiary at Stony Mountain, Manitoba.

On the 6th May I received word from Sun River, Montana, U. S., that two men, James McIntyre, *alias* "Slim Jim," and a half-breed named Bruno Azuare, had stolen forty-one head of horses and had brought them into this country. I immediately sent Corporal Meneley, Constable Moss and Scout Lewis Cobell on the trail of these men, with orders to arrest and bring them in, they having passed east from Battle Creek on the 4th May. They were arrested and brought in, and on the 11th May Daniel Morris arrived from Sun River and identified the horses, some of which belonged to him.

On the 14th I held a preliminary examination in the case and committed both men for trial. On the 2nd June they were tried by Judge Macleod, F. G. Fauquier, Esq., J.P., and a jury, and having been found guilty were sentenced to five year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. Corporal Meneley and his men deserve great credit for the manner in which they effected this capture, as had they not acted with the utmost caution, and at the same time used good judgment, the prisoners would undoubtedly have resisted. McIntyre had already served four years in the State prison at Deer Lodge, Montana, for horse-stealing, and would not have allowed himself to be easily taken had he been given the least chance of resisting arrest.

Having received a telegram from the officer commanding Fort Assinaboine, U.S., informing me that twenty-three head of horses belonging to the Blood Indians had been taken from Indians at Belknap, I, on the 18th May, sent Inspector Williams and Scout Cobell to Kennedy's Post, near the international boundary line, to receive them. The horses were handed over by the American authorities to Inspector Williams, who turned them over to Inspector White-Fraser, of "K" Division, he having come from Lethbridge for them. While on this subject I would beg to request that my appreciation of the assistance and courtesy I have at all times received from Colonel Otis, U.S.A., of Fort Assinaboine, and his officers, be placed on record. They have been the means of our recovering Government property taken to Montana by deserters, and it has afforded me much gratification to render them like assistance in a couple of cases.

On the 29th May Louison Leveille, who had been interpreter for the force since its advent into the country, died. He had been complaining for a few months, but died very suddenly from hemorrhage.

At Medicine Hat the Police ferry broke from its moorings, owing to the river

rising suddenly on the night of the 30th. The Post at Medicine Hat being on the opposite side of the river from the town, and the river having to be crossed to go to our outposts, has been a source of great expense to the Government. A new scow had to be built, but in the meantime, owing to high water, we were obliged to hire a car from the Canadian Pacific Railway when it was necessary to transport horses from one side of the river to the other. If practicable, I would respectfully recommend that the barracks be removed from the present site to the other side of the Saskatchewan; or, if not, that the buildings might be sold and new quarters for our men be built on the town side. In my opinion the detachment at Medicine Hat is larger than is absolutely necessary, and having this division, as it were, divided in two, almost doubles the expense, besides giving double work and necessitating the support of two sets of employed men in our division.

An amusing incident occurred on the 13th June, which goes to show how the Police are appealed to for protection by the settlers. A settler of this district, who, with a companion, was on the cattle "round up," came in and reported that while looking for cattle he and his comrade saw a man emerge from a clump of bushes in which were some horses. This man signalled them, and as they did not reply he fired his rifle. One of the men came in at once, leaving the other to see that the man in the bushes, who they thought was a horse thief, did not escape. I told him that I had no doubt but that the man fired so as to attract their attention, and asked him if the bullet had passed near them, to which he replied; "We were not looking for bullets just then, so I came in here as fast as possible, changing horses twice on the way, and 'you bet' I made good time." I at once sent the Sergeant-Major and three men with him to the place indicated, who discovered that the supposed horse-thieves were two of our scouts, who had been out looking for lost horses. Unnecessary to say, the two settlers above referred to were unmercifully chaffed by their comrades.

On the 23rd June I sent a scouting party from Medicine Hat to Island Lake, and on 24th from here to "Big Stick" Lake, both places being north of the Canadian Pacific Railway track, in which section of the country we have no outposts.

On the 16th July I received a telegram from Regina *re* sixty head of horses stolen from Fort Benton, U.S. I notified all my detachments, but could find no trace of them.

On the 17th July I accompanied Mr. Allen, of the Customs Department, to Farwell and Davis Lake, to look after cattle which had been brought into the Territories on which no duty had been paid. Satisfactory arrangements were made.

On the 24th July a man named Nelson was drowned in the Saskatchewan River, at Medicine Hat, while bathing. Inspector Moodie held an investigation, and as the drowning was proved to be accidental no inquest was deemed necessary.

On the 20th July a very severe wind, hail and rain storm visited Medicine Hat, which partly unroofed the hay stack at that Post. The storm continued for several days. As soon as it had abated men were put on to re-top the stack, which must have been penetrated by rain, causing it to heat, as on Sunday, the 29th, at about 1 a.m., a sheet of flame was seen issuing from the stack, which was in a very short time reduced to ashes. I held an investigation, and the only conclusion I could arrive at was that the stack, from having become wet, had heated and caught fire. This may appear strange, as the hay had been stacked for a year, and old farmers say that only new hay is liable to heat; but as the evidence showed that no one had been near the stack since the previous Friday the above was the only conclusion I could come to.

On the 18th October I was informed by Staff-Surgeon McGinnis, at Swift Current, that he had received a notification from Sheriff Benson, of Regina, to arrest two men named Montgomery and Frances, who had gone west with a stolen horse. Staff-Surgeon McGinnis, thinking that they were at Rush Lake, proceeded to that point, and on his return wrote me to the effect that these men had gone west. Hearing afterwards that they were supposed to be at the Forks of Red Deer River I wired Inspector Moodie to send a party to that point to intercept their further

progress and arrest them. Montgomery was arrested and sent under escort to Regina on the 17th November. Frances could not be found in this district.

On the 2nd November, on receipt of a letter from Sir John Lester-Kaye, manager of the Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company, requesting me to arrest a man named Weir who had deserted employment at Crane Lake, I at once gave orders and issued a warrant for his arrest. The following morning Weir (whom I did not know, but who afterwards proved to be the man in question) came to me and laid a complaint against F. Blackburn, foreman of the said company at Crane Lake, for assault. I instructed Inspector Sanders to proceed to Crane Lake, taking Weir with him, and dispose of both cases. Inspector Sanders went there, and on trying the cases considered, from the evidence brought forward, that a misunderstanding had occurred between the parties, and taking both sides into question he advised the company to withdraw the charge of desertion against Weir, and dismissed the case of assault against the foreman, the charge not being satisfactorily proven.

On the 21st an information was laid by Mr. Cross, manager of the said company at Crane Lake, against four men in their employ for deserting employment.

Under my instruction, Inspector Sanders proceeded by trail to Crane Lake and tried the cases. The evidence brought forward supporting the information, Mr. Sanders adjudged a fine of \$10 each and costs, and in default of payment fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labor. The fines not having been paid the men were imprisoned in the guard-room at this Post for the period stated. Besides the above cases, others of a similar nature brought by the said company were disposed of by Inspector Moodie at Medicine Hat.

I have verbally and in writing received an acknowledgment from Sir John Lester-Kaye of the assistance rendered to the company by myself, the officers and men of "A" Division.

I have always endeavored, in the interests of the public, to assist any company starting in the Territories to the best of my ability, and have impressed upon my subaltern officers and non-commissioned officers and men the necessity of carrying out my wishes in this respect.

The following letter, which explains itself, was received from Staff-Surgeon McGinnis, Swift Current:—

"SIR,—I beg leave to report having received the following telegram yesterday:

'BATTLEFORD, 31st May.

'Staff-Surgeon MCGINNIS, SWIFT CURRENT.

'Alex. Sayers, freighter, left about a week ago for Swift Current with glandered horses. Better enquire into this.

'C. STARNES.'

"To-day Sayers arrived and traded off the horse just as soon as he got here. I saw and examined him, and told him I was sure the horse was suffering from glanders. He said, he did not think so. I told him he was not bound to accept my decision, but I would certainly have him examined by a veterinary before I would allow him to be moved. After considering the matter he admitted I was right, and told me that the Police Veterinary Surgeon at Battleford made him shoot one of his horses for glanders last year. He then hired a man to shoot the horse, and I went with him and saw it done."

On the 26th July Staff-Surgeon McGinnis reported that Mr. Openshaw, at Saskatchewan Landing, had some horses evidently affected with glanders. I instructed McGinnis to lay information before Mr. Knight, J. P., at Swift Current. This was done and the horses subsequently inspected by Veterinary Surgeon Burnett, who pronounced two of them affected with glanders. They were shot, and the carcasses destroyed. In September other horses were inspected by Veterinary Surgeon

Creamer, of Regina, at Saskatchewan Landing, and one was shot and the remainder of the band isolated by his instructions. Further examination of this band of horses was made later on by Veterinary Surgeon Burnett, but there was no appearance of other animals being affected.

One case of glanders occurred at Medicine Hat, which, having been reported to me, I instructed Veterinary Surgeon Creamer, who was in Maple Creek at the time, to proceed to Medicine Hat and inspect the animal. He ordered its destruction. No other case was reported from this point.

During the year three lunatics were confined in the guard-room at Medicine Hat. Two of these, whose insanity was merely temporary, were detained until their reason returned and were then allowed to depart. The other, whose recovery appeared doubtful, and violence accompanying his actions, was, by order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, on my requisition, sent to Selkirk asylum.

In connection with the case of the capture of "Slim Jim" and his accomplice, for bringing stolen property into Canada, previously mentioned, I omitted to state that a reward of \$200 was paid for the recovery of the horses, which I divided, with your sanction, as follows : \$50 to Corporal Meneley, \$50 to Constable Moss, and \$50 to Scout Cobell.

The remaining \$50 was used in purchasing crockery, &c., for the troop messes.

I have no doubt that the circular issued from the Stock Association, in Montana, to all officers commanding Posts, and to the Comptroller, was the result of the above capture, as Mr. Morris and Mr. Steele, the owners of the stolen horses, informed me that it was the intention of the association to publicly testify their appreciation of the services rendered by the Police.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

As I have, in the former portion of this report, shown the general work performed in this district by my division, I have nothing to enter under this heading.

CRIME.

The only crime of a serious nature which occurred in this district, with the exception of those already mentioned, was as follows : On the 28th December a case of stabbing occurred at Cassils, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, west of Medicine Hat, and information having been laid before Inspector Moodie that officer sent a party to Tilley and arrested one Wagner, against whom the information had been laid. Wagner was tried before Judge Macleod and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor in our guard-room at Medicine Hat.

This case could not have been tried had we not been able to procure an Hungarian interpreter, who we fortunately had at hand, in the person of Regl. No. 1380, Constable Miniszewsky, at present stationed at Medicine Hat. This constable rendered similar service at Lethbridge, Superintendent Deane, of "K" Division, having requested me to send him to interpret cases against Hungarians employed by the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company, at Lethbridge, who were in riot. All other crimes were of a trivial nature, as will be seen from return of convictions attached.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

On assuming command of this District I found the following detachments and outposts established for the winter: Medicine Hat, under command of an officer; Battle Creek, one non-commissioned officer and six men; Swift Current, one sergeant and one man; and Saskatchewan Landing, one man.

Early in May I sent men to outposts south, as per distribution on first page of this report. It was subsequently found necessary to strengthen Swift Current and Saskatchewan Landing by one man each—the former on account of prairie fires and the latter on account of glandered horses being brought in from the north; also, as should a prisoner be arrested at the Landing one man would be obliged to bring him to Swift Current, and it was not deemed advisable to leave that outpost without a constable.

The outposts south have, as will be seen from the absence of horse-stealing or other crime committed along the boundary line, done good service, although their strength was much smaller than last year, and they had not the advantage of employed scouts, having this year had the services of but two, whereas last year there were six. This was partly owing to my suggestion that our men could do the work as well, and I recommended to you that four should be granted extra pay, at the rate of 25 cents per diem. Two were allowed me, so that I really had four scouts in my district, and I now find that my confidence in our men was not misplaced, as the work, in so far as the scouting is concerned, has been performed very satisfactorily. Of course, half-breed scouts are necessary in this district, but I must agree with a statement made by yourself in the beginning of the year, that it is not necessary that one should be stationed at every outpost. All outposts were inspected on an average of three times a month by an inspector under my command, and by myself once a month, except when my duties prevented my doing so. Then—and only once—I sent my senior inspector in my place.

The outposts contiguous to Medicine Hat were inspected by Inspector Moodie, and the following by Inspector Williams, who had his head quarters at Battle Creek: Graburn, Farwell and East End.

At Battle Creek a building was erected by our own men for Inspector Williams, at a very small cost, the building being removed from Fort Walsh for that purpose during the summer. I have had the roofs of buildings at Willow Creek, Bull's Head and Battle Creek painted with fire-proof paint.

The present station at East End is, in my opinion, badly situated, it being off the line of travel, and about seven miles from the crossing of the "White Mud," which is on the trail between Swift Current and the settlements south of the boundary line.

I would recommend that the buildings lately occupied by Mr. McLaughlin, for which I have received a re-lease from him, be occupied next year, as they are situated at the crossing above referred to, and from which point any parties passing from the north or south can be easily seen, which is not the case at the point at present occupied by our men.

My patrols connected weekly with "K" Division, on the west, up to September, when, by your orders, we were forbidden to do so, on account of disease among "K" Division horses.

The same weekly connection was made with "B" Division, on the east, until the burning of the prairie prevented its continuance.

In connection with the latter patrol, I beg to refer you to Superintendent McIllree's report of last year, wherein he states that the distance to be travelled by our men is too great, and I would corroborate his recommendation that a station be erected at some point on the "White Mud," about forty miles from East End Post. Then, if a detachment from the Wood Mountain District were stationed somewhere about "Pinto Horse Butte" the patrols could easily meet and have time to scout the country besides.

The total distance travelled by the horses of this division on patrol, from 1st June to 30th November, was 76,466 miles.

Previous to the hay being put in at the different outposts, of which there is a sufficient supply to carry us through next year, I gave instructions to have strong hay corrals built, which, on my last inspection, I examined and found to be built in accordance with my instructions. Before the hay was stacked a good foundation of logs was laid on the ground, upon which to build it, so as to guard against any dampness.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

There being no Indian reserve in this district, I have not had occasion to render this department much assistance, but have advised the removal of a band who have been for a long time settled on Pie-a-Pot Creek, twelve miles from here. Complaints having been made against these Indians, I reported the matter, and was instructed

to find out to what bands they belonged. This was an utter impossibility, as they claim to belong to this district, having been promised a reservation here. I have every reason to doubt the truth of their statement, as in conversation with the late Indian Commissioner he informed me that the majority of these Indians belonged to Crooked Lake Reserve.

These Indians behave well and appear to be industrious. Their principal industry is the polishing of buffalo horns for sale, but many settlers employ them to work on their farms. There is, I believe, a movement on foot to send a petition to the Indian Commissioner, requesting that a reservation be allotted these Indians at Pie-a-Pot Creek. but as this is a matter between the Department and the settlers I do not deem it wise to venture an opinion as to the advisability of a reserve being allotted them at that place. The complaints above referred to I found upon investigation to be not the fault of the Indians, but that of the parties making them, who were certainly to blame. As no complaints were made to me officially, I could not deal with them.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

I am happy to be able to state that I have not been called upon in my official capacity to render assistance to the two railroad companies in my district, viz., the Canadian Pacific and the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company, both these roads being so well managed that no trouble, in which we might be called upon to act, has occurred. Detachments from my division have been stationed along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at the following points: Swift Current, Maple Creek, Dunmore and Medicine Hat.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

All my outposts in the southern portion of my district were instructed to report at once any arrival from Montana. This has been the means of collections being made for Customs duties which otherwise would have been lost.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, ETC.

Discipline has been, to the best of my ability, carried out, and the conduct of the men has been good, with, of course, a few exceptions. All men guilty of breaches of discipline have been punished, in my opinion, judiciously. In this connection I would beg respectfully to recommend that a scale of punishment be made out, and forwarded to each officer commanding a division or district, as different officers are liable to award different punishment for similar crimes.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

All members of the division performed the annual spring drill, but the duration was limited, owing to a large number being placed on outpost duty as soon as the depth of the snow in the hills permitted of scouting. Target practice, mounted and dismounted, was performed by all members of the division, except those incapacitated by sickness, or otherwise, in accordance with the instructions received from headquarters, and men on detachment duty were relieved in turn for that duty.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the men of my division is very good. The average at this date being:—

Age.....	25 years 8 months.
Height.....	5 feet 9 inches.
Chest measurement.....	37 2½ inches.
Weight.....	153 7½ lbs.

If the average throughout the force comes near or equals that of this division it will prove that the greatest care has been taken in the selection of men by the recruiting officers.

RECRUITS.

All men wishing to become members of the force, who have applied to me, I have caused to make out their applications on the proper form, which I forwarded you. Two men have been sent to headquarters and accepted.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good, only one serious case, that of fever, having been contracted at Swift Current by Staff-Sergeant McGinnis, who is now convalescent. Taking into consideration the crowded state of the barrack-rooms in winter and the inferior quality of water which the men have had to drink, it is a surprise to me that I have to report no cases of the above nature having been contracted here. Lately, better water has been supplied, a new well having been dug on the bank of Maple Creek, which will, no doubt, in the future tend to promote the general health of the division.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied by the contractors during the past year were of excellent quality. I must specially mention the beef delivered by Messrs. Boright & Parsons, which was always fat, even during the season when range cattle are supposed to be lean.

In a district such as this, in which so much prairie work has to be done, I would recommend that compressed tea be supplied, it being more suitable for carrying on trips, and, as a rule, better liked than the chest tea supplied.

KITS, CLOTHING, ETC.

These are of good quality, and have proved serviceable, with the exception of the teamsters' gauntlets, which, in my opinion, should be stronger than the buckskin at present issued. A few pair (as samples) of the "Napa Buck" were sent me, and after a fair trial I found them more serviceable than the buckskin, but unless thickly lined would be very cold in winter.

ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

There is no artillery in this division. The Winchester carbines in use in this division are, with a very few exceptions, the same as were on the books when I took command; and as will be seen by referring to Superintendent McIlhree's report of last year "required looking over." I have been obliged to send a number to headquarters for repairs, which were returned in as good order as it was possible to make them, but as they were so badly honeycombed, from long and hard service, they could not be made really effective. The sighting is also bad, and I consider the mechanism weak, and consequently liable to get out of order. If allowed to do so, I would respectfully recommend for this force the Martini carbine, it being stronger in all its parts and better sighted. The Enfield revolver now in use is in every respect a first-class arm, and it is very seldom that one gets out of order.

DESERTIONS.

During the year there have been six desertions from this division. One man was granted leave to go to Ireland and did not return. One who deserted from Medicine Hat subsequently gave himself up. Three from Maple Creek and one from Farwell detachment. Five American deserters from Fort Assinaboine, Montana, U. S., reported here. Two of these brought in horses and equipment complete. I wired the officer commanding Fort Assinaboine that they were here, and acting on a telegram from him I sent the horses, &c., to him, by M. D. Morris, who was returning to Sun River *viâ* Assinaboine.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

The amount deposited in this bank by members of this division during the past year is \$3,073.22, which speaks well for the men, and will, I think, compare favorably with the deposits from any other division.

INSPECTION OF DIVISION.

The inspections made of this division during the year were as follows: 11th February by the Assistant Commissioner; 31st May by the Assistant Commissioner and Inspecting Superintendent Cotton, who held quarterly board on stores; 26th June by yourself, and 4th November by yourself.

HORSES.

The horses in this division are good, being, with a few exceptions, of a stout or chunky build. The eastern horses I do not consider suitable for Police work, as they require great care for the first year or two after coming to the country. As a saddle horse for our service, I consider the bronchos ranging from 15 to 16 or 17 hands, the most suitable. Those higher and heavier make good team horses. I have, by your orders, broken four saddle horses to harness, and they have turned out well.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Some of the harness in my division is old, but still serviceable. I would suggest that collars more suitable for heavy work be sent here, as those we have are altogether too light for transporting supplies to outposts, the country being rough and hilly.

The saddles are in good order. The last consignment made by Hutchins, of Winnipeg, are very good, but I would recommend that the leather behind the cantle be wider and the skirt deeper. As they are now, a portion of the coat, when strapped behind the saddle, rests on the horse's back, which not only destroys the coat but tends to give the horse a sore back. A "D" might be put near the top of the cantle, at the back, so that a coat, cloak or blanket could be strapped tightly up to the saddle, and off the horse's back.

Staff-Sergeant Horner inspected the harness and saddlery of the division this fall, and has no doubt reported upon it.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order, although most of it is old. The heavy "Minchin" waggon is not strong enough for the rough country through which we have to travel.

The axle of the half-spring "Minchin" is too light, and the draught is heavy owing to its being coupled so long.

The buck-boards are strong, and stand the work well.

FORAGE.

The forage supplied to my division during the year has been of very good quality. The oats, which were supplied by the settlers of this district under contract this year, are very good, being of a superior quality and better than any I have seen delivered at Police Posts at which I have been stationed in the Territories.

STABLES.

The stables at Maple Creek and Medicine Hat are not large enough to accommodate the horses of the division. I would recommend that a stable for sixty horses be built at Maple Creek.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

As the articles which come under this heading have been treated separately in this report, I can only add that as a whole the general equipment is good.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

The barracks at Maple Creek are altogether too small for the number of men they have to accommodate during the winter. I would recommend that the present building, which is divided into barrack rooms, mess room and kitchen, be used

solely as barrack rooms. This would give us accommodation for at least fifty men. I would also recommend that the two present stables be converted, one into a mess room and kitchen and the other divided so as to make workshops for the saddler and tailor, and a recreation room. This change will necessitate the building of new stables. I would recommend that one stable, capable of holding sixty horses, be built about 50 yards behind the present ones, and as a harness and saddle room is absolutely required here an extension building for that purpose might be added to the rear of the stable. The quarters at Medicine Hat are in good order, and are in every way suitable for a detachment of its present strength. The flooring of the stalls in the stables have been taken up, and in some clay and in others concrete substituted.

This summer a log house was, by your authority, purchased and removed to the barracks as quarters for the Sergeant-Major.

This building is now used as a recreation room, in which has been placed a billiard table—purchased by the division—reading desk and two small tables, at which games of cards, chess, &c., may be played. In rear of this building is a lean-to, which is used as a canteen from which the men can obtain canned goods, soft drinks, &c., &c.

A recreation room at this Post has been a long-felt want, and will tend to keep men in barracks instead of their being obliged to go to town for amusement.

FUEL.

Wood is used only for the bakery. Coal from the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company's mines at Lethbridge is used both for cooking and heating purposes.

TELEPHONES.

I would strongly recommend that telephone lines be constructed both at Maple Creek and Medicine Hat. They would cause a saving of both men and horses, and there are days in winter when it is almost impossible to go to town from the barracks here. I think the two lines could be built for about \$250. The above were recommended by Superintendent McIlree last year.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Rocky Mountain line, which runs to Montana and connects with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Walsh, passes our detachment at Battle Creek, at which place there is an office, the operator being Constable Kennedy. This line has often been of service to us.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The only fire protection we have, either at this Post or Medicine Hat, consists of water buckets and Babcock, with a few hand-grenades.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is very bad at this Post; the only well in barrack contains alkaline water, which, though not too strong for horses, cannot be used by the men. A very good well was dug at Medicine Hat this summer. One was dug here also, but in order to get water fit to use we had to dig it near the creek, at a distance of about 500 yards from the barracks.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads in this district are very good, but of course in the southern portion (in the Cypress Hills) they are rough.

A bridge was built over Maple Creek last summer by the Government. It is a very good bridge, but is not in the most convenient place for either the town, barracks or settlers. We have a bridge of our own between barracks and town on a very much better site than the Government one.

FERRIES.

The only ferry in this district is at Medicine Hat, and belongs to the Police, and is run by one of our men. A Government ferry is in operation at the Sackatchewan Landing, at which point a detachment of our men is stationed.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The liquor laws are not, as a general rule, popular throughout the country, although there are some who favor them. There have been very few breaches of those laws in my district this year compared to former years. This may be attributed to the licensing of mild beer.

SETTLERS.

All the settlers in and around Maple Creek have done well this year, they having had finer and more abundant crops than ever before. The grain and roots were as fine as I ever saw in any country.

RANCHING PROSPECTS

Are excellent, horses and cattle doing equally well. With the exception of the cattle disease mentioned in the first part of this report, there have been no losses worth mentioning.

GAME.

Both large and small game is very plentiful in this district. Quite a number of deer, antelope, and a few bears, have been shot this fall. Of the small game, rabbits and prairie chickens are the most abundant. The Indians having left the Cypress Hills accounts for the increase of game.

INDIANS.

There are only a few straggling Indians in this district. They receive nothing from the Government, and are very well-behaved and industrious. They are anxious to be given a reserve about twelve miles from here on Pie-a-Pot Creek.

HALF-BREEDS.

There are very few half-breeds settled in this part of the district, but quite a number live at Swift Current, and there is a settlement at Saskatchewan Landing, which is considerably augmented during the winter months. During this year several families were supplied with rations. Their principal occupation is freighting from Swift Current to Battleford, and some freight as far north as Edmonton. They also catch and sell whitefish.

As some cases of glanders among horses owned by half-breeds were reported, and some of them destroyed, I would beg to recommend that a periodical inspection by a qualified veterinary surgeon be made of these horses, as the half-breeds, being constantly on the move and continually trading their horses, it is almost impossible to keep track of them.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Several have occurred during the summer, the majority of them having been started by sparks from the Canadian Pacific Railway engines. This company has taken every precaution against setting out fires, even having got improved smoke-stacks, but even from them I believe fires have been started. I only succeeded in getting one case, which was against a foreman of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He, with three men, were burning along the side of the track, when the fire got away from their control. As the ordinance had not been complied with I fined the party \$50 and cost.

GENERAL WORK

Has been good, particularly at the outposts, at which, owing to being short of men, I was not able to supply as many men as last year. The country has been

thoroughly patrolled. Our connection with the divisions to the east and west has been regularly made. To this system of patrols is due the total absence of horse-stealing and the prevention of infractions of the Customs laws.

I sent to the Hills (about thirty miles from here) and brought in good dry posts for a fence around this Post, which are already in the ground and ready for the wire and top rails. This fence has long been required, particularly in winter, as it has been found in the past almost impossible to keep the cattle out of the hay corral, the snow being banked so high that they had no difficulty in walking over the fence and into the corral. This was not the case last winter, as there was not so much snow as the year before.

Shortly after my arrival at this post I laid out the barrack square into paths, which were bordered with large stones of as uniform a size as could be got. This has added greatly to the appearance of the square. I also planted some trees, but this having been done so late in the season they all died. It is my intention, if I am here next spring to transplant more before the frost is out of ground.

Accompanying this report are the following returns: Mileage travelled by horses of division (not printed); return of convictions; also reports from Hospital Steward, Staff-Sergeant Tullock.

In closing my report I must acknowledge the cheerful and able assistance I have received from all members of my division.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. ANTROBUS,

Superintendent Commanding "A" Division.

The Commissioner,

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. HOWE.

N. W. M. POLICE, "C" DIVISION,
BATTLEFORD, 30th November, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the current year.

I took over the command of this district from Inspecting Superintendent Cotton on the 5th March last. Throughout the winter, up to that time, everything had been quiet in this district, the usual routine of duty proceeding regularly day by day. Within a few days after my arrival at Battleford reports of an uneasy feeling, said to exist among the Indians throughout the district, excited the settlers, but the utmost exertions on my part did not bring to light any information of a more serious nature than that the Indians on the various reserves had been holding dances and secretly visiting one another, for what purpose did not appear. In company with Assistant Surgeon Aylen and Mr. Indian Agent Williams I visited the reserves in this agency and everywhere found the Indians civil, and making preparations for their spring work. The information I received was to the effect that certain of the more turbulent spirits among the half-breeds in the neighborhood were inciting the Indians to rebel, promising assistance from the south. I had a number of these men placed under surveillance, but could not discover any foundation for even suspicion that they were committing any overt act. At that time the majority of the half-breed population around Battleford were in a condition almost approaching starvation, very few of them being farmers, and the remainder mainly trusting to freighting and manual labor for subsistence. The fact that these avenues for employment are overcrowded brought about a great deal of destitution among this not over thrifty class. These people having little to do, and gathering together to talk, doubtless a great many things were said and threats made that could not be substantiated. At any rate, nothing approaching a breach of the peace was attempted.

On the morning of the 20th a number (amounting to nearly thirty) of half-breeds waited on me, stating that they were starving and could not obtain work. Acting on your instructions I issued rations of flour, tea and bacon to these people, putting them to work around the barracks. By these means a number of families were provided with the necessaries for sustaining existence, which at that time they had no other way of obtaining, and I had the men continually under my observation. As the spring advanced and work became more abundant these people gradually dropped off the ration list and secured employment in various ways.

The half-breeds of this district may be generally referred to under four distinct classes. Some are farmers, of considerable energy and ability. These are nearly all located about twenty-five or thirty miles west of Battleford, in what is known as the Bresaylor Settlement. This was a prosperous place prior to the outbreak of 1885, but is only just beginning to recover from the effects of that troubled period. A number of these people, on the report of the Claims' Commission, have not yet been reimbursed their loss by the depredations committed by the Indians, and have been seriously handicapped in consequence. Of the half-breeds who do not farm, a number own ponies and carts, and make a living by freighting supplies from Swift Current, the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Others, again, find work in the vicinity, such as cutting and hauling wood to town, making hay, rough carpenter work and any other similar labor that may be obtained. But there is a class—such as may

be found in all communities, and which may be termed the vagrant class—that do no work beyond what is absolutely necessary in order to live. They hunt and fish a little, but as for steady employment would not accept such were it offered. They live entirely from hand to mouth, making no provision for the future, and when times are hard or game scarce they are unprepared for it, and immediately drop to the verge of starvation. It is this class principally that it was found necessary to feed during the past winter. In all probability, should the coming winter prove to be severe, it will be necessary to repeat the treatment followed last winter; but if so, I would strongly recommend that a full equivalent should be demanded for whatever assistance may be given by the Government.

After spring opened everything remained quiet throughout the district until the 17th August, when I received information that a number of Indian runners from Montana had been seen on Poundmaker's and Little Pine's reserves. It was stated that these men comprised Crow, Gros Ventres, Blackfoot and rebel Cree Indians.

I immediately proceeded to the reserve with a party consisting of Assistant-Surgeon Aylen and twenty-six non-commissioned officers, men and guides, but after three days' search found the runners had gone. The trail of one party, consisting of three men was followed for a considerable distance, but the nature of the country rendered it impossible to pursue them on horseback, and I was compelled to give up the pursuit. Nothing further has since been heard of them.

Since the harvest the Indians in this agency appear more contented and settled than they ever were to my knowledge. The excellent crops gathered on all the reserves seems to have spurred them on to further exertions towards becoming self-supporting. On nearly all the reserves large tracks of ground are already prepared for next spring's seeding. The crops of grain and vegetables on the reserves are more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the Indian Department in this district and leave a surplus.

The settlers through the district have been exceptionally favored with an unprecedented harvest, the return of crops of all kinds being abundant. No frost affected the grain, which is all of the finest quality.

There has been no marked influx of settlers into this district during the year, but the prospects of railway communication will doubtless bring this portion of the Territories into notice, and considerable immigration may be looked for.

This district has never been occupied by any large ranching company, such as forms a peculiar feature of the south-western district; but the number of settlers with bands of cattle, and the condition of their stock, proves that there is a great future before the Saskatchewan District.

I attach herewith a return of all cases tried by me. From the return you will see that crime is a thing almost unknown here. Only two cases throughout the year were sufficiently serious to warrant a committal for trial before the judge of the Supreme Court. One of these was thrown out by the judge and the other resulted in a verdict of "not guilty." There were but two informations laid before me for infractions of the prohibition laws of the Territories, the charges being for supplying beer of local manufacture to Indians. No complaint of illicit importation of liquor was brought to my notice during the year.

I have had the surrounding country carefully and regularly patrolled by small parties. The routes of these patrols are shown on the map already forwarded to you.

There are three outposts furnished from this division—one at Onion Lake, consisting of a non-commissioned officer and seven constables; one at Bresaylor, consisting of three constables, and the other at the Sixty-mile Bush, consisting of two constables. These outposts are permanently kept up and do all the patrol duties in their immediate neighborhoods. Small parties are continually kept patrolling the district within thirty miles of Battleford.

Every possible opportunity of rendering assistance to the Indian Department has been taken advantage of. I furnished an escort under Inspector Chalmers for the purpose of bringing in the money from Swift Current required for the payment

of the treaty in this and the Onion Lake agencies. Indians coming to town from the various reserves, and staying around when they should return, are always sent back and escorted by our men.

This district has been remarkably free from prairie fires during the past summer and fall. No information of an infringement of the ordinance relating to prairie fires was laid before me. No fires were noticed in the neighborhood. I heard of one having been seen on the prairie some forty miles the south-west, but no damage was reported to have been done.

A contract has been signed for the erection of a permanent bridge over the Battle River, and the greater portion of the timber required has been got out. This will obviate considerable annoyance in the spring time when that river is opening. There are generally a few days when communication is entirely cut off from the south side of the river until it clears sufficiently to enable a ferry to run.

Discipline has been efficiently maintained in this division without severity, as is evidenced by the comparatively few entries in the defaulters' book. I have every reason to be well satisfied with the conduct of the men under my command. The weak strength of the division, when compared with the area occupied by the barracks, renders the work necessary to keep the post clean and in good order to be unusually great. Wood is the sole fuel used here, about 1,200 cords being required annually to supply the different quarters and kitchens. This wood is cut into suitable stove lengths by means of a horse-power and circular-saw; operated by our own horses and men.

Every available opportunity was taken advantage of during the year to drill the men in the use of small arms and 9-pr. field artillery. Parades for drill in field movements have been held during the summer every week, and great steadiness and proficiency in marching, &c., has been attained by all ranks. Each man in the division was carefully put through a course of musketry instruction by Sergeant Mahoney, prior to the annual target practice, with good results, as shown by the record of target practice already forwarded. Great interest was taken in this training and exercise both by the instructor and men. After the completion of the regulation course of instruction a Winchester Rifle Club was organized in the division, numbering about forty members, and a two-days meeting held on the 28th and 29th September to compete for a large number of prizes. The competitions were keen, "ties" having to be shot off for nearly every prize.

The general health of the division has been excellent. I regret to have to report that one man (Constable U. A. Vachon) died here of Bright's disease in the month of September, but with this exception nothing of a serious nature came under the notice of Assistant-Surgeon Aylen.

During the fall an epidemic of fever, stated by the Veterinary Surgeon to be typhoid, broke out among the horses. Every care and attention was paid to them, notwithstanding which nine horses died. Veterinary Surgeon Burnett came from Regina and concurred fully in Staff-Sergeant Poett's diagnosis and treatment. My horses are now fully recovered from the sickness referred to, and are all healthy and in good condition. A few of the horses of this division are, from age and other causes, unfit for Police service, and an early opportunity should be taken to have them cast and sold. I will, however, be able to utilize these horses until next spring, when I may be supplied with re-mounts.

The provisions supplied by the contractors during the year have all been of excellent quality and have given every satisfaction.

The clothing and other articles of kit issued are fully up to the standard, and the system of cash compensation for kit not drawn is beneficial in every way.

The transport supplied this Post is in excellent order. The patrol waggons and buck-boards sent up from Regina a few months ago are serviceable, and just the articles we require.

Considerable advantage is taken in this division of the opportunity of banking afforded by the Department; \$5,136 was deposited in the past twelve months by

twenty-five depositors. This amount does not include any payments made through the department other than *bona fide* accumulations of savings.

I have before referred to the weakness of this division, considering the number of patrols and outposts which have to be furnished. Frequently there are hardly sufficient men in the Post to perform the necessary duties from day to day.

The total distance travelled by the horses of this Division from 1st June to 30th November was 26,317 miles.

The division has been inspected twice during the year—first in July by the Inspecting Superintendent, and also during the present month by the Assistant Commissioner. On both occasions I was pleased to receive the commendatory remarks of the inspecting officers, who will have furnished you with detailed reports of their inspections.

My saddlery, harness and other equipment is complete in every way, and in good order and condition. I have a most efficient saddler in the division, who takes interest in his work, and the harness and saddlery are kept in thorough repair, and always fit for service.

The barrack buildings at this Post have all been put in thorough repair during the past summer, and they are now as comfortable as any I have ever seen in the country. The buildings, as you are aware, are frame, lined on the inside with rough boards and brown building paper. This is a material which will not stand much wear and tear, and I would recommend that the inside of the buildings be plastered during the coming summer. This would render the barrack rooms permanently suitable for our requirements. You are aware of the condition of the buildings which formed the old Post, and that they are worse than useless as barrack rooms, or even workshops. The completion of the new post, so far as to render the use of the old buildings unnecessary for any purpose whatever, would be of great advantage to us.

On the score of economy, as well as the comfort and well-being of the men, I would recommend that the purchase of iron cots, similar to those used in Her Majesty's Army, be taken into consideration. The cots can, I believe, be purchased at a cost of about \$5, and are practically indestructible, while the ordinary board and trestle arrangement, owing to the price of lumber in this country, costs nearly the price of the iron cot in the first instance. The amount saved in repairs would alone pay for the cots in a year or two, while the comfort of the men and appearance of the barrack rooms would be materially increased.

There are four stables in occupation here, three of which are log buildings and one frame, similar to the barrack buildings. This latter is an excellent building, and designed to secure thorough ventilation in summer and warmth in winter. Only one of the log buildings is in any way suitable for stables; but, owing to the imperfect drainage, none of the log stables are, in my opinion, healthy. Being built of logs, they are low, and cannot be easily ventilated, nor are they warm in winter.

A wash-room is much required here. At present a portion of each barrack room is partitioned off for use as a lavatory, but this is inconvenient, and produces a degree of dampness in the room that is not agreeable.

A waggon shed is a necessary addition to the buildings at this Post. There is a log building, not otherwise used, which would fulfil all requirements with little alterations.

For the safe-keeping of ammunition, powder, &c., a new magazine is required. The one at present in use was built in the winter of 1884 to meet an emergency, and is now in want of considerable repair. During the wet weather of last spring and early summer it was found necessary to remove all the small-arm ammunition to the Quartermaster's store, an undoubtedly dangerous proceeding. The artillery ammunition, being packed in metallic cases and waxed, kept in good order, but this only comprised a small portion of our stores.

The well at this Post furnishes all the water required for the horses, but the supply is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the whole Post. In the well-house a tank holding thirty barrels is always kept full of water, and thirty more are

placed in different positions about the Post. This furnishes a supply of water which can be utilized at a moment's notice in case of fire. By means of the fire engine supplied from Ottawa I estimate that the danger of fire is now reduced to a minimum.

For the first time for some years past all the oats and hay, and nearly all the other forage required for our use, has been obtained in the district. The oats being supplied are of excellent quality, and the hay required for winter has all been stacked in good order and condition.

I forward herewith the annual medical report of this Post, furnished by Assistant-Surgeon Aylen.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE,

Inspector Commanding.

The Commissioner,
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX M.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—Distribution of the Force during Summer of 1888

Divisions.	STATIONS.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	HORSES.				Total
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Mules.	
"A"	Maple Creek.....			1	1			3	2	2	35	44	22	19	1		42
	Medicine Hat.....				1				1	1	15	18	10	10			20
	Swift Current.....							1			2	3	2				2
	Saskatchewan Landing.....										2	2	1				1
	Dunmore.....									1		1	1				1
	Bull's Head.....									1	4	5	5				5
	Willow Creek.....							1			5	6	6				6
	Graburn.....									1	4	5	4		1		5
	Battle Creek.....				1			1			6	8	7	2			9
	Farwell Coulee.....									1	3	4	3		1		4
East End Post.....									1	5	6	6			2	8	
"B"	Wood Mountain.....			1	1			3	4	3	30	42	36	12	2		50
	Willow Bunch.....								1	1	8	10	6	4			10
	Wood End.....				1				1	1	9	12	8	6			14
	Alameda.....									1	3	4	4				4
	Short Creek.....										2	2	2				2
Cannington.....										2	2	2				2	
"C"	Battleford			1	3	1		3	6	6	56	76	35	18			53
	Onion Lake.....							1			7	8	6	2			8
	Bresayor.....										3	3	3				3
	Sixty-Mile Bush.....										2	2	2				2
"D"	Kootenay.....			1	2	1		3	5	5	59	76	55	14	24	3	96
	Kootenay Crossing.....										2	2					
	Fairmont Landing.....									1	2	3					
	Sam's Landing.....									1	3	4					
	McKay's Landing.....										2	2					
Four-Mile Creek.....										2	2						
"E"	Calgary	1	1	1	1			3	4	2	45	58	25	17			42
	Blackfoot Crossing.....				1				1	1	11	14	12	2			14
	Banff.....				1			1		2	5	9	6	2			8
	High River.....								1		4	5	4	2			6
	Scarlett's.....									1	1	2	2				2
	Morley.....										2	2	2				2
	Langdon.....										2	2	1	2			3
	High River (Mouth).....								1		2	3	3				3
	Sheep Creek.....										3	3	3				3
	Elbow.....										3	3	2	2			4
	Little Bow.....								1		4	5	4	2			6
	Rosebud									1	4	5	4	2			6
	Gleichen.....										2	2	2				2
	Canmore.....										1	1					
	Laggan.....										2	2					
"F"	Prince Albert.....				1			1		1	12	15	13	13			26
	On patrol.....			1	1			3	4	3	41	53	30	14	1		45
	Batoche.....								1		5	6	3	2			5
	Saskatoon.....									1	3	4	2	1			3
"G"	Saskatchewan.....			1				4	3	2	32	42	12	8			20
	Edmonton.....				1				1		11	13	9	2			11
	Red Deer.....								1		5	6	5	2			7

APPENDIX M—North-West Mounted Police—Distribution of the Force during the Summer of 1888—*Continued.*

Divisions.	STATIONS.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon.	Inspectors	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	HORSES.				Total.
														Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Mules.	
"G"	Peace Hills.....										1	1	2	2				2
	St. Albert.....										1	1	2	2				2
	Victoria.....											2	2	2				2
	On patrol from Macleod.....					1				1	1	17	20	16	6			22
"H"	Fort Macleod.....			1	1	1		1	3	1	1	48	57	20	12			32
	Pincher Creek.....				1					1		5	7	5	2			7
	Crow's Nest.....									1	3	4	4	4	2			6
	St. Mary's.....									1	3	4	4	4				4
	Pot Hole.....										1	3	4	5				5
	Stand Off.....									1		3	4	6				6
	Big Bend.....										1	3	4	4				4
	Kipp.....										1	3	4	4				4
	Leavings, Willow Creek.....											3	3	3	3			3
	Dry Forks, Kootenay.....									1		3	4	4				4
	Piegan Reserve.....											2	2	2				2
	Flying patrol, north.....			1						1		7	9	7	4			11
	Flying patrol, south.....				1				1	1	1	13	17	15	6			21
"K"	Lethbridge.....			1	2				3	2	6	48	62	29	23	1		53
	Kipp's Coulee.....										1	3	4	4				4
	Milk River Ridge.....									1		5	6	7				7
	Pendant d'Oreille.....									1		5	6	6				6
	Writing-on-Stone.....									1		6	7	8				8
	Many Berries Creek.....										1	4	5	5				5
	Flying patrol.....				1							4	5		17			17
Depôt	Regina.....	1		1	1	8	1	1	12	11	11	126	173	89	7	2		98
	Moose Jaw.....											2	2	2				2
	Qu'Appelle Station.....									1		1	2	3				3
	Qu'Appelle.....											3	3	4				4
	Whitewood.....											2	2	2				2
	Broadview.....										1	1	2	2				2
	Wolseley.....											1	1	1				1
	Moosomin.....								2		1	3	6	3				3
	Touchwood.....								1			8	9	2				2
	Langenburg.....									1		4	5	6				6
	Regina Town station.....									1		2	3					
		1	1	11	1	31	5	2	50	63	73	821	1059	648	239	33	5	925

APPENDIX M—North-West Mounted Police—Distribution of the Force during the Summer of 1888—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

DIVISIONS.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	HORSES.				
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
"A"	1	...	3	...	...	6	3	8	81	102	67	31	3	2	103
"B"	1	...	2	...	...	3	6	6	54	72	58	22	2	...	82
"C"	1	...	3	1	...	4	6	6	68	89	46	20	...	...	66
"D"	1	...	2	1	...	3	5	7	70	89	55	14	24	3	96
"E"	1	...	3	1	...	4	7	8	91	116	70	31	...	...	101
"F"	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	4	5	5	61	78	48	30	1	...	79
"G"	1	...	2	...	...	4	6	5	69	87	48	18	...	...	66
"H"	2	...	3	1	1	4	6	7	99	123	83	26	...	...	109
"I"	1	...	3	...	...	3	5	8	75	95	59	40	1	...	100
"K"	1	1	8	1	1	15	14	13	153	208	114	7	2	...	123
Depôt.	1	...	1	1	8	1	1	15	14	13	153	208	114	7	2	...	123
	1	1	11	1	31	5	2	50	63	73	821	1059	648	239	33	5	925

APPENDIX N.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—General Distribution State of the Force on 30th November, 1888.

Divisions.	STATIONS.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	HORSES.				
														Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
"A"	Maple Creek.....			1		1			5	2	4	48	61	21	17	3		41
	Medicine Hat.....					1				1	3	20	25	26	11			37
	Swift Current.....											4	4	3				3
	On command.....									1		4	5	4				4
	Town station.....									1			1	1				1
	Regina.....										1		1					
	On leave.....											1	1					
	On herd.....													11	3		2	16
"B"	Regina.....			1		1			2	3	4	24	35	23	17			40
	Manitoba.....					1				1	2	11	15	8	4			12
	Moose Mountain.....									1	1	9	11	9	2			11
	Wood Mountain.....									1		5	6	2	4			6
	Willow Bunch.....											2	2	2				2
	Town station.....											1	1					
	Macleod.....											1	1					
	On leave.....											1	1					
"C"	On herd.....													6	3			9
	Battleford.....					3	1		3	5	5	53	70	36	17			53
	Onion Lake.....								1			7	8	7	1			8
	Bresaylor.....											3	3	3				3
	Sixty Mile Bush.....											2	2	2				2
"D"	On leave.....									1	1	1	3					
	Fort Macleod.....			1		2	1		2	2	2	32	42	26	20	15	3	64
	Leavings.....											2	2	2				2
	St. Mary's.....										1	3	4	3		1		4
	Stand Off.....										1	3	4	4				4
	Kipp.....									1		9	10	9		1		10
	Kootenay.....									1		3	4	4		2		6
	Lethbridge.....										1		1					
"E"	Calgary.....											1	1					
	On leave.....								1		1	3	5					
	Calgary.....		1	1			1		4	2	5	56	70	20	23			43
	Gleichen.....									1	1	6	8	11	2			13
	Banff.....						1				1	2	10	14	6	2		8
	High River.....									1		4	5	5	2			7
	Scarlett's.....										1	1	2	2				2
	Morley.....										2	2	2	2				2
"F"	Regina.....											1	1					
	Special duty.....					2						5	7	1	2			3
	On leave.....						2			2		2	2					
	On herd.....													14	4			18
	Prince Albert.....			1		2			4	3	4	45	59	41	20	1		62
"F"	Batoche.....									1		5	6	3	2			5
	Saskatoon.....									1		3	4	2	1			3
	Regina.....														1			1
	Humboldt.....														1			1
	On leave.....										1	1	2					

APPENDIX N—North-West Mounted Police—General Distribution State of the Force
on 30th November, 1888.—*Continued.*

Divisions.	STATIONS.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	HORSES.				Total.
														Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Mules.	
"G"	Fort Saskatchewan.....			1		1			4	3	2	52	63	30	12			42
	Edmonton.....									1		11	12	6	4			10
	St. Albert.....										1		1	2				2
	Victoria.....											2	2	2				2
	Peace Hills.....										1	1	2	2				2
	Red Deer.....									1		5	6	4	2			6
	Calgary.....					1						2	3	2				2
	On leave.....									1			1					
"H"	Fort Macleod.....			2		1			2	2	3	59	69	51	10			61
	Pincher Creek.....					1					1	8	10	8	2			10
	Piegan Reserve.....										1	2	3	3				3
	Lee's Creek.....											2	2	2				2
	Town duty.....									1		3	4					
	Herd.....								1			1	2					
	Command.....											5	5	11	14			25
	Stand Off.....								1			1	2	1				1
"K"	On leave.....					1	1						2					
	Lethbridge.....			1		3			3	2	8	56	73	42	12	5		59
	Milk River Ridge.....									1		6	7	7				7
	Whoop Up.....										1	1	2	2				2
	On command.....									1		11	12	3	18			21
	Macleod.....													1	2			3
	On leave.....								1			3	4					
Depôt	Regina.....	1		2	1	8	1	1	13	7	8	126	168	52	22	1		75
	Moose Jaw.....									1		1	2	2				2
	Qu'Appelle.....									1		3	4	3				3
	Fort Qu'Appelle.....										1	2	3	3				3
	Whitewood.....										1	1	2	2				2
	Broadview.....									1		2	3	2				2
	Wolseley.....											2	2	1				1
	Moosomin.....								1			3	4	4				4
	Touchwood.....											2	2	2				2
	Salt Coats.....									1		6	7	6				6
	Regina Town.....										1	3	4	2				2
	Eastern Canada.....								1				1					
	Medicine Hat.....										1		1					
	Southern Manitoba.....										1		1					
	Special duty.....										1		1					
	On leave.....					2			1	1		4	8					
	On herd.....													10		1		11
		1	1	11	1	32	4	2	50	56	73	780	1,011	587	257	30	5	879

APPENDIX N—North-West Mounted Police—General Distribution State of the Force
on 30th November, 1888—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

DIVISIONS.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	HORSES.				
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
"A"	1	1	11	1	32	4	2	50	56	73	780	1,011	587	257	30	5	879
"B"	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	16	12	14	155	213	89	22	2	...	113
"C"	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	16	12	14	155	213	89	22	2	...	113
"D"	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	16	12	14	155	213	89	22	2	...	113
"E"	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	16	12	14	155	213	89	22	2	...	113
"F"	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	16	12	14	155	213	89	22	2	...	113
"G"	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	16	12	14	155	213	89	22	2	...	113
"H"	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	16	12	14	155	213	89	22	2	...	113
"I"	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	16	12	14	155	213	89	22	2	...	113
"J"	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	16	12	14	155	213	89	22	2	...	113
"K"	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	16	12	14	155	213	89	22	2	...	113
Depôt.....	1	1	11	1	32	4	2	50	56	73	780	1,011	587	257	30	5	879

APPENDIX O.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SENIOR SURGEON A. JUKES, 1888.

REGINA, 26th December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to place in your hands my seventh annual report as Senior Surgeon of the North-West Mounted Police for the year terminating 30th November, 1888.

Since my last report was forwarded I have been deprived, with much regret, of the invaluable services of my late Staff-Sergeant Richards, who for three years has performed in the most competent and satisfactory manner the various duties connected with the charge and distribution of the medical stores embraced in the drug supply department. This excellent non-commissioned officer combined a perfect knowledge of his business in all its departments with great steadiness and trustworthiness, added to a patient, painstaking and obliging disposition, and I much regret that any circumstance should have induced him to transfer his usefulness and allegiance to other employers at the expiration of his short term of three years service, on the 9th of last April.

Much anxiety and inconvenience, with more or less confusion, resulted from being compelled for a time to leave these duties in the hands of Acting Hospital Steward Sergeant Hoerner, a kindly, capable and conscientious man, who had long been preparing, under my own supervision, to assume the responsible duties of Hospital Steward which he was then actually performing, but who was hardly competent to undertake the special service so ably performed by Staff-Sergeant Richards. The necessity having however arisen, no other man being provided, he willingly attempted and succeeded in accomplishing much of this work in addition to his own, especially from 24th April to 1st July, during which period I was absent in Ontario and Quebec, medically examining new recruits, and he continued doing the double duty required of him to the best of his ability after my return, until the arrival of Staff-Sergeant Graydon from Calgary on the 1st of August, 1888. I regret exceedingly the loss of this trustworthy man. He left Regina, 1st September 1888, on a leave of one month, to attend to important business of a private nature, promising me that he would return and complete his term of service; I have since understood that he purchased his discharge at the expiration of his leave. Some very powerful motive or feeling must have influenced him to forego his promise to me. I can never forget the inestimable and unwearied services performed by this man in the capacity of hospital nurse during the severe and continued outbreak of endemic fever which filled to overflowing the hospital at this Post during the autumn of 1885. Nor ought they to be forgotten. I must ever believe that the absence of any casualty during that trying period was largely due to his unwearied and intelligent labors as hospital nurse and orderly during that trying period.

I have much reason to believe that Staff-Sergeant Graydon will prove a competent and trustworthy successor to Staff-Sergeant Richards in the medical supply store, and during the last four months have twice recommended him for the full pay hitherto enjoyed by his predecessor while performing the same duties. He is a member of the Pharmaceutical College of Ontario, has spent many years in the drug business, and has been performing hospital duties in this force since September, 1886.

Judging from the annual sick reports presented to me for examination, and from the general knowledge of the sanitary condition of such of the outposts as I was enabled to visit during the latter part of October, 1888, it would appear that all forms of endemic fever throughout these Territories have been less prevalent and of a much milder type than ordinary during the autumn of 1888. This has been due mainly to favorable climatic influences, which have been freely adverted to in my annual

report for the year 1886 (the press of which, I regret to observe, was never adequately corrected, and is full of inaccuracies, which do not exist in the original), and confirms the opinion therein expressed, which future years and more extended information and observation will surely tend to strengthen and verify.

Probably, to no station in the North-West Territories are these remarks more directly applicable than to Regina, where an unusually large rainfall has occurred throughout the past summer accompanied uniformly by very moderate degrees of temperature—conditions which, as regards this Post, will, during a careful observance of wise sanitation and the maintenance of a high level in the water of the creek above the dam, be uniformly productive of the same satisfactory results.

I have forwarded an annual sick report of the Assistant-Surgeon, as it was presented to me. Some difference of opinion may exist respecting the nomenclature employed, as indicating perhaps somewhat more serious conditions than the actual circumstances warrant. It must be remembered that three of the cases referred to as "typho-malarial fever," one of which subsequently proved fatal, were transferred to the headquarters hospital during November, 1887, from the outpost at Wood Mountain, at which point there is strong reason to believe the water used by the detachment had been drawn from a polluted source. The aggregate duration of the severe cases of this disease recorded by the Assistant-Surgeon on the hospital daily record is given by him in the annual sick report appended as 115. The late Constable Roth, who came in from Wood Mountain with true typho-malarial fever in November, 1887, died on the thirtieth day after his admission to the headquarter hospital, which number of days deducted from total of 115 days recorded for the whole leaves a total of 85 days for the remaining six cases recorded, giving an average duration of $14\frac{1}{6}$ days for each case, but when the Assistant-Surgeon assures me, in a note now before me, that these figures cover the entire period embraced between the time when these men first appeared at sick parade until they were "returned to duty," that is, embraces and covers in each case the entire period of convalescence, which, after true typho-malarial fever is unusually protracted, only one conclusion remains possible, namely, that the cases referred to were those of simple malarial fever. This certainly was my own opinion on the occasions when I visited them, and to those familiar with the two diseases, the above records must be conclusive in support of the opinion expressed by me.

The two remaining fatalities recorded at the headquarters hospital for the year now closed were both of an unavoidable and necessarily fatal character. One of these, Constable Dowse, sent down from Calgary, died in hospital at Regina about a month after his admission, as the report of the Senior Surgeon of 23rd December, 1887, records, of a malignant growth behind the right scapula (revealed by a *post-mortem* examination), commonly known as "soft cancer," the "Medullary Sarcoma" of Abernethy. This disease was from its long obscure nature, its hidden location and deadly character, necessarily fatal. Much of this was only ultimately rendered clear by the *post-mortem* examination.

The third death, that of Constable Peyton, who had comparatively recently arrived in the Territories, occurred suddenly and unexpectedly at the hospital where he had been under treatment by the Assistant-Surgeon a few days, from the sudden rupture of an internal abscess, the result of old inflammation, ulceration, and ultimately perforation of the appendix vermiformis, upon which I had the honor to report to you fully on the 26th of September, 1888. This man was never seen by me during his few days illness, until I was suddenly summoned by the Assistant-Surgeon a few moments before his death, when he was quite unconscious. Under these unusual circumstances a *post-mortem* examination was recommended by me with the above results. I have since heard from his father, that constable Payton, shortly before enlisting, in the eastern Provinces, had suffered from a dangerous attack of peritonitis, from which he with difficulty recovered, and believing himself to be at length sound and fit for service offered himself and was accepted as a recruit for this force and was sent up to Regina. I had the honor to forward a full report of this case to you, with the result of the *post-mortem* examination on the 26th September last.

The only other casualty occurring in this Force during the year just expired, so far as my present information extends, was that of Regl. No. 962, Sergeant Alfred Taylor, of "E" Division, who was accidentally killed at Calgary by falling from the horizontal bar on which he was practising gymnastics, the details of which will be found in the report of Assistant Surgeon Paré, hereto appended.

I have since learned that Regl. No. 1493, Constable Vachon, died at Battleford of Desquamative Nephritis under the care of Assistant-Surgeon Aylen, making five deaths in all. (For details see Assistant Surgeon Aylen's report attached.)

In compliance with the instructions contained in Mr. White's letter to you of 28th September, viz., that I should visit the various outposts to the westward and personally examine the medical supplies at each hospital, and ascertain what drugs in excess of probable requirements for the ensuing year might be found thereat, taking with me such competent clerical assistance as might be necessary to perform these duties efficiently, and obtaining at the same time a schedule of the drugs referred to, and the quantities of each, in excess of probable requirements at each hospital examined, so that they might be drawn upon, as required, to supply requisitions made for deficiencies at other posts, I left Regina on the night of Thursday, 18th October, alone, no clerk of any kind accompanying me, a promise being made by the Commissioner that a telegram should be sent to Macleod directing that Staff-Sergeant Mercer (one of my old hospital sergeants, and a competent man) should be sent to meet me at Lethbridge. I chose this route, as wintry weather with wind and snow had then set in at Regina, and I desired to accomplish, first, that part of my journey of inspection which referred to outposts lying off the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, my condition rendering it advisable that I should avoid unnecessary exposure. Staff-Sergeant Mercer did not meet me on my arrival at Lethbridge, on the evening of Saturday, 20th October, no telegram, as I afterwards learned, having been sent to that effect, and having ascertained this by telegraphing to Macleod during Sunday I proceeded thither with a Police waggon on the following day. On arriving at Macleod a careful examination was made of the medical supplies, the stock on hand was inspected, and such drugs as appeared to be in excess of probable requirements for the coming year were set aside and tabulated. The whole stock on hand was inspected and checked in the usual manner, by the last monthly return on "Form 85," and a list of all medicines that could be spared for service at other posts, if required, was directed to be prepared and forwarded to my address at Regina. I subsequently received a note from Dr. Powell, saying that these quantities being small, and the Post a large one, with no supplies on the way, he did not deem it advisable to dispense with them as they were liable to be required. The same duty was, during the course of the next ten days, performed successively at Lethbridge, Calgary and Maple Creek, the small stock at Medicine Hat being also examined; and returning, I reached the headquarters Post early on the 2nd of November. At Appendix "A" of this report (not printed) a list of the drugs found in excess at each outpost visited is shown; some others, in small quantities, might possibly have been added, but it was considered best to err on the safe side, and run no risk of crippling the efficiency of the medical supply.

It would perhaps be better, in case of necessity, to have these surplus drugs returned into the medical supply store at Regina and re-issued.

The new barracks at Lethbridge have been erected since my last visit to that Post. The position of the new station has been wisely selected, and should, if ordinary cleanliness is observed, be a highly salubrious one. I remember going over this ground some years ago, and pointing out this spot to those who accompanied me as a magnificent site for any Police buildings hereafter to be erected. No Police hospital has yet been built here, but comfortable and, for the present, adequate hospital accommodation is afforded by the lease of a part of the building used for that purpose by the Galt Mining Company. The health of the division stationed here was satisfactory. The same may be said of Fort Macleod hospital, under the efficient management of Assistant-Surgeon Powell.

When at Calgary I examined, with Assistant-Surgeon Paré, the new hospital

building in course of erection, or rather completion, which promised to afford ample accommodation and many comforts for the sick, which the old log building hitherto used as a hospital was incapable of providing. The health of the men appeared to be excellent, few, if any, cases of endemic fever having been reported.

Very few men were found in barracks at Medicine Hat, the greater number being absent on scouting, patrolling or detachment duty, in the neighborhood of the Cypress Hills. The supply of medical stores at this outpost, though small, appears to be amply sufficient, and I learn from Acting Assistant-Surgeon Oliver, the civil practitioner in charge, that the health of the men has been satisfactory.

At Maple Creek, which I next visited, for the purpose it was my special object to investigate, I found during my short visit two cases of malarial fever in hospital. These were two of the "ten cases" referred to in Staff-Sergeant Tulloch's annual Report of that Post, herewith forwarded. These two cases I treated personally during the few days I remained there, leaving such instructions as I then considered necessary.

The altered atmospheric conditions prevailing during the year now closed sufficiently account for the greatly increased number of cases of endemic fever occurring at this Post, against only one in 1886, during a season so prolific of malarial affections of a very severe nature at Battleford, at which Post, during 1888, it has been almost unknown. These records confirm in the strongest manner the opinions expressed by me to that effect in my annual report for 1886,* on the conditions governing the outbreak and severity of this endemic malarial fever, commonly known as "mountain fever" throughout the North-West Territories, the true nature and cause of which were first publicly elucidated in the report referred to, in which I have given expression to conclusions reached after thirty-five years' experience and observation of malarial affections, under their ever-varying forms in extensive regions where this noxious influence more especially abounds. However little attention may be accorded by my contemporaries to the opinions so often and definitely expressed, the time must inevitably come when their truth will be universally recognized by every-one capable of ordinary observation and reflection.

I entirely concur in Staff-Sergeant Tulloch's report of the condition of the hospital at this Post, which was brought prominently to your notice in my annual report for 1886 (at page 81). I can but recall your attention to the recommendations therein made, and again to urge their adoption.

With reference to the largely increased expenditure for the medical supplies referred to by the Comptroller in his letter to you of 28th September, I have the honor to refer you and the Comptroller to my report addressed to you of 19th November, 1888, in which I have suggested the adoption of certain measures which will tend to check very materially the expenditure of medical stores.

A list of the reports and documents herewith forwarded will be found on the following page.

The following reports are herewith forwarded :

1. Dr. Aylen's report, "C" Division.
2. Dr. Paré's report, "E" Division.
3. Dr. Dodd's report, "Depot" Division.
4. Dr. Powell's report, "D" Division.
5. Dr. Bain's report, "F" Division.
6. Dr. Tulloch's report, "G" Division.
7. Dr. Kennedy's report, "H" Division.
8. Dr. Haultain's report, "B" Division.
9. Staff-Sergeant Tulloch's report, "A" Division.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

The Commissioner North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

A. JUKES, M.D.
Senior Surgeon.

* NOTE.—Q. V. under "Maple Creek" pages 81 and 82 of the Commissioner's Report for 1886.

APPENDIX P.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON P. AYLEN, 1888.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
BATTLEFORD, 4th December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to present you with my annual report for the year ending the 30th of November, 1888.

In reviewing the monthly sick reports I find very little of importance occurred during the year, the majority of cases being simple ailments, such as coughs, colds, constipation, biliousness.

I had the misfortune to record one death during the year, this being Regl. No. 1493, Constable Vachon, who died from Desquamative Nephritis. He was ailing for some eighteen months or more, and first came under the late Assistant-Surgeon Miller's notice, suffering from a sunstroke and also dimness of vision. When I took charge of this Post he was confined to hospital suffering from Chorea. On the 22nd of June, the Chorea had completely disappeared, and was replaced by Desquamative Nephritis, which he died from on the 11th of August.

It became my duty, on the 22nd of February, to recommend Regl. No. 1617, Constable McGaun, to be invalided.

I also recommended Regl. No. 1891, Sergeant Wallace, to be sent to Banff Springs, as he suffered severely from rheumatism and sciatica, although he was not exposed to cold or wet weather. The Commissioner could not entertain my views, but later on granted him two months' sick leave of absence. I am happy to say, from the last I heard of him, he had completely recovered.

There were 339 cases treated in this hospital during the year, against 452 last year, showing a decrease of 113 cases.

This summer the hospital was clap-boarded and painted, which makes a great improvement in its general appearance. A very nice porch has been erected at the main entrance, and when the verandah is built, which I believe is to be done next summer, Battleford will have as good an hospital, if not the finest, in the force.

The sanitary condition of the barracks has been excellent. Precaution was taken to keep the latrines well disinfected, and also the old stables and outhouses, and although typhoid fever broke out among the horses not a single case appeared among the men.

I take the liberty to call your attention to the fact that we have no wash-house, which I believe is absolutely necessary. At present, when a man wishes to bath himself, he has to take it behind a partition or screen in a corner of a barrack-room, which is not only an annoyance to the men but is injurious to their health, as the room is kept damp.

I beg to recommend that a case-book be furnished to this hospital, the same as that used in the Montreal General Hospital, when the history, treatment and temperature chart can be kept together. If this book was furnished it would give full particulars, in a glance, of the character and course of the disease and treatment. At present I have only a record which gives the disease and duration.

I was exceedingly sorry to find that the invalid chairs I asked for in my estimates for 1888 had been struck off. I believe a few of these chairs are absolutely necessary for each hospital, and should be furnished without delay.

I beg to recommend that the marsh, about 800 yards north of the barracks, be drained. In the spring this swamp is completely covered with water,

and as soon as the dry weather comes the water dries up and leaves decaying vegetable matter, which gives rise to miasma or malaria. I believe this swamp is the cause of so much typho-malarial fever at this Post. This year was such a wet season that the whole swamp was covered all the summer, and the consequence was that we had no fever. We are certain to have an epidemic of malarial fever if next summer is a dry one.

On the 22nd of September I received instructions to take medical charge of the Industrial School. The children were then suffering from a skin disease, known as "Eczema," which has completely disappeared. At present the children are in excellent health. I may here state that great credit is due to the Principal and Matron for the manner in which the school is conducted. The Assistant Principal and Governess spare no pains in teaching the children, who are progressing very rapidly, and would do credit to any school. The large boys turn out very good work from the carpenter and blacksmith shops.

On the 25th of September I received orders to attend the Indian reserves of the Battleford District. I visited the Reserves about once a month, in company with the Agent. The general health of the Indians is very good; but, of course, there are a good many old chronic cases of Syphilis and Phthisis on each reserve.

I enclose you an appendix of the diseases treated in this hospital during the year ending 30th November, 1888; also estimates for this hospital for the year ending 30th November, 1889.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. AYLEN, M.D.,

Assistant-Surgeon.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

DISEASES treated in the Battleford Hospital during the Year ended the 30th November, 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Constitutional.</i>			
General debility.....	1	44	Invalided.
Bilious fever.....	2	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered; returned to duty.
Rheumatism.....	23	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	do do
<i>Local Diseases—Nervous System.</i>			
Cephalalgia.....	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered; returned to duty.
Chorea.....	1	70	do do
Insomnia.....	1	1	do do
Lumbago.....	9	1	do do
Neuralgia.....	6	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	do do
Odontalgia.....	10	1	do do
Sciatica.....	1	100	On sick leave at Banff Springs.
Insanity.....	1	3	Civilian.
<i>Respiratory System.</i>			
Catarrh.....	3	1	Recovered; returned to duty.
Cough and colds.....	52	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Pleurisy.....	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Sore throats.....	14	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	do do
Tonsillitis.....	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Parotitis.....	8	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	do do
<i>Digestive System.</i>			
Biliousness.....	15	1	Recovered; returned to duty.
Constipation.....	18	1	do do
Diarrhoea.....	20	1	do do
Dyspepsia.....	3	3	do do
Hæmorrhoids.....	3	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	do do
Indigestion.....	1	1	do do
Colic.....	1	1	do do
<i>Cutaneous System.</i>			
Furunculus.....	1	6	Still under treatment.
Chafe.....	3	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	Recovered; returned to duty.
Seborrhœa.....	3	1	do do
Sore lips.....	1	5	do do
<i>Genito-Urinary System.</i>			
Balanitis.....	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered; returned to duty.
Stricture.....	1	13	do do
Chyluria.....	2	2	do do
Desquamative nephritis.....	1	92	Died the 11th August, 7 p.m.
Paraphymosis.....	1	2	Recovered; returned to duty.
Orchitis.....	1	1	do do

N.W. MOUNTED POLICE—Diseases treated in the Battleford Hospital, &c.—*Con.*

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Surgery.</i>			
Adenitis	10	11 $\frac{7}{10}$	One still under treatment.
Dislocated wrist.....	1	7	Recovered; returned to duty.
Fractured clavicle.....	2	32	do do
Hernia	2	17	do do
Minor surgery	56	2 $\frac{10}{88}$	do do
Abscess in ear.....	1	4	do do
Sprained ankle.....	1	7	Still under treatment.
Strained back.....	1	3	Recovered; returned to duty.
<i>Circulatory System.</i>			
Anæmia.....	1	1	Recovered; returned to duty.
<i>Special Service.</i>			
Conjunctivitis	7	1	Recovered; returned to duty.
Foreign body in eye	1	2	do do
Ophthalmia	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Stye	1	2	do do

P. AYLEN, M.D.,
Assistant-Surgeon.

APPENDIX Q.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEON L. A. PARÉ, 1888.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

CALGARY, 12th December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to tender you my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1888.

The health of the men at this post has been generally good. The monthly and annual sick reports show a little decrease in the number of cases for this year compared with that of last year.

It is my painful duty to record the accidental death of Regl. No. 962, Sergeant Alfred Taylor, who, while practising on a horizontal bar, slipped his hold and fell to the ground (a distance of 7 feet) lighting on the back of his head and flexing it forward on his chest with great force. He was lying unconscious when discovered, and Dr. Lafferty, a surgeon of high standing, who was attending to the force in my place during my absence was at once sent for. On examination Dr. Lafferty discovered that Sergeant Taylor was paralyzed from the nipple line down. As I have already had the honor to address you two lengthy and detailed special reports on the case, I will refrain from entering again on particulars to which I have already drawn your attention. But I feel I must here acknowledge the untiring efforts of Dr. Lafferty, who, during the first days after the accident, called three or four times a day, and who, even after my return, was kind enough to see the patient with me several times until his death.

There were also two cases of fever, which did not prove of a very serious character, as the average duration was only eighteen days. They were of the typho-malarial type, as the occurrence of the well-marked remissions distinctly proved them to be.

We had also a case of scarlatina. The man had come in contact with a family of immigrants, two members of which were suffering from the disease. Though the first symptoms seemed to indicate a severe case, it proved to be a mild one. The pyrexia was intense; the fauces, pharynx, soft palate and tonsils had the vivid red characteristic color; the mucous membrane was swollen; the tonsils were enlarged, and swallowing painful. The eruption first appeared on head and neck, and then on body, to which it was confined. It was characteristic. The general symptoms were at first well pronounced, as I have already remarked—great general malaise, intense pyrexia, great nervous disturbance and prostration; but the intensity of the symptoms gradually subsided, and in twenty-five days patient was well again, and returned to full duty. Measures of isolation and disinfection were adopted from the first. Sheets saturated with disinfectants were suspended across the doors and disinfecting lotions sprinkled over other parts of the hospital.

A severe case of acute rheumatism is still under treatment, but I consider the patient is now convalescent and recruiting fast. Symptoms of endo-pericarditis have been quite marked since the second week. This patient does not belong to this division, having come from "D" Division.

Several cases from other divisions help greatly to swell the sick report of this year.

I am happy to state that the new barracks will soon be completed. The sanitary arrangements seem to be very good. The state of the old barracks, apart from being overcrowded, was such as to justify the fear of an outbreak of typhoid fever at

any time; the broken, decayed condition of the floors, almost resting on the soil, and having large cracks, through which quantities of water would run, alone constituted a permanent danger. Antiseptic solutions were weekly distributed around the barracks to counteract this condition, and to destroy all germs and fermentation. A good many of the coughs and colds are to be attributed to the state of the old barracks, to their overcrowding and bad ventilation; though the number of such cases this year compare very favorably with that of last year, as we have only 45 cases with 94 days, as against 72 cases with 108 days for the year ending 1887.

There is now every reason to hope that the hospital will be completed early next spring. The impossibility of plastering at present, I understand, is the only cause of delay. It is situated on the best available site on the Police grounds, a high dry knoll of porous self-draining soil. Had I known the hospital would not have been completed this fall I would, on my first inspection of the plan, have suggested several changes which I considered desirable, but was deterred from doing so by the opinion expressed by the Clerk of Public Works, that if I was anxious to have it finished early this winter it would be impossible to carry out my suggestions, as the revised plans would have to be forwarded to Ottawa and sanctioned before changes could be made.

Feeling the necessity of having it completed as soon as possible, on account of the condition of the old hospital, I only urged such minor changes as I considered imperative, and which would not delay the work, viz.:—the moving of the closets from the end of one of the wards to the body of the main building, and changing them from pit to dry-earth closets, and providing for a free circulation of air under the buildings, which the plan rendered impossible. The best authorities consider a free circulation of air under hospital buildings, even out of towns, in the most desirable locations, impervious floors, &c., a sanitary necessity, and even then require the whole basement built on arches. While our specification laid down that, "After the ground floor joistings had been laid the foundations were to be filled in with earth to the level of under side floor board, extending inwards to a distance of 4 feet from outside walls, (This, I understand, was in view of the supposed extreme severity of this northern region of ours). I suggested that wooden tubes should be placed opposite one another through the above-mentioned filling, so as to secure some circulation of air and allow us to ventilate when desirable. I hope this simple arrangements will have the desired effect, as these tubes can be closed and stuffed during the cold winter days and opened in warm weather. The tubes are provided with metallic netting, to prevent any animal or vegetable nuisance entering them when left open. As the ground is unobjectionable, being completely free from moisture and not exposed to receive any drainage from higher ground, and the floors will, according to specification, be as good as can be desired, the tubes, under these circumstances, I feel satisfied, will be sufficient to keep the hospital free from any moisture and whatever unwholesome products of organic decomposition of the soil under the building.

The wards, taken on a whole, embody the best principles on hospital construction that I know of. They are two one-storey pavilions thrown on each side of a main building. This pavilion arrangement of wards is considered the most desirable, affording the best facilities for ventilation and light. The windows are, as required by authorities on the subject, opposite one another, but the window space does not represent the proportion to wall space it should. The distribution of the windows, in my opinion, is also to be regretted, as it leaves room only for four beds in each ward, while if properly placed there is room for six beds, if windows were arranged differently. To place six beds according to sanitary directions the windows would have to be changed. But I must say that in my experience not more than five patients at a time have been in hospital. In case more beds would be required I would advise the changing of the windows, for the following reasons: It is not considered healthy to have a bed placed against an outside wall or under a window, and as the windows are now distributed the space between window and outside wall is 3 feet 6 inches. Our hospital bed being almost that width, it would not do to place one there, for the reason above mentioned. Then comes the window. No bed should

go under it. Then comes a space of 9 feet, that between the two windows, in which it would not do to place more than one bed, as the space that would be left between the two beds is not considered sufficient. Next to this last wall space is the other window. The space from last-mentioned window to wall is 4 feet 6 inches, more than sufficient for a bed. As this wall is not an outside one, and will always be heated, the bed could be placed quite close to it. Both sides of the wards being exactly alike, strictly speaking, four patients only can be accommodated in each. What I would suggest, and which could be carried out at comparatively slight extra expense, is the following alterations in the position and size of windows: That all windows be made 4 feet wide and to proportionate height, instead of 3 feet by 7 feet; that the windows nearest hall be placed, say 3 feet 10 inches or even 4 feet, and those next to outer walls be placed 5 feet therefrom. This arrangement would give a wall space between the windows and outer walls and also between the windows themselves, in which a bed could be placed, thus allowing us six beds in each ward, with ample space, &c. It would give over 1,000 cubic feet of air-breathing space to each man and a superficial area of 83.3 feet; also a window for each bed. I am convinced these slight alterations will prove to be a real economy, as from my past experience one ward would then more than likely meet our wants. The windows enlarged, as recommended, would still be within the limits required, but I think would be quite sufficient for this hospital, and should not be made any smaller than suggested here. Too great importance cannot be attached to the beneficial influence of light. All writers agree in saying a hospital should be flooded with light, "the life-giving element," so conducive to cheerfulness, "the life blood of nature," &c., as they all agree to call it. One of the greatest authorities on this question says: "There cannot be too much light;" and wherever this fact has been overlooked in the construction of barracks and hospitals it has proved very detrimental to health directly, as well as by retarding convalescence. An oculist might object to light coming into the room from more than two sides, but that can easily be remedied. As remarked by the same writer, "Window blinds can always moderate the light of a well lighted ward." We can generate warmth, but we cannot generate day light, nor the purifying and curative effects of the sun's rays.

Now, as to proper ventilation: I have given the subject very careful attention and am fully alive to its importance. Statistics of military hospitals will prove how necessary it is to have a constant circulation of pure air. Many instances are recorded where the death rate has been greatly reduced merely by the adoption of an improved system of ventilation. I have been greatly impressed by the words of warning of Miss Nightingale, that eminent authority on sanitary construction and conditions of barracks and hospitals, viz.: "It should never be forgotten for a moment that on the purity of the air of a ward depends, in a great measure, the duration of the disease and the recovery or death of the sick; and when we consider that a man cannot forego the supply of air as many minutes as he can forego food for days is it a subject for wonder that pure air should be the main factor in maintaining health and assisting recovery from disease." While ample cubic space is necessary, provision must also be made for the constant removal of the exhalations from the lungs, *i.e.*, foul air, &c. "No kind of impurity of air is more injurious to health than what is exhaled by the lungs."

Mr. Peters, the Government Inspector of Public Works, has promised me an improved and very efficient means to carry off this impure air. A fresh supply of pure air for each individual becomes necessary, and it has been clearly established that this supply must be renewed three times each hour; that 3,000 feet, some say 4,000 feet of fresh air ought to be supplied per head per hour. This is very easy in summer, when the supply is unlimited, the renewal being constant; but in winter the difficulty is to have pure air properly warmed, and to admit it without too much lowering of temperature many schemes have been devised, one of which I here submit and highly approve of. It was first brought before the State Board of Health for Michigan, and later on illustrated by Dr. Cassidy at a sanitary convention held in St. Thomas.

The fresh air is obtained by a 4 inch stove-pipe, open at the bottom, taking the air from an opening in the floor communicating with the outside, as represented above—the pure, natural air from without, which everybody knows is better oxygenated and contains more ozone, and is thus heated in contact with the stove, and is supplied warmed, without creating any draught. This system is really admirable in its simplicity and efficiency. The pipe could be provided with a key, and the supply of air shut out or admitted at pleasure. Thus a thorough ventilation is secured, with doors and windows closed.

In writing these long and tedious details I felt I was exceeding the limit allotted to an annual report, but all my explanations appeared to me to be necessary to the perfect understanding of my suggestions and to meet possible objections to them. I did not foresee the length of these remarks when I began to write, and have not time to condense them, as my report must be handed in to-night.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARÉ, M.D.,

Assistant-Surgeon.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.
ANNUAL Sick Report for "E" Division, Calgary.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abcess of gum.....	1	1	1	Recovered; returned to duty.
Adenoid tumor.....	1	1	1	do do do
Adhesions peritoneal.....	1	17	17	Result of horse kick recd. before joining [force.
Angina pectoris.....	1	3	3	Recovered; returned to duty.
Balanitis.....	1	39	39	Operated returned to duty.
Bruised leg.....	2	4	2	Recovered; returned to duty.
Bruise (kick from horse).....	7	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do do
Bruised foot.....	1	3	3	do do do
Bubo (sympthetic).....	1	81	81	do do do
Biliousness.....	4	24	6	do do do
Colds and coughs.....	45	94	2 $\frac{1}{11}$	do do do
Conjunctivitis.....	1	26	26	do do do
Constipation.....	3	6	2	do do do
Cutting wisdom tooth.....	1	3	3	do do do
Contracted frænum.....	1	2	2	do do do
Corns.....	1	1	1	do do do
Colic.....	1	2	2	do do do
Cephalalgia.....	1	1	1	do do do
Debility.....	3	12	4	do do do
Diarrhœa.....	6	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do do
Eruptions.....	2	2	1	do do do
Eczema.....	2	2	1	do do do
Extractio dentorum.....	15	15	1	do do do
Epididymitis.....	1	1	1	do do do
Eruption on lip.....	1	2	2	do do do
Frozen toes.....	2	20	10	do do do
Fever.....	2	37	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do do
Fever (scarlatina).....	1	25	25	do do do
Functional disturbance.....	26	34	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do do
Gastric disturbance.....	1	3	3	do do do
Hæmorrhoids.....	4	36	9	do do do
Ingrowing toe nail.....	1	8	8	do do do
Injury to spinal cord.....	2	34	17	1 died; 1 (civilian) still under treatment.
Iritis.....	1	45	45	Recovered; returned to duty
Lumbago.....	2	28	28	do do do
Myalgia.....	1	4	4	do do do
Nephralgia.....	2	12	6	do do do
Neuralgia.....	2	6	3	do do do
Nervous palpitation. of heart.....	1	5	5	do do do
Orchitis.....	1	7	7	do do do
Odontalgia.....	8	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do do
Otitis.....	3	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do do
Orchitis metast.....	1	10	10	do do do
Post nasal catarrh.....	5	5	1	do do do
Parotiditis.....	4	36	9	do do do
Phymosis.....	2	29	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Operated; recovered; returned to duty.
Rheumatism.....	8	84	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered; returned to duty
Synovitis.....	2	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do do
Spermatorrhœa.....	2	10	5	do do do
Sore throat.....	5	34	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do do
do heels.....	2	6	3	do do do
Sprain.....	15	116	7 $\frac{1}{15}$	do do do
Sprained elbow.....	1	3	3	Still under treatment.
do back.....	2	12	6	Recovered; returned to duty.
do ankle.....	9	63	7	do do do
do shoulder.....	2	6	3	do do do
do fingers.....	2	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do do
do tendon.....	2	8	4	do do do

N. W. MOUNTED POLICE—Annual Sick Report for "E" Division, Calgary—*Con.*

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Scalp wound.....	1	5	5	Recovered; returned to duty.
Tuberculosis.....	1	14	14	do do do
Tumor	1	1	1	do do do
Vertigo	2	7	3½	do do do
Wound, incised leg.....	1	4	4	do do do
do do wrist.....	1	11	11	do do do
do do instep.....	1	2	2	do do do
do knife	4	14	3½	do do do

L. A. PARÉ,
Assistant-Surgeon.

APPENDIX R.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON H. DODD, 1888.

REGINA, 8th December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my second annual report, covering the period between 1st December, 1887, and the present date.

The opinion expressed in my last report, concerning the necessity of ventilating the barrack rooms and the hospital, I respectfully request to be allowed to reiterate.

In the earlier part of the present year my duties were rendered rather onerous, owing to my not having quarters in the barracks. This obliged me to live in town, two miles and a-half distant from my work. For about six months, during much severe weather, it was necessary for me daily to drive this distance in the early morning, so as to take the sick parade at 8:30 a.m., but fortunately, in spite of severe storms and other drawbacks, I was able to avoid missing that duty on any single occasion.

About midsummer, through the kind action of yourself, the comfortable quarters which I now occupy in the proximity of the hospital were given to me, and my work was rendered much more easy and pleasant.

The health of the men under my charge at headquarters has been markedly better than during the previous year. The sick parades have largely diminished, and so great a change of health occurred that with the same or perhaps a larger number of men in barracks, the average number on sick parade has been about only one-half the number that formerly reported itself. In fact, for three days during the month of September there were neither men on sick parade nor in hospital.

Through the absence of Senior Surgeon Jukes at Ottawa, in May and June last, medical charge of headquarters devolved upon myself. Examination of a number of recruits during this period showed that a very judicious selection of men was being made, and it is a proof of good recruiting arrangements and matter of congratulation that so much excellent material should be added to the force.

A better water for general use in the hospital than that of the creek, which is now used, might easily be obtained by placing troughs around the eaves of the building and conveying the rain that falls on its extensive roof to a cistern conveniently placed. This arrangement would, no doubt, also prevent that injury to the foundation of the building that I fancy is likely to be, consequent upon the heavy drippings that now fall from the roof.

The economy of the hospital has lately been much improved, by the members of its staff being more regularly engaged than formerly. This fact is mentioned, as it is all-important that the services of experienced persons should be engaged in attendance on the sick, and that the men so engaged should be known to the medical officer in charge and enjoy his confidence, whether employed in dispensing, nursing or cooking. It is my hope that the men who are found to be useful and reliable in these offices may be left to discharge them permanently. Constable West, the present Hospital Steward, is a most valuable assistant to me, and I beg to be permitted to express the desire I feel that his usefulness will be recognized by yourself, especially as, if given the usual stripes, he would have more control over those that are from time to time placed under him.

It has been part of my duty to visit the guard room, in which a number of prisoners have been confined, pending completion of the territorial gaol. I cannot speak too highly of the order, discipline and cleanliness observed therein. The

health of prisoners confined has been good, and it is to the considerate manner in which they have been treated, the regularity observed in their management, the perfect state of the guard room, that this is to be attributed. The food with which they are served is ample and well cooked, and their comfort is secured in respect to quarters, sleeping accommodation, &c.

In connection with the appended requisition for hospital supplies, I would state that the stock of drugs on hand seems to me hardly to require to be added to for next year's use. The supply of some few descriptions of drugs may become exhausted, but these will be of a nature that can be replenished from the supply store. This remark refers to drugs only, not to other supplies and comforts. A good microscope for the hospital is much needed, and I deem it to be of paramount importance that one should be supplied, but none other than a good, powerful instrument will be of value.

I beg now to draw your attention to a few cases which came under my special care during the past year, a few particulars of which I consider necessary to place before your notice.

On 30th December, 1887, Regl. No. 1587, Constable Gerow, was admitted into hospital under my care, having been sent from Prince Albert. He was suffering from necrosis of the tibia, caused by a kick from a horse at an earlier date. I operated upon him on 20th January and removed the diseased bone, eventually returning him to duty on 5th April, no renewal of the disease having occurred up to this date.

On 6th February Regl. No. 349, Sergeant Jones, was admitted into hospital under my care, having suffered for a considerable number of months from fistula in ano. I decided that operative treatment was necessary, which treatment I carried out on 10th February. I have no hesitation in saying that the operation was entirely successful, and I returned him to duty, cured, on 17th February.

On 22nd March Regl. No. 2054, Constable Wilson, was admitted into hospital under my care, having fallen whilst on guard and fractured the lower third of his left humerus. Much to my satisfaction, I was able to return him to duty on 14th May, with perfect use of his arm and no deformity whatsoever.

On 2nd April Regl. No. 1694, Constable Brown, was admitted into hospital, being desirous of having a large nevus on his shoulder removed. I operated successfully, and returned him to duty on 27th April.

On 22nd April a civilian named Christoff was admitted, by your order, suffering from a gunshot wound. The charge had entered the upper surface of the foot and penetrated through to the sole, fracturing the second and third metatarsal bones. I removed the shot and portion of cloth and brass tag of the boot, which had been carried in with the charge, and with the necessary treatment discharged him cured, with little deformity, on 12th June.

On 29th April Regl. No. 1103, Sergeant Brooke, was admitted into hospital, suffering from a diseased toe, due to a severe frost bite. I amputated it, and returned him to duty on 14th May.

On 8th June Regl. No. 2159, Constable Stone, was admitted into hospital, suffering from a badly bruised leg, having sustained the injury some weeks before whilst crossing Lake Superior on his journey up here. I returned him to duty on 23rd August.

On 10th October he was again under my care, having been thrown from a horse and sustained sub-acromial dislocation of his left shoulder, together with fracture of the acromion process. He is still under treatment, doing well.

On September 20th Regl. No. 2178, Constable Peyton, was admitted into hospital under my care, suffering from an old abscess in the region of the ileo-cæcal valve. He was on duty to within two days of his death. Autopsy showed extensive disease, evidently of long standing, and I wonder that he was able to do duty up to so late a date.

In conclusion, I would beg you to permit me to record my sense of the uniform courtesy extended to me by yourself, and of the great consideration you have shown

Most respectfully submitting the foregoing report, together with the annual requisition and sick report,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

HENRY DODD, M.R.C.S.L., &c.,

The Commissioner

Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.
ANNUAL Sick Report for the year ending 30th November, 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
<i>Medical Cases.</i>				
Bronchitis	6	56	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Constipation	21	22	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Conjunctivitis	8	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Colds and coughs.....	180	240	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Colic.....	10	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Debility	4	49	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Two invalided (one sent from Battleford).
Diarrhoea.....	59	70	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Dysentery.....	3	8	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Dyspepsia	15	25	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Liver Complaint.....	1	33	33	Invalided.
Effects of drink.....	1	6	6	
Effects of sun.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Fever (Typho Malarial).....	7	115	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	One died; two convalescing.
Fever (Malarial).....	3	27	9	
Gum-boils.....	3	3	1	
Hæmaturia	2	33	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	One under treatment.
Hæmoptysis.....	1	22	22	
Headache.....	5	5	1	
Lumbago.....	8	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Neuralgia.....	4	22	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nephralgia.....	2	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nephritis.....	1	26	26	
Pleurisy.....	2	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Obstruction of bowels.....	3	46	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Rheumatism.....	17	83	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	Two invalided; one under treatment.
Sciatica.....	1	10	10	
Toothache.....	3	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Tape-worm.....	1	3	3	
Typhilitis.....	1	120	120	
Ulcerated and sore throat.....	24	127	5 $\frac{7}{24}$	
Tuberculosis (Chronic).....	1	44	44	Invalided.
Heart disease.....	2			Invalided; (sent from "G" Division for that purpose).
<i>Surgery and Minor Surgery.</i>				
Abscess.....	4	33	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Two died.
Burns	1	17	17	
Boils.....	9	22	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Carbuncle.....	2	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Dislocations.....	2	44	22	One under treatment.
Fractures.....	6	143	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Frost bites.....	7	56	8	
Fistula.....	1	39	39	
Hæmorrhoids	5	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hernia (Inguinal).....	4	306	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Minor injuries.....	85	299	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	One under treatment; one invalided.
Nævus.....	1	25	25	
Necrosis.....	1	98	98	
Synovitis.....	3	74	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Snow blindness.....	2	50	25	
Teeth extracted.....	9			
Tumor.....	2	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Tonsillitis.....	1	2	2	
Varix.....	4	89	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Two invalided.

HENRY DODD,
Assistant-Surgeon.

APPENDIX S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEON F. H. POWELL, 1888.

FORT MACLEOD, 30th November, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1888.

The health of the men of "D" Division stationed in British Columbia—once the epidemic of typho-malarial fever had subsided—was all that could be desired, although, in the spring, two or three sporadic cases of fever presented themselves, bearing a marked similarity to the epidemic, and made me fear lest we might have a recurrence of it. However, these cases proved of a mild type and made good recoveries.

I have to report the death of Regl. No. 1836, Constable Mitchell, of typho-malarial fever, complicated with congestion of the lungs. He had joined the division late in the autumn from Calgary, and took the disease at the close of the epidemic, rapidly sinking, in spite of all we could do for him.

On the 30th of June the division moved into camp, four miles distant from the Post, for the purpose of undergoing the annual drill. The health of the men throughout was highly satisfactory.

On the 7th of August we left camp for Macleod, by way of the Crow's Nest Pass, arriving on the evening of the 17th, the trip proving, as was generally expressed, "a regular pic-nic."

On the 1st of September, by order of the Commissioner, I assumed medical charge of "H" Division, relieving Dr. Kennedy from temporary duty, since which date I have had two divisions under my care, and am pleased to state that the health of the men has been exceedingly good.

Considering the number of men, amount of riding, &c., to be done, the accidents during the year have been exceedingly few in numbers.

The hospital in Kootenay was inspected by the Assistant Commissioner, the one here by the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and Senior Surgeon. In each case satisfaction was expressed at the cleanliness and general condition of the hospital.

Throughout the year the strictest attention was paid to the sanitary condition of the Post and surroundings, weekly reports being sent respecting the same, and I beg to express my appreciation of the promptness with which any sanitary suggestions made were acted upon.

The kindness and attention to the sick displayed by Staff-Sergeant Mercer and Constables Hayne and Munroe, my assistants in the hospital, is deserving of especial commendation.

I enclose herewith the annual sick list of "D" Division, and also the sick list of "H" Division, for the past three months.

The average number on the daily sick list being, for "D" Division (for the year), four; "H" Division (for three months), four.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. POWELL, M.D.,

Assistant-Surgeon.

The Officer Commanding,
North-West Mounted Police,
Macleod District

NORTH-WFST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for "H" Division, Fort Macleod, for Year ending
30th November, 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Albuminuria.....	1	60	60	Sent to Regina.
Adenitis.....	1	20	20	In hospital.
Abscess.....	1	7	7	Returned to duty.
Biliousness.....	2	6	3	do do
Bruised side.....	1	2	2	do do
Bubo (Symp.).....	2	14	7	do do
Coryza.....	5	10	2	do do
Corns.....	1	5	5	do do
Cephalalgia.....	3	6	2	do do
Conjunctivitis.....	1	2	2	do do
Colic.....	2	2	1	do do
Chafe.....	1	2	2	do do
Catarrh.....	1	2	2	do do
Diarrhoea.....	6	18	3	do do
Eczema.....	1	2	2	do do
Fever (Remittent).....	1	21	21	do do
Lumbago.....	4	8	2	do do
Otalgia.....	1	2	2	do do
Rheumatism.....	2	70	35	do do
Renal congestion.....	2	16	8	do do
Synovitis.....	1	2	2	do do
Sprained wrist.....	1	4	4	do do
do finger.....	1	2	2	do do
do ankle.....	1	3	3	do do
Sore throat.....	1	2	2	do do
Sprained back.....	1	2	2	do do
Parotitis.....	1	5	5	do do
Pyrexia.....	1	2	2	do do
Varicose veins.....	1	7	7	do do

F. H. POWELL, M. D.,
Assistant-Surgeon.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for "D" Division, Fort Macleod, for Year ending
30th November, 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Acute tonsilitis.....	1	13	13	Returned to duty.
Bruised buttock.....	1	22	22	do do
do toe.....	3	33	11	do do
do thumb.....	2	4	2	do do
do arm.....	1	4	4	do do
do leg.....	1	3	3	do do
do thigh.....	1	4	4	do do
do hip.....	1	2	2	do do
do foot.....	1	6	6	do do
Biliousness.....	20	60	3	do do
Bubo (Symp.).....	5	30	6	do do
Blistered heel.....	11	22	2	do do
Bursitis.....	3	48	16	do do
Coryza.....	14	28	2	do do
Colic.....	4	4	1	do do
Chafe.....	1	2	2	do do
Cut wrist.....	1	2	2	do do
do toe.....	1	16	16	do do
do finger.....	1	3	3	do do
Cephalalgia.....	6	12	2	do do
Contused wound.....	2	4	2	do do
Constipation.....	2	6	3	do do
Diarrhœa.....	28	14	$\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Dental caries.....	2	2	1	do do
Dislocated finger.....	1	2	2	do do
do shoulder.....	1	44	44	do do
do elbow.....	1	36	36	do do
do thumb.....	1	11	11	do do
Dyspepsia.....	1	2	2	do do
Debility.....	2	18	9	do do
Fever (Malarial).....	2	34	17	One died in Kootenay.
Fracture of tibia and fibula.....	1	68	68	Under treatment.
do olecranon.....	1	171	171	Sent to Regina.
do ossa nasi.....	1	6	6	Returned to duty.
Furuncle.....	1	2	2	do do
Ingrowing toe nail.....	2	20	10	do do
Indolent ulcer.....	1	31	31	do do
Incised wound.....	1	8	8	do do
Hæmorrhoids.....	1	3	3	do do
Helminthiasis.....	1	2	2	do do
Kick from horse.....	3	42	14	do do
Lumbago.....	5	10	2	do do
Neuralgia.....	5	10	2	do do
Odontalgia.....	2	2	1	do do
Punctured wound.....	1	2	2	do do
Pleurodynia.....	1	3	3	do do
Pneumonia (Acute).....	1	47	47	do do
Rheumatism.....	6	18	3	do do
Synovitis.....	3	9	3	do do
Sprained ankle.....	6	24	4	do do
do wrist.....	4	12	3	do do
Sore foot.....	1	1	1	do do
do hand.....	2	12	6	do do
do lips.....	3	9	3	do do
Swollen testicles.....	1	4	4	do do
Ulceration rectum.....	2	10	5	do do
Urethral stricture.....	1	12	12	do do
Wound on foot.....	1	12	12	do do

F. H. POWELL, M.D., *Assistant-Surgeon.*

APPENDIX T.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEON HUGH BAIN, 1888.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to present you with the annual sick report of this Post for 1888.

Again I have the pleasure of reporting that there has been very little sickness here during the year, and that this Post is preserving its reputation of being almost the healthiest one in the Territories. This is due in no small measure to the excellent site of the barracks, and to the comfortable quarters the men now have.

Two men were recommended to be invalided.

Five men only have been in hospital—none of them very serious cases—remaining there, on an average, fourteen days. Although there have been several cases of typho-malarial fever in the settlement none occurred amongst the men.

Whilst it is pleasing to report so little sickness here, and therefore that on this account the want of a proper hospital has been so little felt yet, we cannot always hope to be so fortunate.

The barrack room at present used as an hospital is most unsuitable in every way for such a purpose, and I would again strongly recommend that as soon as possible a detached hospital be built.

We have been well supplied with drugs during the year.

We have been in need of a good many surgical instruments, but as quite a number are now on their way this defect will soon be remedied.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and ability of Staff-Sergeant Waller. He is a capital dispenser, and takes great interest in his duties.

I enclose detailed statement of cases of any importance treated here during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH N. BAIN, M.D.,

Acting-Surgeon.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for the Year 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess in ear.....	1	20	20	Returned to duty.
Acne.....	1	5	5	Medicine, and on duty.
Boils.....	1	4	4	Returned to duty.
Congestion of lungs.....	1	6	6	do do
Contused wound.....	1	5	5	do do
Conjunctivitis.....	2	8	4	do do
Colds and coughs.....	98	100	1	Medicine, and on duty
Contusions.....	30	30	1	do do
Cramps in bowels.....	3	3	3	do do
Dyspepsia.....	1	3	3	Returned to duty.
Diarrhoea.....	12	12	1	Medicine, and on duty.
Deafness.....	1	3	3	Returned to duty.
Eczema.....	2	4	2	Medicine, and on duty.
Felons.....	2	24	12	do do
Fractured ribs.....	1	21	21	Returned to duty.
Fever and ague.....	1	9	9	do do
Incised wound.....	1	4	4	Medicine, and on duty.
Lumbago.....	3	9	3	Returned to duty.
Myalgia.....	2	8	4	do do
Lacerated wound on finger.....	1	38	38	Amputation performed.
Neuralgia.....	6	18	3	Returned to duty.
Pharyngitis.....	6	60	10	1 discharged by purchase ; 5 returned to duty.
Punctured wound.....	1	4	4	Returned to duty.
Piles.....	1	4	4	do do
Pleurodynia.....	1	3	3	do do
Sympathetic bubo.....	2	57	28	do do
Swelled joint on foot.....	1	4	4	do do
Sprain.....	2	28	14	do do
Rheumatism (Chronic).....	1	6	6	do do

HUGH N. BAIN, M.D.,

Acting Surgeon.

APPENDIX U.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEON D. TULLOCH, 1888.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 1st December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith Dr. Tulloch's annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1888.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. GRIESBACH,

Superintendent Commanding "G" Division.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 3rd December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the enclosed annual sick report of this division for the year ending the 30th November, 1888. The sick report for the months of December, 1887, and of January, 1888, were burnt, and consequently are not included.

The enclosed report shows the previous healthy character of this division is fully sustained, there being no serious chest affections—no cases of fever.

The well-selected site of the barracks, with the good river water and the dry, mildly bracing climate, no doubt being the potent factors.

During the past year the Edmonton detachment was visited weekly, and the other Posts when requisite. The case of "gunshot wound" has done well, there being no complications as yet. After a careful examination, immediately after the occurrence, I decided that any attempt to remove the bullet would be imprudent, as it was a small bullet, deeply imbedded in the muscles of the thigh, its exact location undetected, nor did it seem to have done much injury in its transit. As the accident happened at Edmonton, and the patient could not be removed, Hospital Sergeant Little was sent to attend the case. He did his duty carefully and well. The patient was removed from Edmonton on the 25th November, and I hope to have the case out of hospital in a few days, though he will not be fit for "full duty" for some time.

In the report sent to you a year ago, notice was taken of the stock of drugs being "full and satisfactory; the hospital was fairly comfortable, &c., &c. I very much regret having to report the burning of that hospital, with its entire contents, on the morning of the 31st of January last. Ere the fire was observed it had obtained so great a mastery as to make it impossible to extinguish it or save the contents. The loss was a most serious one to all concerned.

A temporary surgery and the requisite drugs were obtained, and ready by sick parade next morning. I had fortunately a well-fitted amputating case at Edmonton, which supplied all the instruments required for ordinary work, so that, so far as the sick were concerned, no inconvenience or loss was suffered.

Permit me here to express our obligations to Superintendent Griesbach for his considerate kindness at the time, and his prompt exertions in obtaining the building

at present in use, and rendering it suitable for occupation as a hospital. A fair supply of the most requisite drugs was promptly forwarded from Regina, and six Garfield cots.

As I understand an hospital is to be built here shortly, I need pass no comment on the building at present in use as one, save that it has been rendered as comfortable and suitable for patients as possible.

Owing to arrangements made by Superintendent Griesbach, the men are not so crowded as during last winter, although their quarters are in much the same state as mentioned in last year's report. He has also had the guard-room greatly improved as to light, and benefited as regards ventilation, by the insertion of an additional window.

I herewith enclose estimates of the drugs, &c., required for the medical and veterinary departments during the year 1889. Permit me to observe that hitherto the annual supply of drugs, &c., has arrived here about the latter end of November. Their arrival here six weeks or two months earlier would, I believe, be a decided improvement, and prevent injurious effects that might arise from frost.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. TULLOCH, C.M., M.D.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

GENERAL Sick Report for "G" Division during the Ten Months ending 30th November 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Acne	1	4	4	
Balinitis.....	1	1	1	
Biliousness.....	13	14	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Bromodiosis.....	1	1	1	
Bruise.....	2	2	1	
Burn	1	6	6	
Bubo (Traumatic).....	3	94	31 $\frac{1}{3}$	Effects of strain and a weakened constitution. Improved.
Catarrh (Nasal).....	1	1	1	
Carbuncle	1	1	1	
Chafe (Saddle).....	1	1	1	
Chest, pain in.....	1	1	1	
Colic	2	2	1	
Conjunctivitis.....	4	9	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Coryza	5	6	1 $\frac{1}{5}$	
Cystitis.....	1	1	1	
Cephalalgia.....	1	1	1	
Deafness.....	4	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Debility	1	1	1	
Diarrhoea	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ear-ache.....	1	1	1	
Eczema of lip.....	1	1	1	
Furunculus.....	1	1	1	
Febricula	2	20	10	
Gumboil	1	6	6	
Gunshot wound.....	1	37	37	Still in hospital.
Hæmorrhoids (Ex).....	3	19	6 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Heart affection.....	2	228	114	Both sent to Regina to be invalided.
Hordeolum	1	1	1	
Horse bite	1	4	4	
do kick.....	3	14	4 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Indigestion	1	1	1	
Injuries—				
Ankle.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hand.....	1	45	45	
Hip.....	1	4	4	
Side.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Thumb	1	4	4	
Toe.....	1	16	16	
Lumbago	4	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Neuralgia	3	3	1	
Odontalgia	4	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Orchitis	1	12	12	
Pleurodynia.....	1	1	1	
Rheumatism Muscular	1	2	2	
Sciatica	1	17	17	
Sprain	2	21	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Strain	3	8	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Synovitis	1	16	16	
Tobacco poisoning.....	1	3	3	From excessive chewing
Tonsillitis	3	3	1	
Ulcer of tongue	1	3	3	
Urticaria.....	1	1	1	
Varicocele.....	2	2	1	
Warts	1	1	1	

D. TULLOCH, C.M., M. D.

APPENDIX V.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON G. A. KENNEDY, 1888

MACLEOD, 30th December, 1888.

SIR,—In compliance with your telegram of the 27th inst. I have the honor to enclose herewith annual sick reports of this Post up to 1st September, 1888.

Dr. Powell's report from 1st September to 30th November was forwarded with Superintendent Neale's annual report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. B. STEELE,

Superintendent Commanding Macleod District.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

MACLEOD, ALBERTA, 29th December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith the annual sick report for "H" Division for 1888, as requested by the Commissioner's telegram of 27th inst.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. KENNEDY,

Assistant-Surgeon

Superintendent STEELE,

Commanding North-West Mounted Police,

Macleod.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for "H" Division, Fort Macleod, for Year ending 30th December, 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Adenitis.....	1	20	20	Under treatment.
Aphonia.....	1	1	1	Returned to duty.
Anthrax.....	2	7	3½	do do
Abscess.....	4	48	12	do do
Albuminuria.....	1	131	131	Sent to Regina.
Bronchitis.....	10	20	2	Returned to duty.
Blistered foot.....	2	16	8	do do
Bruised leg.....	1	2	2	do do
Bronchial irritation.....	5	10	2	do do
Bubo.....	14	168	12	do do
Biliousness.....	1	2	2	do do
Bruised face.....	2	3	1½	do do
do side.....	1	1	1	do do
Contused wound.....	2	6	3	do do
Congestive chill.....	4	12	3	do do
Corns.....	2	4	2	do do
Colic.....	12	36	3	do do
Chafe.....	4	8	2	do do
Coryza.....	18	36	2	do do
Cephalalgia.....	4	4	1	do do
Constipation.....	7	14	2	do do
Cracked lips.....	1	5	5	do do
Cut on hand.....	1	5	5	do do
Convalescing.....	3	78	26	do do
Circumcision.....	1	12	12	do do
Catarrh.....	1	2	2	do do
Debility.....	14	42	3	do do
Diarrhœa.....	27	32	1½	do do
Dyspepsia.....	3	6	2	do do
Dislocated finger.....	1	2	2	do do
Furuncle.....	2	12	6	do do
Frost bite.....	17	272	16	do do
Fracture of metatarsal bones.....	1	36	36	do do
Fever (Remittent).....	1	21	21	do do
Hysteria.....	1	20	20	do do
Hæmorrhoids.....	2	3	1½	do do
Headache.....	3	3	1	do do
Kick from horse.....	2	4	2	do do
Laryngitis.....	1	1	1	do do
Lumbago.....	4	12	3	do do
Mumps.....	1	3	3	do do
Migraine.....	8	24	3	do do
Neuralgia.....	5	10	2	do do
No upper teeth.....	1	12	12	do do
Odontalgia.....	4	4	1	do do
Orchitis.....	2	20	10	do do
Pyrexia.....	1	2	2	do do
Parotitis.....	2	20	10	do do
Pharyngitis.....	7	7	1	do do
Palpitation of heart.....	1	1	1	do do
Prurigo.....	1	12	12	do do
Punctured wound.....	1	2	2	do do
Rheumatism.....	10	50	5	do do
Renal congestion.....	1	10	10	do do
Sprained back.....	1	1	1	do do
do ankle.....	1	3	3	do do
do knee.....	1	6	6	do do
do hand.....	1	2	2	do do
do wrist.....	3	9	3	do do
do finger.....	1	3	3	do do
Strains.....	20	140	7	do do

ANNUAL Sick Report for "H" Division, Fort Macleod, for Year ending 30th
December, 1888—*Concluded.*

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Sore hand.....	1	5	5	Returned to duty.
do throat.....	1	1	1	do do
do eyes.....	1	1	1	do do
Scarlatina.....	1	40	40	do do
Synovitis.....	6	204	34	do do
Stricture.....	1	35	35	do do
Swollen testicle.....	1	66	66	do do
do knee.....	1	12	12	do do
Scalded foot.....	1	2	2	do do
Scabies.....	2	54	27	do do
Tonsillitis.....	3	18	6	do do
Tooth extracted.....	9	9	1	do do
Ulceration of tongue.....	1	1	1	do do
Ulceration from frost bite.....	2	32	16	do do
Urticaria.....	1	1	1	do do
Varicose veins.....	3	15	5	do do
do ulcer.....	1	14	14	do do
Vertigo.....	1	8	8	do do
Wounds, flesh.....	15	240	16	do do
do head.....	1	5	5	do do
do incised.....	1	4	4	do do
do of foot.....	1	5	5	do do

G. A. KENNEDY,

Acting Assistant-Surgeon.

APPENDIX W.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEON C. S. HAULTAIN,
1888.

WOOD MOUNTAIN, 9th November, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report of the period during which I was in medical charge of the division stationed at Wood Mountain Post, from 22nd May to 9th November.

No disease or accident of a serious nature has occurred, the only febrile case being one of tonsillitis.

I would suggest the advisability of having a well at the Post, the summer's supply having been drawn from a spring of excellent water a quarter of a mile distant. The creek cannot be regarded as safe, receiving, as it does, the drainage from the settlers' houses, and from knowledge of the fact that typho-malarial fever was contracted last year by some of those men quartered at the old Post buildings, in its close vicinity, and taking from it their water supply.

In the appended report ailments, however insignificant, are recorded, unavoidably making an apparently formidable list.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. S. HAULTAIN,

Acting Assistant-Surgeon.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

SICK Report, from 22nd May to 9th November, 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess, alveolar.....	1	6	6	
do simple.....	2	13	6½	
Biliousness.....	4	6	1½	
Contusions.....	2	14	7	
Colic (intestinal).....	2	8	4	
Colds and coughs.....	3	9	3	
Conjunctivitis.....	1	5	5	
Constipation.....	5	5	1	
Axe wounds.....	1	12	12	
Debility.....	1	12	12	
Diarrhoea.....	4	4	1	
Dyspepsia.....	4	12	3	
Facial neuralgia.....	1	2	2	
Follicular tonsillitis.....	1	7	7	
Foreign body in cornea.....	2	4	2	
Gingivitis.....	1	5	5	
Headache.....	5	5	1	
Hæmorrhoids.....	2			
Impetigo.....	1	21	21	
Megrim.....	1	2	2	
Muscular rheumatism.....	5	12	2½	
Ophthalmia tarsi.....	1	7	7	
Pleurodynia.....	2	4	4	
Rhinitis.....	1	3	3	
Renal congestion.....	1	4	4	
Sore throat.....	5	9	2	
Sprain.....	1	3	3	
Strain.....	3	7	2	
Synovitis (fall from horse).....	1	21	21	
Teeth extracted.....	5			

C. S. HAULTAIN, L.R.C.P., London,

Acting Assistant-Surgeon.

APPENDIX X.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEON F. H. MEWBURN, 1888.

LETHBRIDGE, 28th December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to present the annual medical report for this Post for the year 1888.

I am happy to state that during the past year the health of the men of this division has been excellent. No case of really serious illness has occurred, contrasting most favorably with last year's record. There have been some serious surgical cases, but the results of treatment have been satisfactory.

At the commencement of the year a hospital was provided, which, although small, meets the requirements of the division at present, and has proved a great boon, enabling sick men to be removed from barrack rooms and brought under the best possible influence for recovery. The furniture of the hospital is not what it should be.

At present there are no surgical instruments or appliances at this post. Amongst the diseases shown in the accompanying report colds and bronchitis form a large share. These I believe to be due, in a great measure, to the unsatisfactory state of the ventilation existing in the barrack rooms. At present there is no way of changing the air in the rooms, which soon become over-heated, and the occupants passing from this over-heated atmosphere to the outside are subjected to the very influences that give rise to the disorders mentioned above.

In conclusion, I beg to make the following suggestions:—

1. That the hospital be fitted up with proper furniture.
2. That surgical instruments and appliances be provided.
3. That the ventilation of the barrack rooms be remedied.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK HAMILTON MEWBURN,

Acting Assistant-Surgeon.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,

Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report, from 1st December, 1887, to 30th November, 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess.....	2	12	6	Cured.
do alveolar.....	1	5	5	do
do scrotal.....	1	29	29	do
Acne.....	1	1	1	do
Adherent prepuce.....	1	6	6	do
Bilious fever.....	2	6	3	do
Bronchitis.....	13	66	5 ¹ / ₃	do
Bursitis.....	1	91	91	do
Bite from rattlesnake.....	1	2	2	do
Chafe.....	9	23	2 ⁵ / ₉	do
Colic.....	5	7	1 ⁴ / ₅	do
Contusion.....	28	281	10 ¹ / ₃	do
Conjunctivitis.....	3	4	1 ¹ / ₃	do
Constipation.....	6	10	1 ⁵ / ₆	do
Coryza.....	23	52	2 ² / ₃	do
Debility.....	7	88	12 ² / ₇	In hospital.
Diarrhoea.....	19	38	2	Cured.
Dyspepsia.....	13	17	1 ¹ / ₃	do
Dysentery.....	1	9	9	Stable duty only.
Erythema.....	1	11	11	Cured.
Ear-ache.....	1	7	7	do
Febricula.....	3	5	1 ² / ₃	do
Fissure of anus.....	1	17	17	do
Fistula in ano.....	1	113	113	do
Fracture of fibula.....	1	45	45	do
do of fibula and tibia at anklejoint	1	140	140	In hospital.
Fracture of metatarsal bone of big toe				
of left foot from bullet wound.....	1	129	129	In hospital.
Frost bite.....	3	17	5 ² / ₃	Cured.
Gastritis.....	3	7	2 ¹ / ₃	do
Herpes labialis.....	1	1	1	do
Hæmorrhoids.....	2	4	2	do
Injury to ankle.....	1	2	2	do
do elbow.....	1	1	1	do
do musculo-spiral nerve.....	1	12	12	do
Lumbago.....	9	45	6	do
Myalgia.....	5	6	1 ¹ / ₅	do
Malaria.....	6	81	13 ¹ / ₂	do
Neuralgia.....	16	31	1 ⁵ / ₈	do
do inter-costal.....	1	5	5	do
do of cicatrix.....	1	7	7	On pass.
do cervical.....	1	26	26	Off duty.
Odontalgia.....	2	2	1	Cured.
Orchitis.....	3	58	19 ¹ / ₃	do
Parotiditis.....	1	17	17	do
Periostitis.....	3	58	19 ¹ / ₃	do
Periosteal node.....	1	1	1	do
do and myalgia.....	1	40	40	do
Pleurodynia.....	1	3	3	do
Pruritis-ani.....	1	1	1	do
Rheumatism, sub-acute.....	6	10	1 ² / ₃	do
do muscular.....	1	1	1	do
Sprain of ankle.....	8	27	3 ¹ / ₂	do
do wrist.....	2	13	6 ¹ / ₂	do
do elbow.....	1	6	6	do
Sciatica.....	3	21	7	do
Scabies.....	1	1	1	do
Tonsillitis.....	4	12	3	do
Tobacco poisoning.....	1	1	1	do
Ulcer.....	1	4	4	do

ANNUAL Sick Report, from 1st December, 1887, to 30th November, 1888—*Concluded.*

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Ulceration of mouth	1	2	2	Cured.
Urticaria	1	1	1	do
Valgus	3	353	117 $\frac{2}{3}$	do
Varicocele	1	1	1	do
Varix of leg	1	1	1	do
Wound of heel	1	10	10	do
do hand	1	1	1	do
do lip	1	6	6	do
do scalp	3	23	7 $\frac{2}{3}$	do
do incised	4	13	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	do

FRANK HAMILTON MEWBURN,

Acting Assistant-Surgeon.

APPENDIX Y.

REPORT OF STAFF-SERGEANT J. L. TULLOCH, IN CHARGE AT
MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, 10th December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith the annual sick report for this Post for the past year. Since I joined the division, in the end of December last, the health of the men has been very good.

The large number of cases of diarrhœa is undoubtedly due to the quality of the water, which is very bad, being strongly alkaline. Whatever else is done for this Post, a good, deep well, which shall furnish pure water, is a matter of paramount importance. The number of cases of diarrhœa shown on the report does not represent the total of those suffering from this complaint, as I found it advisable to keep "Diarrhœa Mixture" in stock ready prepared, and to issue it in doses as required without, in all cases, having special sick reports made out for the sufferers.

There have been ten cases of malarial, or, as it is called in this country, "mountain" fever, but in every case in which it was taken in time it readily yielded to treatment. Two cases are shown on my report as still under treatment, but they are both convalescent. As regards one of those cases, that of Staff-Sergeant McGinnis, there can be doubt that he was under the influence of the fever for at least a week before he came in for treatment from Swift Current where he was stationed on detachment. His case was, for that reason, somewhat more tedious, but I eventually succeeded in breaking the fever. After he was so far convalescent as to be able to sit up he caught cold in the ward, and, as a consequence, experienced a relapse. After a somewhat anxious time he is now again convalescent.

I mention this to show the utterly inadequate nature of our protection from draughts in the present hospital. The building, though recently boarded outside, has dried and shrunk to such an extent that the wind now whistles through the walls on every side. Added to this, the portion of the building which was evidently intended as the kitchen, but which has only been used as a lumber room since I came here, is out of repair, admitting freely both wind and rain, and as it is separated from the ward only by a single door it will be readily understood that the temperature of the ward is difficult to regulate. Were this portion of the building thoroughly overhauled, made weather-proof, and put to its original use as a kitchen, the comfort and safety of patients would be largely increased. At present, all the patients' meals have to be carried from the troop kitchen, or further, a state of affairs which is neither comfortable nor convenient.

The ward itself, both in ground area and height, is totally inadequate to the probable requirements of this division, and in case of a serious outbreak of malarial or other disease this will be lamentably evident.

The number of cases of colds and coughs is due, in large measure, to over-heating and imperfect ventilation of the barrack rooms, which a little care would remedy.

The general sanitary conditions of the Post, with the exception of the water, are excellent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN H. TULLOCH,

Staff-Sergeant, Hospital.

The Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for the Year ending 30th November, 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Alveolar abscess.....	1	4	4	Returned to duty.
Biliousness.....	6	8	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Blistered feet.....	1	2	2	do do
Bronchitis.....	1	4	4	do do
Carbuncle.....	1	53	53	do do
Catarrh.....	3	9	3	do do
Chilblains.....	1	3	3	do do
Cephalalgia (after fever).....	1	16	16	do do
Colds and coughs.....	41	81	1 $\frac{4}{5}$	do do
Colic.....	4	9	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	do do
Concussion of spine.....	1	16	16	do do
Congestion of kidneys.....	1	3	3	do do
Constipation.....	11	15	1 $\frac{4}{5}$	do do
Contusions.....	16	142	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	do do
Deafness.....	1	2	2	do do
Diarrhoea.....	32	39	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	do do
Dysentery.....	5	25	5	do do
Dyspepsia.....	9	12	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Fevers (Malarial).....	10	161	16 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 still under treatment; 8 returned to duty
Frost bite.....	1	135	135	Returned to duty.
Hæmorrhoids.....	1	4	4	do do
Incontinence of urine.....	3	32	10 $\frac{2}{3}$	do do
Kick from horse.....	1	3	3	do do
Laryngitis.....	3	10	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 sent to Regina; 2 returned to duty.
Necrosis (after frostbite).....	1	38	38	Returned to duty.
Odontalgia.....	3	3	1	do do
Old fracture (Tibia).....	1	16	16	Sent to Regina.
Ophthalmia.....	1	2	2	Returned to duty.
Orchitis.....	1	9	9	do do
Periostitis.....	1	46	46	Sent to Medicine Hat.
Pleuralgia.....	5	15	3	Returned to duty.
Rheumatism (Muscular).....	2	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Scald.....	1	3	3	do do
Sciatica.....	3	10	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Sore lips.....	1	4	4	do do
Sprains.....	14	43	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	do do
Sympathetic bubo.....	3	114	38	do do
Synovitis.....	2	90	45	do do
Tonsillitis.....	4	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	do do
Varix.....	1	66	66	Sent to Regina.
Wound, incised, of nose.....	1	5	5	Returned to duty.

JOHN L. TULLOCH, *Staff Sergeant,*
Hospital Steward.

APPENDIX Z.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON J. BURNETT, 1888.

REGINA, 26th December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my annual report for the year ending December, 1888.

Owing to the fact that I have been off duty for the past two months, suffering with fever, my time for writing this report is so short that I cannot possibly go into details as I would like to have done.

During the spring and summer I visited Maple Creek, Calgary, Lethbridge and Battleford. I found the horses at these Posts in good shape and condition, with the exception of those that had contracted "typhoid fever."

In most of the outpost stables great improvement might be made in the flooring, whereby the horses could be made to stand with their fore-feet on a clay floor.

I am pleased to inform you that, at present, there are no contagious or infectious diseases among the Police horses, and reports from the outposts indicate a wonderful good state of health among the horses for this season of the year, which is usually marked by a great many cases of diseases of the respiratory organs.

During the past summer 127 re-mounts were purchased at Calgary, Macleod and Pincher Creek, all of which have turned out first-class horses. Some few of these horses were brought in from Oregon, and are fully up to the standard of Oregon horses. The majority, however, were bred and raised in Alberta, and show a wonderful improvement in intelligence, symmetry and stamina over those bred in the country a few years ago. This is owing to the fact that horse breeders are taking a more common-sense view of raising horses, most of them having thoroughly culled their bands of mares, and picking out the small and off-colored animals, and using only well bred stallions.

Very few of the "Alberta" bred horses purchased this year showed any tendency to buck, an exercise whereby quite a number of horses permanently injure themselves before they are broken. This very objectionable trait is becoming gradually bred out. A remarkable instance of this was shown in the horses offered by the late Mr. Frank Strong, of Macleod; out of sixty horses offered for sale by him all but three or four of the number having been bred in Alberta, and about half of them saddled for the first time, very few showed any inclination to buck. In my last report I recommended that a number of horses that did not come up to the fifteen-hand standard be purchased for patrolling purposes. My recommendation was acted upon, and the small horses have been found to answer the purpose for which they were purchased fully as well, if not better, than larger horses.

On the 21st August I received orders to proceed to Lethbridge to investigate a disease that had broken out among the horses of "K" Division, from which a number had died. This disease proved to be "typhoid fever," showing the same symptoms as those exhibited in the human subject, *post-mortem* appearances being exactly the same, which made the disease impossible to mistake.

During my stay with "K" Division I visited the detachments at Kipp's Coulée, Milk River Ridge and the Writing-on-Stone. From Lethbridge I proceeded to Battleford, and there found eight horses suffering from "typhoid fever," showing the same symptoms as those presented by the horses of "K" Division.

In the treatment of these cases the same course was adopted, as near as possible, as that followed by the majority of medical men, and proved successful in seven out of the eight cases. The horse that died had been doing well for two weeks and appeared to be recovering very fast, when an effusion of serum at the base of the brain brought on paralysis, terminating in death.

Before leaving Battleford the other seven horses had so far recovered that I had their rations slightly increased.

There is no doubt but the infection of this disease was brought from Miller's Ranch, on the Marias River, in Montana, where two horses that had stampeded from Writing-on-Stone detachment were found. Out of fourteen horses owned by Miller, attacked by, I presume, the same disease, twelve died. In two or three days after these two Police horses were brought back they showed every symptom of typhoid fever, one of them dying in a very short time, the other ultimately recovering. The disease rapidly spread to other horses of the Writing-on-Stone detachment, and from there to horses of other detachments.

Nearly every horse that contracted typhoid, and could not be sheltered, owing to the distance they were from the Post, and those that were allowed to run out during the day time, died. The heat of the sun and the exercise they took tended to increase the fever.

In my opinion, typhoid was spread over a considerable portion of north-western Montana, western stock journals occasionally mentioning outbreaks of a mysterious disease that was killing numbers of horses in that portion of the State.

Stringent measures should, therefore be taken to prevent the spread of typhoid to the range horses, should another outbreak occur. Horses coming from Montana, should be carefully examined by competent veterinary surgeons.

I would again beg to call your attention to the necessity of having new stables at this Post, and that you urge upon the Department the necessity of building new ones.

A new infirmary is especially needed. At present there is no way that horses suffering from contagious or infectious diseases can be isolated, should any horse be brought in suffering from mange, glanders or other infectious or contagious diseases, any of which might spread and do an enormous amount of damage before they could be stamped out. As there is no drainage or proper means of ventilation, a very serious outbreak of disease is liable to occur at any time.

SADDLES.

While visiting the outposts where the "Hutchins" double cinche saddles are in use, I made particular enquiries about these saddles from the men using them. They all spoke very highly of them, informing me that they found them more comfortable to ride in, and as they fitted the horses so well they had not had near as much trouble with sore backs and saddle galls as they had had while using the California single cinche saddle.

Trusting that my services and those of the Assistant Veterinary Surgeon and Veterinary Staff-Sergeants under my immediate supervision have met with your approval,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

J. BURNETT,
Veterinary Surgeon.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

VETERINARY RETURN of Cases treated during the Year 1888.

Diseases of the respiratory organs.....	75
do skin.....	18
do lymphatics.....	12
do nervous system.....	17
do eye.....	7
do digestive organs.....	80
do urinary organs.....	11
do pedal system.....	313
Contagious and infectious diseases.....	69
Wounds.....	239

J. BURNETT, V.S.

APPENDIX AA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT VETERINARY SURGEON T. A. WROUGHTON, 1888.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
FORT MACLEOD, 27th December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this, my report, for the year ending 20th November, 1888.

During the early part of this year and up to the beginning of May I was in veterinary charge of the horses of "F" Division stationed at Prince Albert. While there I was ordered to hand over my charge to Staff-Sergeant Sweetapple and report for duty at Regina. This I did. The health of the horses at that time was very good, with the exception of a few suffering from a mild form of influenza.

Soon after my arrival in Regina I was ordered to proceed to Fort Macleod, which I did, arriving about the 16th May, 1888. I then took over the veterinary charge of the district, viz., Macleod and Lethbridge, both Veterinary Surgeon Burnett and myself recommending the casting of several horses of both divisions, as they were unfit for police duty. This was done, and many of them fetched very fair prices, considering they were mostly used up horses, their places in the division being filled mostly by young re-mounts purchased about the same time.

On 17th August, 1888, Superintendent Steele, with men and horses of "D" Troop, arrived in Macleod. The horses on the whole, considering the bad roads, scarcity of feed and hardships incident to a long trip, where in very good condition, with a few exceptions. Most notably among those was one horse which evidently must have been suffering from acute laminitis. Effusion having taken place the sensitive laminae of both the wall and sole of the foot has been separated from the horny laminae. The greater part of the sole and also the wall of the foot had to be removed, and the horse has been unfit for duty for a long time. However, he is now doing nicely, and I have every reason to believe he will be a useful horse yet.

Nearly all the re-mounts that were purchased this spring, I am glad to say, have turned out very well. A few cases of lameness have occurred, but this is not to be wondered at, as the horses were partially broken, and required some hard riding. However, none of the injuries were of a serious nature.

Two of the re-mounts belonging to "K" Division unfortunately contracted the disease which carried off quite a few of the horses of that division. The disease was brought over from Montana. Two Police horses having strayed over the line on or about the 4th May they were brought back from Miller's ranche on the 9th of June, when one of them was taken sick and brought into the Post for treatment. He subsequently recovered, but will be of little use, as his wind is destroyed. The other horse, his companion, a little while afterwards succumbed. I have since learnt that on the Miller ranche, out of fourteen horses owned by Mr. Miller, twelve have died.

The disease at first was very puzzling, the symptoms being undefined and not at all diagnostic—a listless, dull appearance; injected mucous membranes; appetite capricious or wholly lost; a dry glaring coat; temperature elevated, ranging from 103° to 106°; pulse rapid and varied; a watery discharge from one or both nostrils. No flinching or pain manifested itself, and no marked abnormal sounds were heard and on auscultation, the disease running its course in from five to seven days. Indeed, so rapidly did death ensue that in many cases I was unable to arrive before death had supervened, although using all possible speed. The majority of horses have died at Milk River Ridge and Writing-on-Stone detachments, respectively, forty and seventy miles from Lethbridge.

The disease I believe to be a typhoidal form of influenza, an uncommon and very

fatal form, the *post-mortem* examinations in many cases revealing ulcerations both in the large and small intestines; and in one case especially I noticed ulcers situated in close proximity to the ilio-cæcal valve. This I believe to be the chief seat of these lesions in human typhoid.

The disease in itself is of a very serious nature, and added to this, most of the horses contracted it whilst on detachment, where proper care, nursing, feeding, &c., were out of the question. They could not be moved, and even if they could it would have been unwise to have brought them into the fort, as there is no isolated sick stable. This I would call your attention to, as I think the headquarters of each Post should, if possible, be provided with a hospital stable, and this stable should be isolated as much as possible in the event of an outbreak of a contagious nature.

The outbreak was undoubtedly of a contagious nature, and I believe the medium of communication to have been the grass and herbage, soiled by the saliva or excreta of infected animals.

Great care was taken to bury all carcases, and also to destroy all articles likely to harbor contagion, whilst other articles, as saddles, &c., were well washed and disinfected. All camps were moved where the disease had shown itself, and some had to be shifted two and even three times. Unfortunately, in a force like this it is a practical impossibility to keep horses altogether separate, and several team horses, whilst conveying rations and stores to the detachments, contracted the disease, although every precaution was taken to keep them isolated.

The disease, I am happy to say, has been entirely stamped out, and considering the serious nature of the outbreak I think we may justly congratulate ourselves. This is more readily understood when we consider that there is a chain of patrols from the mountains to beyond Maple Creek, and that horses from four different divisions all ran more or less risk of becoming contaminated.

As regards other contagious diseases, I have ordered the destruction of six civilian horses in this district, as they were suffering from glanders. No Police horses, however, have suffered.

The stabling at this Post, with the new stable now undergoing erection, will, I think, be amply sufficient for all horses. The large frame stable now in use is very cold, and I believe it is the intention to take up the board floor and replace it with earth. This will be a great improvement, not only as regards the temperature of the stable, but will also be very beneficial to the horses' feet.

The hospital stable has been improved lately, and is capable of holding some eighteen horses. We have no place, however, for isolating any horses which may be suffering or suspected of suffering from any contagious disease.

A sick stable is also urgently needed at Lethbridge, the headquarters of "K" Division. A part of one of the large stables has been partitioned off for that purpose. This is better than nothing, but from a sanitary point of view I do not think it is advisable.

The horse-shoe used at this Post has given satisfaction. Horses have to be shod frequently, owing to the dry, stony nature of the country round the Post, shoes sometimes being pulled off bodily the very day they are put on.

A large number of horses are now on detachment, and are frequently visited by myself, and although worked hard they are looking well and in excellent health.

The horses not in use at the Post, or on detachment, are on herd, about five miles from Macleod. These horses are visited by myself twice a week and are herded by a detachment of men told off for that purpose.

I enclose an appendix of diseases from the 15th May to the 30th November for "H" Division, and of "D" Division from 17th August up to the 30th November.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. A. WROUGHTON, V.S.,

Assistant Veterinary Surgeon.

The Commissioner

North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

"H" DIVISION—HORSES.

Veterinary Cases, 15th May to 30th November, 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	No. of Days off Duty.	Average No. of Cases.	Veterinary Surgeon's Remarks.
Acute laminitis.....	1	6	6	Returned to duty.
Burnt with picquet rope.....	1	4	4	do do
Bruised frog.....	1	9	9	do do
Catarrh.....	2	16	8	do do
Corns.....	4	20	5	do do
Colonitis.....	1	3	3	do do
Galls.....	17	176	10	do do
Gored by bull.....	1	18	18	do do
Fistulous withers.....	2	63	31½	do do
Injuries inflicted by a kick.....	2	63	31½	
Injury to forearm.....	2	15	7½	do do
do tibia.....	1	7	7	do do
do patella.....	1	5	5	do do
do hip.....	1	6	6	do do
do shoulder.....	1	7	7	do do
do hock.....	1	16	16	do do
do tendon.....	1	12	12	do do
do pectoral muscles.....	1	4	4	do do
Lacerated fetlock.....	1	27	27	do do
Nephritis.....	1	5	5	do do
Navicular arthritis.....	1	10	10	Relieved, and at work.
Over-reach.....	1	4	4	do do
Open joint.....	1	84	84	do do
Pumiced feet.....	1	7	7	Returned, and sent to Edmonton.
Partial rupture of perforans tendon	1	16	16	Returned to duty.
Punctured by fork.....	1	10	10	do do
do nails in feet.....	2	27	13½	do do
Splints.....	3	70	23	do do
Serious abscess.....	1	23	23	Cast and sold.
Sprained fetlock.....	4	44	11	Returned to duty.
Sprained shoulder.....	1	6	6	do do
Sprain of suspensory ligament.....	1	5	5	do do

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

"D" DIVISION—HORSES.

Veterinary Cases, 17th August to 30th November, 1888.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	No. of Days off Duty.	Average No. of Cases.	Veterinary Surgeon's Remarks.
Acute laminitis.....	1	8	8	Returned to duty.
Bruised frog.....	2	10	5	do do
Catarrh.....	2	20	10	do do
Contracted hoof.....	1	4	4	do do
Coryza.....	1	3	3	do do
Dropsy.....	1	15	15	do do
Erysipilas.....	1	36	36	do do
Inflamed back.....	1	17	17	do do
Lymphangitis.....	1	8	8	do do
Puncture.....	2	9	4½	do do
Quarter crack.....	1	9	9	do do
Saddle galls.....	2	36	18	do do
Seedy toe.....	1	91	91	Doing well and will soon be fit for duty.
Side bone.....	1	38	38	On herd; relieved; only fit for slow work.
Sitfasts.....	2	26	13	Returned to duty.
Splint.....	1	14	14	do do
Sprained fetlock.....	1	8	8	do do
do shoulder.....	1	38	38	do do
do tendon.....	1	6	6	do do
Thrush.....	1	5	5	do do

APPENDIX B.

RECAPITULATION of Criminal and other Cases disposed of in the North-West Territories, from 1st December, 1887, to 30th November, 1888.

Case.	Regina.	Prince Albert	Maple Creek.	Battleford.	Calgary.	Edmonton.	Macleod.	Lethbridge.	Total.
Assault.....	7	3	3	1	4	6	6	19	49
Larceny.....	11	4	4	2	1	1	1	4	24
Illegal possession of liquors.....	21	3	10	2	15	1	8	10	70
Selling intoxicants.....	1	5	3	1	10	1	6	6	33
Non-payment of wages.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	7
Murder.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Shooting with intent to kill.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Larceny from the person.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Gambling.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Creating a disturbance.....	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	9	16
Deserting employment.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6
Attempting to murder.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accessory to murder.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Horse stealing.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	4	2	.....	17
Lunatics.....	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	.....	13
Cruelty to animals.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Vagrancy.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6
Trespass.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Receiving stolen property.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indecent assault.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Malicious injury to cattle.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Threatening to shoot.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Drunk.....	.....	.....	5	2	2	.....	.....	2	11
Drunk and disorderly.....	3	.....	2	1	8	2	26	7	49
Drunk and using obscene language.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Disturbing public worship.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killing cattle.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Selling intoxicants to Indians.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	5	2	12
Miscellaneous.....	2	1	.....	2	2	2	1	1	11
Setting fire to prairie.....	19	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	22
Perjury.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Forgery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Libel.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Importing liquor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Aiding and abetting importing liquor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Embezzlement.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wounding.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
House-breaking.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Robbery.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Obtaining railway pass under false pretences.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Felonious assault.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Obstructing police in discharge of duty.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Felony.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Furious driving.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Fighting in public streets.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Obtaining goods under false pretences.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Bringing stolen property into Canada.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Breach of contract.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Burglary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Cattle stealing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Having North-West Mounted Police property in unlawful possession.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	105	21	46	17	77	27	61	66	420

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, from 1st December, 1887, to 30th November, 1888.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1887.				1887.					
Dec. 1	Bernd Pelcher...	Geo. Robinson...	Assault...	Dec. 1	No. 1	G. S. Davidson, J. P.	Dismissed	Qu'Appelle...	
do 3	Wm. Dixon...	Jas. Dash...	Maiming cattle...	do 20	do	A. G. Thorburn, J. P.	do	Broadview...	
do 9	The Queen...	Jas. Pratt...	Illegal possession of liquor	do 23	do	Cosgrave, J. P.	Fined \$50 and costs	Whitehead...	
do 13	Geo. Robinson...	Berd. Pelcher...	Assault...	do 13	do	G. S. Davidson, J. P.	Dismissed	Qu'Appelle...	
do 17	Mrs. Shaw...	J. B. Hawkes...	Trespass...	do 17	do	do	do	do	
do 24	Mrs. Harrison...	do	Indecent assault...	do 24	do	do	do	do	
do 25	The Queen...	Fred. Hockley...	Horse stealing...	Jan. 3	No. 1	Judge Wetmore...	4 mos. hard labor.	Wolseley...	Withdrawn.
do 30	Wm. Logan...	J. F. Schmidt...	Criminal libel						
1888.									
Jan. 2	The Queen...	E. W. Smith...	Larceny	Feb 6	do	Judge Wetmore...	Discharged.	Moosomin...	
do 11	Jas. Mick...	Thos. Johnson...	Assault...	do 11	No. 1	J. Hewgill, J. P.	Fined \$5 and costs	do	
do 14	J. C. Willes...	Wm. Ross...	Deserting employment...	do 14	do	A. G. Thorburn, J. P.	14 days imprisonment.	Broadview...	
Feb. 20	The Queen...	Henry Ireton...	Illegal possession of liquor	do 25	do	J. Daniel, J. P.	Dismissed	Moosomin...	
do 20	do	Geo. Perry...	do	do 25	do	do	do	do	
do 20	do	A. Bell...	do	do 25	do	do	do	do	
do 20	do	Jas. Gaddy...	Murder	do 6	Yes	Judge Wetmore...	To be hanged on 13th June, 1888.	Wolseley...	
do 20	do	Moise Racette...	do	do 6	do	do	do	do	
do 22	do	John Lovitt...	Robbery	do 23	No. 1	F. Norman, J. P.	Discharged.	Regina...	
do 22	do	Wm. Raddis...	do	do 23	do	do	do	do	
1887.									
June 4	The Queen...	Joseph Racette...	Accessory to murder...	do 7	Yes.	Judge Wetmore...	Acquitted	Wolseley...	
1888.									
Feb. 23	The Queen...	Robt. Railton...	Embezzlement...	March 1	No. 1	Messrs. Lewis and Harvey, J. P's	Discharged	Indian Head	

March 3	do	W. A. Hollingsworth	Larceny	do	7	do	Hy. Le Jeune, J. P.	do	Regina
do	17	A. Cook	Assault	do	17	do	J. Hewgill, J. P.	do	Moosomin
do	19	Jas. Farrell	Larceny	do	23	do	G. Richardson, J. P.	do	Whitewood
do	23	W. R. Hamilton	do	do	28	do	do	do	Wolsley
do	23	The Queen	do	do	23	do	J. Hewgill, J. P.	Dismissed	Moosomin
do	27	W. R. Hamilton	Illegal possession of liquor	do	8	do	Judge Wetmore	Dismissed	do
do	29	R. R. Smith	Horse stealing	Oct.	7	Yes	do	6 mos. hard labor	Whitewood
do	29	Theo. Zeboray	House breaking	May	7	do	do	18 mos. hard labor	do
do	29	Jas. Buskay	do and assault	May	7	do	do	Fined \$300 & costs	Wapella
April 11	do	Thos. J. Smith	Illegal possession of liquor	April	21	No.	Supt. Cotton, J. P.	Dismissed	Qu'Appelle
do	11	John Stevens	Larceny	do	11	do	J. C. Beauchamp, J. P.	do	do
do	11	C. Hollister	do	do	11	do	Supt. Cotton, J. P.	Fined \$50 and costs	Wapella
do	19	W. A. Ashton	Illegal possession of liquor	do	28	do	do	Dismissed	Regina
do	20	A. Workman	do	do	28	do	do	do	Whitewood
do	23	Thos. Young	do	do	27	do	F. Norman, J. P.	do	do
do	23	C. H. Morrison	do	do	28	do	Supt. Cotton, J. P.	do	Whitewood
do	24	Dan McLean	do	do	25	do	J. G. Lyons, J. P.	do	Wolsley
May 1	C. P. Railway Co.	Peter Ferguson	Obtaining railway pass	May	5	No.	T. C. Bray, J. P.	Dismissed	do
do	2	A. G. Hawkes	under false pretences.	Oct.	8	do	Judge Wetmore	do	Moosomin
do	7	W. P. Williams	Malicious injury to cattle	Oct.	8	do	Supt. Cotton, J. P.	Fined \$150 & costs	Regina
do	7	A. W. Scarett	Illegal possession of liquor	May	8	do	do	Dismissed	do
do	21	Louis Gaudry	do	do	21	do	T. J. Lyons, J. P.	do	Whitewood
do	27	Fred. Doering	Larceny	do	21	do	Judge Wetmore	Acquitted	Moosomin
June 17	do	Alfd. Plumoudu	Felonious assault	Aug.	9	do	Supt. Cotton, J. P.	Fined \$5 and costs	Regina
do	21	J. Bunn	Drunk and disorderly	June	18	do	C. Constantine, J. P.	Fined \$75 and costs	Qu'Appelle
do	23	Thos. Grapper	Illegal possession of liquor	do	30	do	Supt. Gagnon, J. P.	Dismissed	Regina
do	23	Walter Pielan	Creating a disturbance	do	28	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs	do
do	23	Wm. Clark	Drunk and disorderly	do	28	do	{ Geo. F. Dunne, J. P.	1 month hard labor	Moosomin
do	28	Wm. Palmore	Vagrancy	do	28	do	{ J. Hewgill, J. P.	1 do	do
do	28	Geo. Graham	do	do	28	do	do	1 do	do
June 29	The Queen	J. Boyd	Obstructing Police in discharge of their duty.	June	30	No.	Insp. Constantine, J. P.	Dismissed	Qu'Appelle
do	29	Gordon	Refusing to give up stray horse.	do	27	do	A. McLean, J. P.	do	do
July	do	H. S. Marks	Larceny	July	13	do	Judge Wetmore	1 month's hard labor	Moosomin
do	9	Ya-pe-twa-asken	Felony	do	13	do	Judge Richardson	6 months' hard labor	Regina
do	9	Wm. Hamilton	Illegal possession of liquor	do	24	do	Inspector Norman, J. P.	Fined \$200 & costs.	Moosomin
do	9	Geo. McKenol	do	do	24	do	do	Dismissed	do
do	9	Geo. Perry	do	do	24	do	do	Fined \$50 & costs.	do
do	9	Henry Ireton	do	do	24	do	do	Dismissed	do
do	9	Xavier Levalle	Selling intoxicants to Indians.	do	24	do	J. J. Campbell, J. P.	do	do
do	9	Thos. Ramsay	Furious driving	do	24	do	Inspector Norman, J. P.	do	do
do	9	F. Symmons	do	do	24	do	do	do	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest, or Summons	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried	Remarks.
1888.				1888.					
July 9	The Queen.....	A. McPherson.....	Furious driving.....	July 24 No.	Inspect'r Norman, J.P.	Moosomin...	Dismissed.....	Moosomin...	
do 13	do	J. A. Breckon.....	Illegal possession of liquor.	do 13 do	T. J. Lyons, J.P.	Whitewood..	do	Whitewood..	
do 13	Thos. Eglington.	Jno. Thompson..	Deserting employment...	do 24 do	Jas. Sharp, J.P.	Langenburg	Dismissed with costs.	Langenburg	
do 13	do	A. C. Thompson..	do	do 24 do	do	do	do	do	
do 13	do	Thos. Eglington.	Refusing to pay costs in the two previous cases.	do 24 do	do	do	1 month's hard labor.	do	
Aug. 1	The Queen.....	Edmund Orr.....	Larceny.....	Sep. 14 do	Judge Wetmore.....	Moosomin...	do	Moosomin...	Conviction quashed on appeal.
do 6	do	Wm. McGerr.....	Dangerous lunatic.....	Aug. 15 do	do	do	do	do	Pleaded guilty. Committed by Lieutenant Governor to lunatic asylum.
do 7	do	Wm. Grey.....	Creating a disturbance...	do 8 do	A. McLean, J.P.	Qu' Appelle.	Discharged.....	Qu' Appelle.	
do 10	do	Theo. Gayotte....	Larceny.....	do 27 Yes.	Judge Richardson.	Regina.....	Acquitted.....	Regina.....	
do 23	do	D. S. Davies.....	Embezzlement.....	do 28 No.	do	do	6 months' hard labor.	do	
do 27	do	Geo. Robinson...	Fighting on the public street.	do 27 do	A. McLean, J.P.	Qu' Appelle.	Fined \$1 and costs.	Qu' Appelle.	
do 27	do	Geo. LeRois.....	do	do 27 do	do	do	do	do	
do 29	T. W. Glassford.	J. Livingston.....	Assault.....	do 29 do	Seymore Green, J.P.	Moose Jaw...	Dismissed.....	Moose Jaw...	
do 1	The Queen.....	Kee-nos-sis.....	Dangerous lunatic.....	do 1 do	H. Keith, J.P.	Touchwood..	do	Touchwood..	Died in guard-room at Regina, 6th Oct., 1888.
Sep. 10	do	Stewart Lynes...	Larceny.....	Oct. 8 do	Judge Wetmore.....	Whitewood..	12 months' hard labor.	Whitewood..	
Oct. 1	do	Joseph Maker.....	Setting fire to the prairie.	do 19 do	Jas. Sharp, J.P.	Saltcoats ..	Fined \$25 & costs.	Saltcoats ..	
do 1	do	J. J. Ross.....	do	do 19 do	do	do	do	do	
do 1	do	do	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	Nov. 2 do	Salisbury, J.P.	Crescent.....	do	Crescent.....	
do 2	do	A. E. McLeod.....	Setting fire to the prairie.	Oct. 2 do	Wm. Logan, J.P.	Wapella.....	Fined \$20 & costs.	Wapella.....	
do 2	do	John Judge.....	do	do 3 do	J. J. Butler, J.P.	do	Fined \$10 & costs.	do	
do 5	do	Arthur Maloney...	do	do 12 do	Wm. Logan, J.P.	do	do	do	
do 11	do	Louis Lemeaux...	do	do 27 do	J. J. Butler, J.P.	do	Dismissed.....	do	

Return of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1888.									
Feb. 9	The Queen.....	Ed. Bull.....	Petty larceny.....	Jan. 9	No.	Moodie & Finlay, J.P.'s	\$5, or 1 month's imprisonment at hard labor.	Medicine Hat	Fine paid.
do 8	do	Geo. Paquette..	Drunk.....	do 9	do	do	\$5 or 7 days imprisonment at hard labor.	do	do
do 11	do	A. Elliott.....	Larceny of logs.....	Feb. 20	do	Judge Macleod.....	Acquitted.....	Maple Creek	Committed for trial by Supt. Antrobus
March 23	do	R. Erverson.....	Liquor illegally in possession.	Mar. 24	do	J. D. Moodie, J.P.....	Dismissed.....	Medicine Hat	do
do 23	do	L. English.....	Selling liquor illegally...	do 24	do	do	\$200 or 3 months at hard labor.	do	Imprisoned.
do 23	do	L. Clarke.....	do	do 24	do	do	do	do	Appealed and ap'l withdrawn; half fine to informer.
do 23	L. Clarke.....	W. S. Barneschat	Assault, &c.....	do 24	do	Moodie & Finlay, J.P.'s	Dismissed.....	do	do
April 10	The Queen.....	A. Brebant.....	House-breaking and larceny.	Sept. 3	do	Judge Macleod.....	6 months imprisonment at hard labor.	Maple Creek	Committed for trial by Supt. Antrobus
do 17	do	E. Fearon.....	Liquor illegally in possession.	April 18	do	Supt. Antrobus.....	Case dismissed.....	do	do
do 17	do	Jno. Lee.....	Threatening to shoot.....	do 18	do	do	do	do	do
May 4	do	P. Ferguson.....	Petty larceny.....	May 5	do	J. D. Moodie, J.P.....	do	Medicine Hat	do
do 8	do	Voyteek Zolandeck.	Lunacy	do 9	do	do	Held during pleasure of Lt.-Governor.	do	Released 4th June.
do 9	The Queen.....	J. McIntyre.....	Bringing stolen property into Canada.	do 14	Yes.	Judge Macleod.....	5 years Manitoba Penitentiary.	Maple Creek	Committed for trial by Supt. Antrobus
do 9	do	B. Aznare.....	do	do 14	do	do	do	do	do
June 10	A. Haywood.....	C. P. R. Co.....	Wages.....	June 12	No.	J. D. Moodie, J.P.....	Verdict for defendant by default.	Medicine Hat	do
do 10	Wm. Tasker.....	do	do	do 12	do	do	Verdict for complainant to amount of wages.	do	Settled out of court.

July do	2 13	L. English. The Queen.....	L. Clarke. J. Harper.....	do Liquor illegally in pos- session. Having illegal liquor at Dunmore. Wages.....	July 14 do 14 do 14	J. D. Moodie, J. P. do do	Dismissed..... \$100 or 3 months at hard labor. Verdict for amount and costs.	Medicine Hat do do	do Appealed. Appealed; after- wards withdrawn Case settled out of court.
do	13	G. McCaig & Co.	W. J. Edwards.	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	do	do	do	do	do
Aug. do	1 1	J. Beaupré. The Queen.....	Thos. Higgins. do	Having illegal liquor in possession. Selling liquor. Drunk.....	Aug. 2 No. 2 do 2 do 4	J. D. Moodie, J. P. do do	\$50 or 2 months at hard labor. do \$100 \$5 or 14 days at hard labor.	Medicine Hat do do	do Half to informer. do Imprisoned.
do	1 3	do	S. Palmer. Rottenwood, Cree Indian.	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	4	do	A. R. Tracey	Selling liquor to Indians	do 10	Antrobus & Moodie J.P.'s	3 days' imprison- ment, hard labor	do	do
do	7	Thunder Bear	Little Cree	Assault.....	do 8	Inspector Sanders	do	Maple Creek	do
Sept. do	13 7	The Queen. A. C. & C. Co. (Limited.)	N. Simpson. Geo. Wells.	Drunk and disorderly Breach of contract.....	Sept. 15 do 8	Supt. Antrobus J. D. Moodie, J. P.	\$10 and costs..... \$30 or 1 month's hard labor.	do Medicine Hat	Impris'nd in default do
do	23	The Queen.	W. Cousins	Petty larceny.....	do 24	do	do	do	do
Oct. do	2 5	do	Geo. Hill. J. Hayward.	Setting fire to prairie..... Drunk and disorderly	Oct. 2 do 6	Antrobus and Knight, J.P.'s.	do \$50 and costs or 1 mos. hard labor.	do S. Current	Fine paid.
Nov. do	5 6	do	Jno. Johnston.	Drunk.....	Nov. 6	Antrobus & Faquier, J.P.'s.	\$5 or 14 days' hard labor.	Medicine Hat	Fine paid; sent to Lt.-Governor.
do	6	A. C. & C. Co. (Limited.)	Frank Howse	Breach of contract.....	do 7	J. D. Moodie, J. P.	\$20 or 1 month's hard labor.	do	do
do	6	do	Harry Hill.	do	do 7	do	do	do	do
do	6	do	Harry Neale.	do	do 7	Inspector Sanders	Dismissed.....	do	do
do	8	Joseph Weir.	P. Blackburn	Assault.....	do 8	Inspector Sanders	do	Crane Lake.	do
do	18	The Queen.	Jno. Riley	Drunk.....	do 19	Moodie & Finlay, J.P.'s	\$5 or 14 days at hard labor.	Medicine Hat	Paid; drunk at Dun- more.
do	8	A. C. & C. Co. (Limited.)	Joseph Weir	Deserting employment...	do 8	Inspector Moodie	Dismissed.....	Crane Lake.	Evidence not con- clusive.
1888.					1888.				
Mar. do	9 9	The Queen. do	J. Atkinson. Emma	Drunk and disorderly Drunk.....	Mar. 9 No. 9 do 9	Insp. Howe do	Dismissed..... To appear when called on.	Battleford	Insufficient evidence No accommodation for female prisoners.
do	9	do	J. M. Robson	In possession of and sell- ing intoxicating liquor	do 9	do	Fined \$50 & costs.	do	do
do	24	do	W. F. Greenwood	Larceny.....	do 26	Insp. Howe and W. J. Scott, J.P.'s	1 months imprison- ment, hard labor	do	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1888.									
June 10	The Queen.....	The Dog.....	Assault.....	March 16 No.	Insp. Howe.....	Two months' imprisonment with hard labor.	Battleford...		
do 22	do	Jacob.....	Cruelty to animals.....	do 22 do	do	Thrown out of court by Judge.	do ..		
July 7	do	A. Biro.....	Perjury.....	Nov. 5.....	Judge McGuire.....	Fined \$50 and costs or three months' with hard labor.	do ..		
Aug. 2	do	J. Henault.....	In possession of intoxicating liquor and supplying same to Indians	Aug. 2 No.	Insp. Howe and P. J. Williams, In. Agent.	Fined \$10 and costs or one month with hard labor.	do ..		
Sept. 4	do	G. Marchand.....	Drunk.....	Sept. 4 do	Inspector Howe and J. Clinksill, J.P.	Found not guilty. Fined \$4 & costs...	do ..		
do 4	do	L. Beaudette.....	Killing cattle.....	Nov. 5 Yes	Judge McGuire.....	No prosecution....	do ..		
do 6	do	T. Cinnamon.....	Riding animal without authority of owner	Sept. 6 No.	Insp. Howe.....	Dismissed.....	do ..		
do 6	do	J. Cinnamon.....	Larceny	do 6 do	do	Retained	do ..		
Nov. 9	do	J. Nolin.....	Insanity	do 9 do	do		do ..		
do 27	do	do		do 27 do	do		do ..		No evidence.
				1887.					
	do	D. Cameron and E. Corning	Importing liquor.....	Dec. 12 do	J. H. McIlfree, J. P...	Case dismissed.....	Calgary.....		
	J. Murdoch.....	W. Baillie.....	Criminal libel.....	do 31 do	do	Baillee held on \$900 bonds to appear next court.	do		
				1888.					
	The Queen.....	J. Field.....	Importing liquor.....	Jan. 4 do	do	Fined \$200 & costs or six months' hard labor.	do		Notice of appeal; appeal allowed & conviction quashed, 29th Sept., '88.
	do	E. Corning.....	Liquor in possession	do 11 do	do	do	do		E. Corning left the country.

Return of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried	Remarks.
1888.				1888.					
	H. Britteny.....	Wolf Child, Blackfoot Indian	Assault.....	June 12 No.....	J. H. McIlree, J.H.....	Two months' additional hard labor	Calgary.....		This pris'r was undergoing 12 mos. hard labor at Calgary for cattle killing.
	T. Barry.....	E. Goss.....	Being in possession of horses suffering with contagious diseases.	do 16 do.....	W. M. Herchmer, J.P. ..	Case dismissed.....	do		
	The Queen.....	Black Eagle, Blackfoot Indian	Vagrancy.....	do 25	do	Dismissed with a caution	do		
	do	P. Calder.....	Horse stealing.....	do 19 No.....	J. H. McIlree, J.P. ..	Committed for trial	do		Sentenced to 4 years and 3 months at hard labor by Judge Rouleau, July 16, 1888
	J. Godin.....	J. Desjarliers.....	do	do 30 do.....	do	do	do		Sentenced to 7 days hard labor by Judge Rouleau for assault.
	W. H. Ford.....	W. Lee.....	Obtaining a covered hack under false pretences.	July 5 do.....	do	do	do		Not tried.
	The Queen.....	W. Barnes.....	Drunk and incapable.....	do 5 do.....	do	Fined \$5 & costs...	do		Fine and costs paid
	T. S. Burns.....	A. C. Newson.....	Assault.....	do 20 do.....	do	Fined \$10 & costs...	do		do
	J. H. Morrison.....	A. Boyd.....	Horse stealing.....	do 24 do.....	do	Committed for trial, released on bail.	do		Defendant left the country
	The Queen.....	Broken Leg, Blood Indian & Flying Alone, Blackft Ind'n.	Drunk and disorderly.....	Aug. 16 do.....	L. W. Herchmer, and J. H. McIlree, J.P's	Broken Leg 21 days hard labor; Flying Alone 7 days hard labor	do		Served time.
	do	E. Hill.....	Selling intoxicants to an Indian	do 18 do.....	W. M. Herchmer, J.P. ..	Fined \$50 & \$25.50 costs	do		Notice of appeal; conviction quashed, Nov. 23, 1888.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1888.				1887.					
.....	The Queen.....	Moss	Malicious wounding.....	June 11	No.	F. Harper, J. P., and T. Watts, J. P.....	Committed for trial	Calgary.....	1 month hard labor.
.....	do	Hopkins.....	Selling liquor.....	do 11	do	F. Harper, J. P.....	Fined \$200 & costs	Banff.....	Case appealed; no notice of appeal served; appeal dismissed.
.....	do	Donohue.....	do	do 12	do	do	Fined \$50 & costs.	Anthracite.....	Appealed. Conviction quashed.
.....	do	Hooton.....	do	do 11	do	do	do	do	Paid.
.....	do	Johnstone	Drunk and disorderly	do 22	do	F. Harper, J. P., and R. O'Donohue, J. P.	24 hours to leave Banff	Banff	Served time
.....	do	do	do	do 25	do	do	30 days, hard labor	do	Paid.
.....	do	Flint	Drunk & fighting in street	do 28	do	F. Harper, J. P., and T. Watts, J. P	\$5 and costs	Anthracite.....	
.....	do	Hamilton	do	do 28	do	do	do	do	
.....	do	Bretton	Ass't & threat' g to shoot.	do 28	do	do	Case dismissed.....	do	Served his time.
July 2	Johnson.....	Ross Thompson.....	Wantonly disturbing the peace.	July 2	do	F. Harper, J. P., and B. O'Donohue, J. P.	30 days imprisonment & fined \$20	Banff.....	
do 5	The Queen	F. P. Burke.....	Bringing whiskey into Territories.	do 7	do	F. Harper, J. P.....	\$200 & costs or 6 months, h'd labor	do	Case appealed and certiorari applied for, not yet decided
do 7	G. Holliday	A. McGarrity	Insane	do 7	do	do	Sent to Selkirk lunatic asylum.	do	
do 28	The Queen	A. Leise.....	Bringing liquor into Territories.	do 30	do	do	\$50 & costs or 2 months, h'd labor	do	Served imprisonment.
Aug. 11	do	A. Morrison.....	Liquor on premises.....	Aug. 15	do	do	do	do	Case appealed certiorari applied for; not yet decided.
do 22	G. Holliday	R. G. Brett	Polluting running stream	do 23	do	do	\$5 and costs.....	do	Case appealed; appeal dismissed.
Sept. 11	The Queen.....	Marsh	Having liquor on premises	do 12	do	do	Case dismissed.....	do	
do 28	Moulton	Ross Thompson.....	Burglary	Sept. 29	do	do	Dismissed	do	
Oct. 8	S. Raven	McNaughton.....	Creating a disturbance.....	Oct. 8	do	F. Harper, J. P., and R. B. O'Donohue, J. P.	Dismissed on payment of costs.....	do	

do	7	The Queen.....	J. McLaughlin...	Drunk and disorderly.....	do	8	do	F. Harper, J. P., and R. B. O'Donohue, J. P.	Fined \$5 & costs....	do	.....	Paid.
do	4	Henseewood, for J. Ellis.....	C.P. Ry.	Leaving work after having signed agreement.	do	4	do	F. Harper, J. P.	Each fined \$30 and costs: or 30 days hard labor.	do	.....	Served imprisonment.
do	4	do	W. Barnes.....	do	do	4	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	4	do	J. McAllister.....	do	do	4	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	27	J. Little.....	F. Boswell..	Threatening to shoot.....	do	27	no	do	Dismissed, prosecutor not appearing. Settled between parties out of court.....	do	do	do
Nov.	17	T. Connor.....	G. Morris.....	Insane.....	Nov.	17	do	do	Convicted, and sent to Calgary for safe keeping.	Banff.....	do	do
1887.												
Dec.	1	The Queen....	A. McBeth.....	Liquor illegally in possession.	Dec.	2	No.	Supt. Perry, J. P.	Case dismissed without costs.	Prince Alb't	do	do
do	1	do	G. Sutherland...	Having intoxicating liquor in his possession illegally.	do	10	do	Capt. O.F. Young, J.P., Lt. Col. Sproat, J.P., W. Craig, Esq., J.P., J. F. Betts, Esq., J.P.	Case dismissed....	do	do	do
do	2	Thomas Oram...	A. Leslie, Const. N.W.M.P.	Common night walker, and unable to give a satisfactory account of himself when asked.	do	5-6	do	Lt. Col. Sproat, J. P., J. F. Betts, Esq., J. P.	Fined \$25 & costs or imprisonment with hard labor.	do	do	This Constable was on duty in uniform when arrested and was tried and convicted under Vagrant Act. Case appealed.
do	8	Thomas Taylor..	do	Having intoxicating liquor in his possession illegally.	do	14	do	Lt. Col. Sproat, J. P., J. F. Betts, Esq., J. P.	Dismissed.....	do	do	Liquor was had in possession under seizure and in capacity as peace officer.
1888.												
Jan.	22	Mrs. R. E. Dulmage..	R. E. Dulmage..	Threatening violence.....	Jan.	23	do	Thos. Copeland.....	Bound over in two sureties to keep the peace.	Saskatoon...	do	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

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1888.				1888.					
Mch. 27	A. Leslie, Cons. N. W. M. P.	Thomas (Tram...	Appeal on conviction of Dec. 6th, 1887, as night walker, &c.	Mar'h 27	No	Mr. Justice McGuire...	Appeal sustained with costs ag't respondent.	Prince Alb't	
Jan. 4	The Queen.....	Indian, Loud Sounding Flute	Insanity	Jan. 28	do	Supt. Perry, J. P. ...	Confined, awaiting the pleasure of the Lieut.-Gov.	do ...	
Feb. 13	do	W. Tait.....	Unlawfully killing cattle	Feb. 13	do	J. F. Betts, Esq., J. P. Lt. Col. Sproat, J. P.	Case dismissed....	do ...	
April 1	do	G. W. Garrison...	Fighting.....	April 1	do	Thos. Copeland.....	Fined \$5 each and costs or two days imprison't with hard labor.	Saskatoon	Both fines paid.
do 1	do	Westley Clarke...	do	do 1	do	do	Dismissed.....	Prince Alb't	
do 24	do	J. B. Rocheleau...	Insanity	May 3	do	Supt. Perry, J. P.	do	do ...	
May 5	do	A. H. Clarke.....	do	do 10	do	do	do	do ...	
do 5	W. Dixon.....	W. Dillon.....	Assault.....	do 11	do	do	do	do ...	
June 17	Jules Monod.....	W. V. Machise...	Non-payment of wages...	June 18	do	Capt. C.F. Young, J. P.	Dismissed with a warning; order made for payment of wages due.	do ...	
July 29	W. Dillon.....	Willie Bear.....	Indecent assault.....	July 30	do	Supt. Perry, J. P.	Dismissed.....	do ...	
Aug. 17	Jane Flett.....	F. Leduc.....	Assault.....	Aug. 17	do	do	do	do ...	
Oct. 29	Tahomani	Petta, Sioux squaw.....	do	Oct. 30	do	Insp. Cuthbert, J. P. ...	do	do ...	
Nov. 1	The Queen.....	John Dallas.....	Illegally selling intoxicat- ing liquor.	Nov. 7	do	W. Craig, Esq., J. P. Insp. Cuthbert, J. P.	Fined \$100 & costs or in default two months'imprisonment.	do ...	Fine paid.
do 3	do	Thomas (Tram...	do	do 6	do	do	Fined \$150 & costs or in default four months'imprisonment.	do ...	do

do	3	do	H'ry, Woodman	Illegally selling intoxicating liquor.	do	6	do	W. Craig, Esq., J. P. Insp. Cuthbert. J P	Fined \$100 & costs or in default two mont's imprisonment.	do	...	Fine paid.
do	3	do	Ralph H. Bratnaber.	Illegally selling intoxicating liquor.	do	8	do	do	Fined \$150 & costs or in default four mont's imprisonment.	do	...	do
do	27	do	P. L. Lafond.....	Illegally selling intoxicating liquor.	do	30	.....	Inspector Cuthbert.....	Case dismissed.....	do	...	...
Jan.	3	do	Edw. Williams.....	Carrying a pistol.....	Jan.	4	.....	H. S. Casey.....	To find 2 sureties for \$100 each or in default 10 days imprisonment.	Edmonton...	...	Imprisoned at Fort Saskatchewan.
do	3	Catharine Papin	Frank Nutt.....	Assault.....	do	4	.....	H. S. Casey and M. McCauley	2 months' hard labor.	do	...	...
do	3	Marg. McKenny.	do	do	do	4	.....	H. S. Casey.....	Fined \$10 and \$8.50 costs.	do	...	Fine paid.
do	3	do	Joseph Marion...	do	do	4	.....	do	Fined \$10 & \$7.50 costs.	do	...	do
Feb.	4	Mary Ann LaRoe	Vital LaRoe.....	do	Feb.	4	.....	do	Fined \$15 and costs or 2 months' hard labor.	do	...	do
do	15	Geo. Woolley....	François Emlyn	Ill-treating horse.....	do	15	.....	A. H. Griesbach & Wm. Percy.	Fined \$30 and costs or 3 months hard labor.	Fort Saskatchewan.	...	Imprisoned.
do	10	Joe.....	Is-che-kaki.....	Horse stealing.	do	13	.....	H. S. Casey.....	Committed for trial.	Edmonton...	...	Dismissed by Judge Rouleau.
M'rch	10	W. F. Rees.....	John Sunday.....	House breaking.....	M'rch	12	.....	H. S. Casey & I. A. McDougall.	Committed for trial released on bail \$200.	do	...	do
April	10	Quesnel	St. Jean.....	Non-payment of wages, \$22.10.	April	13	.....	H. S. Casey & W. Cast.	Defendant to pay \$10.20 and \$6.75 costs.	Prince Alb't	...	...
do	13	Chas. Oullette...	Thos. St. Jean...	Larceny.....	do	14	.....	H. S. Casey & M. McCauley.	Two months' hard labor.	Edmonton...	...	...
do	25	The Queen.....	Sims Boulton.....	Dangerous lunatic.....	do	25	.....	H. S. Casey.....	Remanded.....	do	...	Died at Fort Saskatchewan, 1st June 1888
May	16	John Holland....	James Petrie.....	Setting fire to prairie.....	May	17	.....	H. S. Casey & M. McCauley.	Fined \$20 and \$6.50 costs.	do	...	Fine paid.
do	25	No-ak-wee-tch.....	Oketsoon.....	Assault.....	do	.....	.....	A. H. Griesbach & H. S. Casey.	Fined \$10 and \$7.50 costs.	do	...	do
do	31	Sergt. Hooper...	Geo. Overy.....	Setting fire to prairie.....	June	2	.....	H. S. Casey.....	Fined \$50 and \$9.65 costs or in default 42 days imprisonment with hard labor.	do	...	Imprisoned.
July	11	Cons. Telford....	D. E. Noyes.....	Having intoxicating liquor in his possession.	11-July	13	.....	do	Fined \$50 and costs	do	...	Fine paid.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1888.				1888.					
July 27	Edw. Carey.....	F. A. Wilber.....	Dangerous lunatic.....	Augt. 1		H. S. Casey	Committed.....	Edmonton...	
Augt. 1	I. F. Leane.....	Thos. St. Jean.....	do	do 2		do	Fined \$15 and \$5.50 costs.	do	Fine paid.
do 3	R. McKernen.....	Charles Elletth.....	Leaving his employment	do 4		do	Fined \$1 and \$9.65 costs.	do	do
do 18	Fred. Flynn.....	R. McKernen.....	Common assault.....	do 18		do	Dismissed.....	do	Costs \$4.75 against Blunt.
Sept. 7	Chas. Blunt.....	F. Ernest.....	Stealing 10 head of cattle	Sept. 8		do	Fined \$1 and costs.	do	Fine paid.
Oct. 4	The Queen.....	M. McKenzie.....	Drunk and disorderly...	Oct. 5		J. A. McDougall & M. McCauley	do	do	do
do 10	do	A. Adamson.....	do	do 13		H. S. Casey & Harrison Young	Fined \$75 and costs	do	do
do 23	do	I. F. Smith.....	Selling liquor.....	do 25		H. S. Casey	Committed for trial	do	\$2,000 bail accepted.
do 25	do	Nellie Webb.....	Maliciously shooting.....	do 25-26		do	Dismissed.....	do	Costs against Vener.
do 14	W. B. Venner.....	James Haley.....	Stealing a horse.....	do 15		R. McClellan.....	Committed for trial	Red Deer...	
do 11	The Queen.....	Geo. Godin <i>alias</i> Kis-ka-wa-sis	do	Nov. 8		H. S. Casey.....	Fined \$20 and costs or 1 month.	Edmonton...	Sent to Regina.
Nov. 2	do	Nellie Webb.....	Keeping a house of ill-fame	do 3		H. S. Casey & J. A. McDougall	Committed for trial	do	Costs \$12.50.
do 28	do	Zotique Lajoie...	Stealing horse, Mexican saddle and blanket.	do 29		Wm. Piercy.....	Committed for trial	do	In guard-room at Ft. Saskatchewan
1887.				1887.					
Dec. 12	do	Ted. Mulholland	Assaulting Hy. Chambers	Dec. 12	No.	Supt. A. R. Macdonell, J.P.	Case dismissed.....	Lethbridge..	
do 21	do	Perley Stark.....	Having intoxicating liquor in his possession	do 21	do	Supt. Macdonell, J.P., Insp. Harper, J.P.	\$200 and costs or 6 mos. imprisonment at hard labor.	do	Fine paid.
do 22	do	Jacob Ripstein...	Selling cigars in broken boxes; seals broken	do 22	do	Supt. Macdonell, J.P., Insp. Harper, J.P.	do	do	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1888.									
June 20	The Queen.....	Henry Rennie....	Procuring intoxicating liquor to be given to Medicine Guns, an Indian squaw.	June 20	No.	Supt. R. B. Deane, J.P., F. Champness, J.P.	.....	Lethbridge..	Case dismissed.
do 20	do	James Lytle.....	Did by way of barter supply to Medicine Guns, an Indian squaw, intoxicants.	do 20	do	do	.....	do ..	do
do 24	do	John Popson.....	Did assault and beat Peter Cramic.	do 25	do	Supt. R. B. Deane, J.P.	\$15 and costs or 6 weeks imprisonment at h'd labor	do ..	Fine paid.
do 24	do	Peter Cramic.....	Did assault and beat John Popson.	do 25	do	do	do	do ..	do
do 24	do	Frank Moniski....	Drunk and disorderly....	do 25	do	Supt. R. B. Deane, J.P., F. Champness, J.P.	\$5 and costs.....	do ..	do
do 24	do	George Comon....	do	do 25	do	do	do	do ..	do
do 24	do	Steve Moniski....	do	do 25	do	do	To come up for judgment when called upon.	do ..	Case dismissed.
do 24	do	Alex. Lubeg, M. Malis, Geo. Petrush, Mike Petrush.	Disorderly conduct.	do 25	do	do	.....	do ..	Case dismissed.
do 24	do	Mathies Petrush.	Creating a disturbance in the street.	do 26	do	do	\$5 and costs or 1 month imprisonment at h'd labor.	do ..	Fine paid.
do 24	do	Peter Griesock, Mike Miniouski	Did assault Jas. Patrick and Thos. Clipsham.	do 26	do	Supt. R. B. Deane, J.P.	\$10 each and costs	do ..	do
do 24	do	Steve Belpuh....	Did assault, resist and willfully obstruct Chs. Kemp and G. Clare, acting in aid of police officer	July 18	do	Judge Macleod.....	\$20 and costs.....	do ..	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1888.									
Sept. 18	The Queen.....	Sidney Pace.....	Selling intoxicating li- quor to Peter McIsaac on the 15th, 16th, 17th June last.	Sept. 19	No.	Supt. R. B. Deane, J. P., F. Champness, J. P.	.....	Lethbridge..	Case dismissed.
do 19	do	Peter McIsaac.....	Perjury ..	Oct. 27	do	Judge Macleod.....	.....	do	do
do 18	do	George Lewis.....	Having intoxicating li- quor in his possession.	Sept. 19	do	Supt. R. B. Deane, J. P.	\$200 and costs or 6 mos. imprisonment at hard labor.	do	Fine paid.
Oct. 3	do	George Baker.....	Aiding and abetting G. Lewis to import intox- icating liquor.	Oct. 4	do	do	.....	do	Case dismissed.
Oct. 16	do	John Bain.....	Did assault and beat Mary Baine.	Oct. 17	do	Supt. R. B. Deane, J. P.	\$20 and costs or 2 mos. imprison- ment at hard labor.	do	Fine paid.
do 18	do	John Molloy.....	Having intoxicating li- quor in his possession.	do 19	do	do	\$50 and costs.....	do	do
do 18	do	Running Coyote.....	Drunk.....	do 22	do	Supt. R. B. Deane, J. P. & F. Champness, J. P.	1 month's im- prisonment.	do	do
do 20	do	Bridget Dowser.....	Selling intoxicating li- quor to Running Coyote	do 20	do	do	.....	do	Case dismissed
do 21	do	William Niven.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	do 22	do	do	\$10 and costs or 14 days' imprison- ment at hard labor.	do	Fine paid.
do 24	do	Daniel Finlay.....	Did assault and beat An- thony Murrin.	do 25	do	Supt. R. B. Deane, J. P.	do	do	do
do 24	do	Anthony Murrin.....	Did assault and beat Daniel Finlay.	do 25	do	do	\$15 and costs or 21 days' imprison- ment at hard labor.	do	do

Return of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1888				1888.					
Mar. 19	The Queen.....	Good Talker, Blood Ind.	Drunk and disorderly.....	Mar. 19	No.	Sup. Neale.....	14dys.at hard labor	Macleod.....	
do 19	do	Red Paint, Blood Ind.	do	do 19	do	do	1 month at hard labor.	do	
do 31	do	J. Clancy	Selling intoxicants.....	do 31	do	do	\$200 and costs or 6 months at hard labor.	do	
Apr. 16	do	C. E. Denny.....	Having intoxicants in his possession.	April 17	do	Insp. Likely.....	\$100 and costs or 6 months at hard labor.	do	
do 23	do	A. W. Draper.....	Selling intoxicants	do 24	do	do	\$100 and costs or 3 months at hard labor.	do	
do 26	do	C. France	Murder.....	May 15	do	Mr. Justice Macleod.....	Released.....	do	
do 28	do	W. H. Welsh.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	April 28	do	Supt. Neale and Insp. Likely.	\$10 and costs or 14dys.at hard labor	do	
do 28	do	do	Assaulting police.....	do 28	do	Supt. Neale.....	do	do	
May 19	J. Wilson.....	Wolf Sitting Blood Ind.	Assault.....	May 19	do	Insp. Likely.....	2 months at hard labor.	do	
do 21	The Queen.....	W. H. Welsh.....	Giving intoxicants to Indians.	do 21	do	Supt. Neale and Supt. Macdonell.	Dismissed	do	
do 22	do	Iron Shield Blood Ind.	Drunk and disorderly.....	do 22	do	Supt. Neale.....	1 month at hard labor.	do	
do 22	do	Running Funny Blood Ind.	do	do 22	do	do	do	do	
do 25	do	F. X. Bertrand...	Having intoxicants in his possession	do 25	do	Insp. Likely.....	\$50 and costs or 3 months at hard labor.	do	
do 28	do	J. Quigley	Drunk and disorderly.....	do 28	do	Supt. Neale.....	\$15 and costs or 15 days at hard labor.	do	
May 29	do	M. Blake	Having intoxicants in possession.	May 30	do	Insp. Likely.....	Dismissed.....	do	

Return of Criminal and other Cases Tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—*Concluded.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1888.				1888.					
Dec. 22	The Queen.....	F. Fontaine.....	Drunk and disorderly ...	Dec. 22	No.	Supt. Steele, and Insp. Likely.	\$10 and costs or 14 days' hard labor.	Macleod	
do 29	do	"Pat," Blood ..	do	do 29	do	Insp. Likely.....	1 mo's. hard labor.	do	
Oct. 6	do	"Fish Hawk," Nez Percé.	do	Oct. 9	do	do	do	do	
do 13	do	J. Allen.....	Selling intoxicants.....	do 13	do	do	\$100 and costs or 3 mo's. hard labor.	do	
do 13	do	W. Damon.....	do	do 13	do	do	do	do	
do 15	do	"Peigan Woman," Blood Ind.	Attempting to commit unnatural offence.	do 17	do	do	Dismissed.....	do	
do 20	do	"Sam Bedson," Blood Ind.	Horse stealing.....	do 24	do	Justice Macleod.....	3 years Manitoba Penitentiary.	do	
Nov. 5	do	S. Bruard.....	Shooting with intent.....	Nov. 12	do	Supt. Steele	Committed for trial	do	
do 8	E. London.....	J. Allen.....	Assault.....	do 22	do	Supt. Neale.....	Bound over to keep the peace.	do	
do 10	The Queen..	"Fish Hawk," Nez Percé.	Drunk and disorderly....	do 10	do	do	1 mo's. hard labor.	do	
do 23	do	H. S. Dalton.....	Selling intoxicants.....	do 29	do	Supt. Macdonnell.....	Dismissed.....	do	
do 28	do	"Young Chief," Blood Ind.	Horse stealing.....	do 28	do	Supt. Neale.....	do	do	

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE

1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA :

PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY.

1890.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Stanley of Preston, P.C., G.C.B., &c., &c.,
Governor General of Canada, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force for the year 1889.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Minister of Railways and Canals.

January 11th, 1890

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

COMMISSIONER L. W. HERCHMER,

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1889.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
REGINA, 18th December, 1889.

The Right Honourable
Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, G.C.B.,
Minister of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended the 30th November, 1889, together with the annual reports of the following officers for the same period :—

The Assistant Commissioner,
Inspecting Superintendent Cotton,
Superintendent McIlree,
do Gagnon,
do Deane,
do Steele,
do Perry,
do Griesbach,
do Antrobus,
do Jarvis,
Inspector Sanders,
do McGibbon,
Senior Surgeon Jukes.
Assistant Surgeon Aylen,
do do Paré,
do do Dodd,
do do Fraser,
do do Haultain,
Acting Assistant Surgeon Bain,
do do Mewburn,
do do Tofield,
Hospital Sergeant Braithwaite,
Veterinary Surgeon Burnett,
Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton,
Veterinary Sergeant Pringle.

PATROLS.

The attached map will show a considerable change in the routes taken by our patrols during the last year, caused in many instances, by the entire absence of water on old routes, and in some, by the increase of settlements, necessitating more extended patrols. As a result, horse-stealing even among Indians, has almost to-

tally disappeared from the list of crimes. Some animals are still stolen from across the line, but are invariably recovered and returned to the United States authorities. Several reported cases of bringing stolen horses into Canada have occurred, but on investigation the charges have fallen through.

One Brazier who committed a brutal murder in Montana fled to this side with a stolen horse, was promptly arrested and handed over to the United States sheriff, without extradition, he having waived his right. The horse is still in our possession, waiting the arrival of the owner.

Our patrols have been the means of preventing the arrival of glandered horses in this country from the States on several occasions, and many suffering from this disease have been detected and destroyed in our own territory.

Very few desertions have been reported to us from the United States Army, and very few bad characters have drifted to our side of the line.

The erection of comfortable outposts has, as foreshadowed in my last report, received a great deal of attention, most comfortable quarters have been erected at Kipp, Porcupine Hills, St. Marys, Writing-on-stone, Milk River Ridge, and other places, and great improvements have been made at many other outposts, notably Banff, where new officer's quarters and an orderly room have been erected. The skilled and other labour, on all these improvements, has been done entirely by police, and the clerk of public works and other qualified critics who have seen much of the work speak in the highest praise of the workmanship and comparative cost; a great saving to the department, as well as increased efficiency, will ensue. At Kipp, we were paying \$27.50 per month for a poor house and stable; at the cost of about \$1,500 we have erected splendid barracks, stable, outhouses and corral, which afford us ample accommodation: competent men value these improvements at \$2,500. The erection of other outposts will enable us to keep men out all winter so that when the weather moderates the patrols can start out at once, and return to buildings if the weather becomes dangerous without travelling, in some cases 160 miles from quarters as formerly, and saving the men and horses from great hardships and risk. I propose, with your consent, to erect numerous outposts next year, thus doing away almost entirely with tents, which owing to the high gales are very short lived requiring constant renewal and entailing great expense.

During September, the Honourable the Minister of Customs was driven, in Police transport, along our line of patrols on the frontier. These patrols now extend from Gretna—28 miles east of the Red River to the Rocky Mountains—a distance of about 800 miles, and most of the Customs Department work on this immense line is done by my command.

The force sent into Manitoba last year for frontier duty, in connection with the Departments of Customs and the Interior, has been considerably augmented, and is still under the command of Inspector McGibbon. The issue of wood permits is almost entirely in the hands of our men, and between their various vocations they have plenty to do, and I think both Departments are satisfied with our work.

The wishes of settlers for increased Police protection have, when after proper inquiry found necessary, invariably been complied with.

For the first time, Police were sent into Keewatin at the request of the Lieutenant Governors of Manitoba, and the North West Territories. A party under Inspector Begin, proceeded to Grand Rapids on the first boat, and remained in the vicinity part of the summer with the view of preventing the importation of liquor into the northern portions of the North West Territories, *via* the Saskatchewan, without permits. The low state of the water in the river however, prevented the steamers from running, and the party was withdrawn. While there Inspector Begin collected a great deal of information which the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba has acknowledged.

In addition to the usual duty patrols, escorts accompanied His Excellency the Governor General in his visits to the various parts of the Territories, and all the transport required for himself and party was provided without extra expense. Some increased work was necessarily thrown on the regular patrols who were required

to do more mileage, owing to the temporary absence of their comrades, but no accidents, or damage to men or departmental property, occurred in consequence.

His Excellency was pleased to express his gratification at the appearance and efficiency of the different detachments that came under his immediate observation.

Transportation was also furnished His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, when required for his northern trip, and the usual escorts have been furnished at the opening and prorogation of the North West Council. Transportation was also furnished the Deputy Minister of the Interior during his trip to Prince Albert and Battleford, and other assistance required has been extended to the Indian and other Departments.

Every assistance has been rendered to us during the year by the U. S. authorities, and particularly by Colonel Otis, commanding the United States troops at Fort Assiniboine, and we have endeavored upon all occasions to reciprocate the help thus given.

INDIANS.

This season has been very unfortunate for Indians living on the reserves, where farming occupied most of their time, as the extremely dry weather has rendered the crops very unsatisfactory. In spite of this many of the bands are working hard and have prepared considerable land for next year.

The bands in the vicinity of Regina have supplied a large proportion of police hay and would have supplied more if a disastrous prairie fire had not occurred. Their hay is the best we have received and I hope that bands near the other police posts will tender next year.

Potatoes are an enormous price all over this year, caused by settlers not paying as much attention to this crop as it deserves, many of the potatoes required for the force could be supplied by Indians, who, as a rule, are very successful potato growers.

All the Indians in the Territories have behaved remarkably well this year, except the Bloods who give a good deal of annoyance. These Indians are still well armed and are frequently off their reserves, which, as the vicinity is being rapidly occupied, is not calculated to improve the condition of things.

There has been but one crime of any consequence in the Territories resulting, as it did, in the death of a squaw at Calgary, the circumstances attending this case were particularly revolting, and the Indians were quite exercised to see if a white man named Fiske, who committed the deed, would be punished as he deserved.

Every assistance has been rendered to the Indian Department and the various payments have been conducted under police escort without any mishap.

LIQUOR.

The liquor question is in nearly the same position it was last year, there is still a considerable outcry against the enforcement of the Act in the various towns, but not nearly as much as last year. The facility of obtaining permits for the sale of four per cent beer and the great improvement in the quality of that article has, to a large extent, lessened the demand for stronger beverages, and I think there has been much less drunkenness in the country; certainly the free use of four per cent. beer in the police posts where canteens have been established for its sale, has made a very great difference in the conduct of the men.

It is generally conceded that permission to brew beer in the Territories under proper restrictions would have a beneficial result, besides in a great measure allaying the considerable discontent that undoubtedly exists. Barley grows well, and in some sheltered places, hops, but at present they are unsaleable. Home breweries would keep a considerable amount of money in the country and afford a market to farmers for grain which they could with great advantage grow, as it can be sown long after the season for sowing wheat and oats expires. I myself have sown barley on 12th, June and reaped a good crop on 10th, September.

A good deal of contraband liquor has been captured and spilled, the largest consignment valued at \$1,700, being seized and destroyed at Calgary last month.

Great inducements are held out to our men to allow liquor to come in without permit, and in one instance \$1,000, was offered to a corporal to go on pass for three weeks. This corporal has been particularly successful in capturing liquor and is greatly in the way of professional smugglers.

Very few instances have come to our notice in which liquor has been given to Indians. Hop beer has frequently however been sold to Indians, but the vendors have generally proved that the beer was doctored with tobacco, &c., by the Indians before drinking, and the prosecutions have consequently fallen through. The Bloods discovered a cache on their reserve in November, and indulged very freely, one Indian being wounded in the row which ensued.

HORSES.

We still continue to purchase only western horses raised on the prairie, and as the class of these horses is improving rapidly, we see no reason for again purchasing in the east. The remounts we obtained this year, numbering 125, are the best bought, during my command, and show a good deal of breeding and improved action. Unless greater care is taken, however, in the mating of mares and stallions, I fear that the supply of horses required for police purposes, and raised in the Territories, will fall short. Every horse of the right stamp offered was purchased this year. Many of the best shaped horses are blemished, caused by careless handling, but the majority of those shown are not up to the weight required, and many, although powerful, are ill-shaped and without action. There are plenty of first-class stallions and many good mares, but little judgment is shown in breeding them. The best mares for breeding police horses from are those on the North-West Cattle Company's ranche, on the ranche formerly owned by the late Mr. Strong and now managed by Mr. Cleveland, and those on the Oxarart ranche at Davis Lake, south-west of Maple Creek.

The best stallions for our purposes are, I think, those of the Quorn ranche, of which Mr. Barter is manager. I expect, however, that a roadster stallion at the North-West Cattle Company's ranche will, if put to picked mares, breed very excellent weight carriers.

Days were advertised on which we would buy horses at certain places, and most of the horses purchased were from the three ranches above named, although many of our best horses were bought from small breeders who only showed two or three horses. The weather so far has been most favorable, and the horses are rolling fat. There has been some distemper among the ranche horses, but little serious sickness. In the north, we, as well as the settlers, have lost a good many horses from typhoid fever; this disease has been particularly fatal at Prince Albert, and a horse once attacked is not much good again, as although recovered to all appearances they are always delicate. "F" Division at Prince Albert suffered most, forty men patrolled to Regina, arriving there in September, and meeting forty men of "C" Division at Saskatoon, marched with them to Regina, and returned north in October, curiously "F" lost five horses from this disease, while "C," who were with them for some weeks, and the Depot and "B" who were with them at Regina, never had a horse attacked at all. The extraordinary drought all over the country has been excessively hard on horses, and the "C" and "F" patrols above mentioned under Superintendent Perry had to travel on one day 40 miles, and on the next 42 miles, without water. This is bad enough for picked horses and a flying patrol, but when it is considered that there were eighty men mounted, without spare horses, and twelve heavily loaded teams the distances are enormous. Great credit is due Superintendent Perry and all ranks for the splendid condition of the horses on arrival, every horse in work and an entire absence of sore backs and shoulders. The patrol came *via* Saskatoon and MooseJaw, a distance of 300 miles in twelve days, and returned *via* the route of the Long Lake Railway and Saskatoon, 350 miles in ten days.

All ranks usually display great judgment in the care of their horses, and the better the horse is the more care it gets and will continue to receive. All horses that can be spared have been turned out for the winter; the run will do them a great deal of good, and will enable many stale horses to do several years hard patrolling, as most of them are young and only require rest. Beyond wind galls and other slight evidences of hard work there are very few blemished horses in the force; this absence of blemishes was particularly noticed by Lieutenant Hofacker of the German army, who was also much astonished at the activity and surefootedness of our horses when drilling on rough ground. A good many horses have poor feet, and while suitable for slow work are quite out of place in the force, and I shall recommend that they be cast and sold in the spring and remounts purchased. The sales of cast horses this year has been generally successful, a few having realized about the price we pay for remounts, while most of the others have brought their value. The remounts purchased this year have turned out remarkably well, and by next spring will be in fine condition for patrolling.

125 remounts were purchased during the year, 39 horses were cast and sold, 42 died, including 12 burnt at Edmonton, 14 were destroyed either on account of glanders or broken legs which precluded recovery, and two horses were lost, these will, in all probability, be found later on. The following are the names of the settlers and number of horses purchased from each, from which it will be seen that our patronage has been well distributed:—

Names.	Place.	Number.
A. Piggott	Morden	1
J. B. Brandes	Regina	7
E. Hanson	Lethbridge	2
W. Pollock	Maple Creek	6
M. Oxarart	do	17
G. Wood	do	1
C. Sharples	Calgary	7
R. Riddell	do	2
T. Lynch	do	3
M. Herman	High River	2
J. Owens	Calgary	3
A. E. Cross	High River	8
Ings Bros.	do	1
D. McPherson	do	2
A. Exford	do	1
T. McLaughlin	Calgary	2
J. Maw	do	1
North-West Cattle Co.	High River	23
F. Strong's estate	Macleod	15
F. R. Morris	do	2
D. Allison	do	1
J. Bell	do	3
J. Smith	do	2
A. Barbeau	do	1
R. Brook	do	1
Oxley Rancho Co.	do	3
Messrs. Cheeseman	Maple Creek	1
A. McConnell	Calgary	5
R. Green	Regina	2
	Total	125

The highest price paid for these horses was \$125 and the lowest \$90, the price being invariably regulated by quality.

All cast horses are valued by a board, afterwards approved by me on personal inspection, and the value so fixed becomes the upset price when they are sold by auction.

There are now in the force as Veterinary Surgeons and Assistants, seven qualified Veterinary Surgeons, and a knowledge of simple veterinary work is becoming

diffused throughout the force resulting in greater care of sick horses, which together with improved stable accommodation must result to advantage. These Veterinary Surgeons being scattered over the country where there are no qualified practitioners are of immense service to the community and warrant settlers importing high class stock.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

No new saddles have been purchased during the year; all head collars and halters required have been made under the supervision of Saddler Major Horner, whose workmanship is most satisfactory, and a large number of saddles have been overhauled, relined and generally put in a state of repair, and with a few new saddles to replace ones past repair it is expected that we will be effective in this respect for another year. Our saddles are now made in Canada and are quite equal in every respect to those manufactured by Messrs. Main & Winchester of San Francisco. Our harness is in very good order indeed, and only a few sets will be required next year, principally heavy harness. Constant exposure to damp, drought and frost in the field, together with poor saddle rooms, have a bad effect. At all posts except Regina, this fall will see good warm saddle rooms, where harness can be carefully cleaned and dried. At Regina in a few days, we expect to have harness rooms instead of hanging it to the stalls, but no fires will be allowed on account of contiguity to stables. Next year I hope to have a good harness room built for cleaning harness and saddles, where it will be safe to have fires. The harness and saddlery generally all over the force is exceedingly well kept, and is not only well looked after, as far as circumstances will permit, on patrol, but on its return to quarters is carefully cleaned. All martingales, pole straps, hobbles, reins, headcollars, halters, hame and side straps and all repairs are made by constables of the force, and occasionally sets of harness.

We are also making our own sword and cross belts, pistol holders, bandoliers and many other small articles.

FORAGE.

I regret to inform you that there will be a large increase in the cost of forage this year. The extreme drought caused hay to be a light crop all over and at Macleod it is of indifferent quality, although costing \$20 per ton. Every endeavor was made to get good hay, but little could be had and that was hauled 40 miles and over. At all other posts the hay was slightly dearer than last year, except Prince Albert, where it was about the same, but the quality was good, and with great care necessitated by a smaller quantity having been purchased at most posts, the cost of hay will not over much exceed last year's. Oats have gone up enormously everywhere, except Edmonton and Fort Macleod where the price is about the same as last year, the price at Battleford, where there is no crop, being \$1.25 per bushel. At Prince Albert we were fortunate in securing a quantity of oats from the Department of the Interior at a fair rate. At Regina oats are 54 cents. Macleod is, taking hay, oats and bran together, the dearest post for forage, but we winter out as many horses as possible to save forage, this practice is carried out at all posts except Edmonton, Prince Albert and Battleford where it does not pay on account of the steady cold weather. We find our horses winter as well in the valley of the Qu'Appelle as in any part of the Territories, even our few old Canadian horses do well if turned out in good order.

Hay is generally taken by measurement as last year, and every lawful means is adopted to divide the contracts up among individual settlers.

The best hay at Regina has been purchased from Indians who haul it over thirty miles.

Our hay is generally exceedingly well stacked and there is very little loss in consequence.

It takes a little over 900 lbs. of hay per month for each horse, this includes bedding, the coarsest portions, which the horses do not eat being used for that purpose. In winter we feed from 6 to 8 lbs. of oats to saddle horses according to

work except when patrolling, when it is necessary to feed 12 lbs. Team horses get up to 15 lbs. per diem according to work and requirements of different horses.

TRANSPORT.

The transport generally is in very fair order and we are well supplied, although some of the heavy waggons from constant wear are getting shaky and require repairs after every trip. Next year a few heavy waggons and buckboards will be wanted.

While the light waggons and buckboards made in Canada for our use are generally good, I regret to report that I have yet to see a lumber waggon made in Canada which will stand work in the excessively rough country we patrol, particularly in the Cypress Hills and the MacLeod district. In fact a rancher will not buy a Canadian made lumber waggon if he can get one made by a good American firm like the Studenbaker or Schuttler. Canadian waggons cannot stand a sidling rocky road.

Our winter transport is generally good, but we shall require a few light sleighs for fast work, as well as a few heavier ones for freight.

ARMS.

We are still using the Winchester carbine and although there are great complaints about them, I think they will last another year by supplying a number of them with new barrels, many of the old ones being badly honeycombed, and others with the parts required. The sighting of many of them is also defective, but up to 400 yards the good shots make very fair shooting.

I would strongly recommend that a limited number, say twenty, of the new British Cavalry carbine be procured, with a supply of ammunition, and if after a careful trial they are found suitable, 200 be obtained, later on the whole force could be re-armed as required.

The Winchester ammunition manufactured by the Dominion Cartridge Co., sent to Maple Creek, gave great dissatisfaction, and I am certain that through some irregularity in the inspection before being sent out by the company some bad ammunition came into our possession.

An exhaustive trial was made here and ammunition of the same make gave satisfaction.

Our Enfield revolvers are generally in first class order, and the ammunition is good, but the cartridges are too heavily loaded with powder, a slight reduction in which would ensure better shooting.

BARRACKS.

Great improvements have been made during the year in the barracks at Battleford where the men's quarters have been plastered and generally repaired. A neat fence is now being constructed round these barracks, the post holes having been dug by indigent Half-breeds.

At Fort Saskatchewan, a new barrack room has been erected, which Inspecting Superintendent Cotton reports as being well built and comfortable. (See his report.) A new officer's quarters has been put up, and many other improvements made, calculated to increase the comfort of the division there. At Edmonton, owing to the loss of the stables by fire at the Hudsons Bay post, one mile from town, we moved into quarters in the town itself; this change is most beneficial, as we now have excellent buildings, good stables, &c., right in the business part of the town, and the duty can be performed in a more satisfactory manner.

At Calgary, the new barrack building, partially occupied last winter, has been completed, and is, undoubtedly, the best and most convenient in our Force. It holds one hundred men comfortably, and contains splendid messroom, kitchen, scullery, and bath rooms, the latter in the basement, which is the whole size of the building, and affords fine storage for coal. A new and convenient hospital and a guard room

have also been built, the latter is, however, too small for Calgary, and an addition will be required next year, to contain a kitchen and six more cells. A new waggon shed, constructed chiefly out of the material from the old hospital and other buildings pulled down, will be a great saving to the transport, which hitherto has had to stay out in all weathers. A new orderly room and a new Inspector's quarters are now the only buildings actually required, and I would recommend their construction at once when the post will be complete; at present all the Inspectors have to live in town which is very inconvenient.

At Banff, a new officers quarters and a new orderly room has been built entirely by our own men, and a neat fence put round the barracks. I would recommend that the present men's quarters be taken down removed and turned into stables, and that a new men's quarters be built of logs by the men themselves.

At MacLeod it has been found necessary to turn the saddlers shop into officers' quarters and an old stable into a recreation room, while the burning of the bake house necessitated turning the old carpenters' shop—much too small for the post—into a bake house, and building a new carpenters' shop; all this work was done by our men. The men's quarters have also been repaired, painted and kalsomined. The whole post is in good repair, and brick chimneys having wherever practicable been substituted for tin ones, there is much less danger from fire. New officers' quarters are much required as one officer has to live in town.

The increase of married officers affords me a great deal of uneasiness. In the first place we have no quarters for so many married men, and in the second place it is impossible to move them always when required.

At Lethbridge great improvements have been made, the fences painted, trees planted, the roads graded and a new hospital has been finished, as well as a large addition made to the recreation room. This post only requires a new orderly room to complete it, but the poor construction of all the earlier buildings, particularly the men's quarters, will be a constant expense. All the plastered walls will have to be sheathed with wood, as the rocking of the buildings, caused by poor bracing, cracks the plaster as fast as it is repaired; this will, however, strengthen the buildings considerably.

At Medicine Hat the barracks are in good order the plastering having been repaired by our own men, the whole post will require painting next year, and the officer's quarters should be papered.

At Maple Creek considerable repairs to plaster and woodwork have been made by our men; a carpenter's shop is being erected out of the logs from the building purchased with Gordon Quick's land, and the old carpenter's shop is being turned into a saddle room, there having been none at that post hitherto. This post will require a good deal of expenditure next year, a new hospital is a necessity, also a sick horse stable, and the barracks will require painting and general repairs.

At Prince Albert a small magazine and a small hospital are very much needed, the room at present used for hospital purposes would then make a good recreation room, slight repairs may be wanted next year.

At Regina an excellent riding school has been completed and taken over, and we now have ample accommodation for all our transport in the lean-to sheds attached to it. With the completion of the new tank, now in course of erection, I think our fire system will be good. The roads in the square have been re-gravelled and are now good. A new board walk has been laid round the square, the old one being re-laid to meet the one from town. Considerable improvements have also been made in the recreation room, canteen, sergeants' mess, and next year I shall recommend the erection of a good office, as the present one is a portable building with wretched accommodation and no vault for important papers in case of fire.

A good deal of painting and general repairs will necessarily be required, as so many of our buildings were originally of the frailest description. The men's barracks now on the ground require raising two feet, the ground excavated and a cellar put under the whole length of both buildings the same as Calgary. It is quite impossible to keep the rooms clean as the water off the square actually runs in-

to the buildings, and the present small cellars are unhealthy and dangerous places for furnaces.

The very worst thing in connection with the barracks is the want of furniture. We require iron cots, iron legged tables and benches, when our rooms would have a neat and comfortable appearance.

STABLES.

A new stable to hold 48 horses has been erected at Macleod with all the latest improvements, and the old stables at Calgary have been generally repaired and paved, the walls being sided and the whole exterior painted. New stables to hold 60 horses are being built at Regina in addition to a very comfortable sick horse stable. The stables at all posts are good except at Fort Saskatchewan where a new one is much required. Considerable alterations in the stables at Maple Creek must be made next year and a new sick stable to hold eight horses put up.

At Edmonton the Hudson Bay Company's stable occupied by us having been destroyed by fire, we moved into new quarters in the town and the stables are very convenient.

RECRUITS.

The recruits numbering 163 that have joined during the last year are generally very fine men and well adapted for our service, few of them being over 25 years of age; when enlisted beyond that age, unless already good horsemen, they seldom become so, and after that age are slow to pick up the ways of the country.

The time of 122 men expired during the year, and of that number 72 re-engaged without leaving, and 17 who took their discharge have since rejoined, so that in effect only 33 out of the 122 time expired men actually severed their connection with the force.

Ten men rejoined from desertion, 39 were discharged by purchase, men having in most cases got good situations or come into money, 12 were discharged as invalids, 29 were dismissed in most cases for drunkenness, which is unpardonable in a police force, and one was drowned—Reg. No. 2181, Constable Perry, in the Belly River on the 8th June last; one constable shot himself while temporarily insane, and one, Constable Masterton, died at Calgary of heart disease.

Only 7 men deserted from Regina this year against 22 last year. As Regina is my headquarters I am more immediately responsible for the discipline at that post. The above figures hardly sustain the newspaper charges made against my treatment of the force.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the force is steadily improving, and with the exception of some drunkenness there have been no serious offences. With one or two exceptions the non-commissioned officers have given their officers every assistance.

Although some of the constables are stationed over 100 miles from their officers, their conduct has been excellent and their appearance smart. A great many distinguished gentlemen who have visited the Territories during the past summer have come into immediate contact with the police at most out-of-the-way places, and I am assured that the conduct and appearance of the men was excellent.

The force was well drilled last spring before the patrols started, and whenever opportunities offered advantage has been taken since. The patrolling has been very heavy this year, and some few men have not had as much drill as they require, but will get it this winter.

The visit of His Excellency the Governor General to Regina occasioned a review of about 200 men from "B," "C," "F" and the Depot Divisions, and His Excellency was pleased to express his approval of the steadiness of the men and horses, which he repeated after seeing the force at various points in the west, both on the road and on parade.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the force continues to improve; the recruits enlisted during the past year have been generally well built, active, smart young men, and very few of them over twenty-five years of age. The average height of the whole force is 5 feet 9½ inches, and the average chest measurement 37¾ inches.

KITS.

The kits issued during the year have generally been of the best description; the ankle boots were complained of at Macleod, where the roads and square are very stony. Complaints are still made that the cloak and cape is not as good as the former blue one, especially in wet weather.

I would respectfully suggest that no breeches be purchased under the size required for men 5 ft. 8 in. in height, as the very few constables we have under that standard can easily have their breeches altered.

The fur coats (Russian lamb) are now giving great satisfaction; all those issued this year are lined with check union cloth, with fast dye, which does not destroy the tunic; the coat is a little heavy, but looks well, wears well, and is decidedly warm and strong, and I would recommend its adoption as our sealed pattern. For the past two years fur coats have not been issued as kit, but issued on loan. I find this system impracticable, as it is impossible, with our many transfers and a short supply of coats, to keep track of them, and a sufficient number for all members of the force should be supplied before next winter.

The duck suit is still very satisfactory, but the cap is found, outside fatigue work about barracks, to be of little use, and in wet weather it is no protection against rain, and also loses all shape.

I am more than ever of opinion that a heavy felt hat, of a uniform pattern should be adopted for patrol work, and that they be kept on repayment.

I would again recommend that loose breeches of some strong material be kept on repayment for patrol use, and would further draw your attention to the necessity of supplying pea coats of the same description as those about to be issued on repayment. In the spring and fall these coats are most useful, and are very smart-looking when properly made.

PAY.

The pay of non-commissioned officers and men, except the Sergeant Major and Supply Store Sergeant at Headquarter's is liberal, and compares favorably with the earnings of citizens. The Sergeant Major and Supply Sergeant at Headquarters should have an increase of 50 cents per diem; their work is undoubtedly hard and very responsible, very much more so than that of any other non-commissioned officers in the force.

When it is borne in mind that non-commissioned officers get their kit free, comparison between their pay and that of officers is not favourable to the latter, and while the pay of Inspectors just joined is sufficient for the service they render, that of senior Inspectors is not enough for their responsibilities. No extra pay is allowed for the Adjutant, Quartermaster, Paymaster and Secretary, all of whom do an enormous amount of extra work and frequently have to do Orderly Officer's duty as well. I would respectfully suggest that the rates of pay of inspectors be graded from its present rate, \$1,000, to \$1,300. Superintendents who receive \$1,400, are responsible not only for the peace and safety of their districts, but for the paying of 100 men without any extra allowance, and if they remain Superintendents for twenty years, as in all probability many of them will, there is no increase in salary. In three and three-quarter years there has only been one promotion from Inspector to Superintendent, so that the outlook is gloomy. If the salaries of Superintendents were graded from \$1,400 to \$1,800 per annum some encouragement would be held out to them for the future.

The salary of the Assistant Commissioner is only \$1,600 per annum, and as this was fixed when the force only contained 300 men, I think it should be graded from \$2,000 to \$2,400, according to length of service.

But, without exception, the worst paid men in the force are the Veterinary Surgeons; the senior only receives \$700 per annum and no kit, and the junior \$600. Previous to promotion these gentlemen received \$540 per annum, free kits, and few expenses. The value of the horses in the force is about \$150,000, and the work and skill expected and rendered by these officers is of a very high order; both are thoroughly competent men, and are unremitting in their attention to the horses, and I would respectfully suggest that their salary be placed on the same footing as the Inspectors. In addition to their professional duties, both these officers do barrack duty when required.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The shooting of the force generally has greatly improved this year, and target practice was completed in all divisions except "K" at Lethbridge, which, owing to the excessive patrolling, will have to take advantage of every moderation in the weather this winter.

Great interest is taken in rifle shooting, and I hope you will sanction our sending a team to Ottawa for the Dominion matches next year. I would respectfully draw your attention to my recommendation last year that the best shot in each division, and the best in the force, should receive extra pay.

RATIONS.

The rations have been excellent and very few instances have occurred of inferior articles being offered by contractors. The price of beef is steadily falling and I have no doubt the competition of the Canadian Agricultural, Coal and Colonization Company, now starting butcher shops along the Canadian Pacific Railway, will further reduce the price. The general failure of the potato crop has considerably increased the cost of rations, and at Battleford, owing to the cost of freight, it has been found impossible to supply potatoes. Compressed vegetables have been sent in, and an extra allowance of beans will be made. The want of potatoes, nevertheless, will be severely felt by the men.

FUEL.

Fuel is very reasonable at Edmonton, Battleford and Prince Albert. At the two latter places wood only is burned, while at the former a proportion of coal mined under the town is used, and the wood at all posts is purchased, as much as possible, direct from the settlers, the ready money thus obtained being a boon to them.

At all other posts coal is used principally from the Lethbridge mines. We are now trying coal from the Sheep Creek, Anthracite, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge mines in the furnaces at Calgary. Coal is still very much too dear, caused to a great extent, by freight charges.

At Macleod, only thirty miles from the Lethbridge mines, coal costs \$11.50 per ton, about \$8 of this being for freight. Competition will, I hope, bring down the price of coal before next winter.

At Regina we use a considerable quantity of American anthracite, as some of the furnaces are not adapted for soft coal, and many of the houses being portable and flimsy in construction it is necessary to keep up fires all night, for which soft coal is not suited.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.

The deposits in the Government Savings Bank alone this year have amounted to \$32,929.47, being greatly in excess of any previous year. In addition to these deposits a considerable amount has been placed in the chartered and other banks, and some-

men preparatory to shortly taking their discharges have invested money in ranching, buying stock and leaving it in the care of friends until their service expires, and some men are known to send money to their families. I think the total savings of the force during the past year is considerably over \$40,000.

WATER SUPPLY.

The well at Macleod has been deepened during the summer, and now contains an ample supply of good water, and a tank is being built, inside top of well, which will prove useful for supplying the fire engine.

At Lethbridge we still have no water. Various attempts were made this summer to get a supply laid down from the coal company's tank, but so far we have been unable to make an arrangement with them. If this matter cannot be settled at once, I would recommend the construction of a tank in the harness room, solely for fire purposes, which could be filled by waggons, this, with a hand fire-engine and Babcocks, would make us fairly safe from fire. It is very inconvenient, however, hauling our water, but a system of our own connected with the river would be too expensive to entertain.

All other posts are fairly well supplied with water, except Maple Creek, where the water is bad, and all water for human use has to be hauled some distance.

Of all the posts, the water supply at Regina is the most convenient, abundant and very good.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Our fire protection is still weak, although great efforts have been made to improve it by the building of tanks. One has been built at Calgary, and another is being built at Macleod, and a very large elevated one is being erected at Regina. Next season, if this elevated tank is successful, I hope to see them at all posts.

Our buildings being all wood we are liable to destructive fires at any time when there is a high wind. Our best protection is everlasting watchfulness, and tackling a fire in its incipient stages. In a high wind no fire brigade could put out a fire in a building on the prairie. The early introduction of electric light will minimize fires, as coal oil is generally the cause of our conflagrations.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

Our equipment is generally first-class; and every division is well found in everything necessary for immediate action.

DRILL BOOK.

The drill book alluded to in my last report has been printed and bound by one of our constables, and has been found very suitable for all our requirements. A few slight alterations will be necessary, when I trust you will give it your approval.

PRAIRIE FIRES

Although there was every precaution taken by the appointment, early in the season, of a regular corps of fire guardians, I regret to report that prairie fires have been more extensive and numerous than ever before.

There was little or no snow last winter and the fires commenced in March and continued at intervals until November; the swamps and lakes being all dried up and generally covered with grass only increased the rapidity of the fire, and there were no natural impediments to its spreading. Every exertion was made by the police, and large quantities of property and valuable feed saved. Many of the fires were started by the Indians and careless travellers, but undoubtedly the worst fires were started along the railways although every precaution was taken by the companies, as regards instructions to their employees, and safety screens placed on their engine smoke-stacks.

No precautions on their part will stop the awful destruction, unless a wide fire break is ploughed at least 200 feet on each side of the track, and the intervening grass burnt immediately, it is dried up, either by the weather or frost, sufficiently to burn.

Sir John Lister-Kaye, Bart, informs me he has made a proposal to the Government *re* the early completion of these fire breaks, and I would earnestly recommend action in this direction. The increase of settlement only intensifies the danger and destruction.

RANCHING.

The past year has been most favorable for ranchers and the crop of calves, lambs and foals unprecedented. There has been no disease of any consequence among horses and sheep, but there have been a great many fatal cases of anthrax or "black-leg" among young cattle, chiefly calves and yearlings. Those in the best order are invariably attacked, and it is a curious fact that ranges which suffered most last year were least affected this, while the epidemic has spread into entirely new country. All sorts of theories have been given and remedies suggested for this fatal disease, but I think very little is known about its origin or treatment.

At present anthrax and prairie fires are the only real grievances of the stockmen, although many of them profess discouragement over the market outlook. The fact is, meat has been abnormally high in the West for years, and now that it is being forced down by Eastern territorial competition, the ranchers naturally complain.

Numbers of fat cattle have been shipped to England. Those of the Cochrane ranche being particularly well-bred level steers, sold at capital prices but many of the other companies shipped stock of an inferior sort, and meeting dull markets, had to sacrifice it. It will never pay to ship to England any but well-bred, level cattle, long-legged coarse beasts are not wanted at any price. All sorts of bulls, many of them perfect brutes, run the prairie, and as long as free ranging is followed, I cannot see that there can be any general improvement. The worst bulls frequently get with the best cows; and, as often as not, a neighbors "runt" serves a ranchers best bred cows. In one herd of cattle a traveller will see Shorthorns, Galloways, Herefords, Polled Angus, occasionally a West Highlander, and a goodly sprinkling of the worst kind of "runts." How can ranchers, under these adverse circumstances, expect to breed good, level cattle?

The secret of the Cochrane ranche shipping the best cattle is that their herd is generally served by only their own bulls very few other cattle drifting on to their range, and the fact that they only ship their best cattle the coarser ones being consumed in the country.

The North-West Cattle Company have shipped most of their fat cattle to British Columbia, where there is apparently a good and growing market for our beef. A good many sheep have also gone there.

A good deal of imported stock has come in this year, principally a Polled Angus herd brought in by the Quorn ranche at Sheep Creek. A considerable number of young steers have been brought in from the States, and quite a number of steers, strange to say, have been brought from Ontario, to grow and fatten on our prairies, and then return East as fat cattle. Change of pasture will work wonders, but I doubt if these skim-milked raised steers will ever equal range cattle.

The large sheep ranches are disappearing, and I think the sheep raising industry will resolve itself into the keeping of small flocks on homesteads at an early date, when there will be both more money and domestic comfort for the homesteaders.

Horses are getting a good deal more attention than in previous years, but breeding generally is indiscriminate, and too many horses of poor quality take away the profits from all the ranges.

Immense quantities of hay are now put up by all ranches, and there is much less danger of the effects of a hard winter.

Wolves are increasing in number, and in some cases have proved very destructive, to colts especially. Many of the ranchers keep hounds and enjoy great sport, coursing these coyotes, but they breed faster than they can be killed, and other means will have to be adopted of destroying them.

The best ranchers are weaning their calves with success, and many of them are making gardens and keeping poultry for their own convenience.

Very little annoyance has been given ranchers this year by Indians. The constant and efficient patrols are generally allowed to account for this improvement.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Last year, owing to the extreme dry weather, the roads were excellent all over the Territory, and there was very little use for bridges, most of the rivers being easily and safely forded at all seasons. A new bridge is being built at Lethbridge, over the Belly, and the season is most favorable for its construction.

Bridges are still urgently required across the rivers I designated last year.

FERRIES.

There was little occasion for the use of ferries last year for the same reasons that bridges were not required.

TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.

I have again to call your attention to the urgent necessity of connecting the Government telegraph line running from Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Victoria, Fort Pitt, Battleford, Prince Albert, St. Laurent, Touchwood and intermediate places to Qu'Appelle, with Regina, a distance of only forty miles.

The line from Wood Mountain to Moose Jaw should also be connected with the headquarters at Regina, where it is really necessary that we should have an operator of our own, instead of having messages repeated from the town by telephone, which, in the case of cypher messages, is most unsatisfactory.

The extension of the Government line now running to Macleod should also be extended to St. Mary's detachment near the frontier. This would enable us to cut off parties escaping south, and would greatly increase our efficiency, and save a great deal of horse flesh.

Telephones are required at nearly every post, and I would earnestly recommend their early authorization.

GAME.

Prairie chickens are very plentiful this year, the dry June being most favorable for the young birds.

Ducks and geese, owing to the drying up of the lakes, were not as plentiful as formerly. A good many deer are being killed this fall, and appear to be about as numerous as last year.

SETTLERS.

The season has not been a favorable one in some portions of the Territory for agriculture, particularly in that part east of Regina, the extreme drought having resulted in very poor crops. Still, even in that section some of the good farmers had fair crops, and those in mixed farming have not suffered much, as butter, eggs and poultry have been a fair price. About Regina and Moose Jaw the good farmers had excellent wheat, and I think fair wheat was grown at Prince Albert and Edmonton, but in all the territory mentioned, except Edmonton, oats were a failure; potatoes were also a very poor crop, in a measure owing to indifferent cultivation, as in many cases fair crops were obtained by farmers who attended to them. Battleford had no crops of any description, having apparently suffered from drought more than any other part of the country. We only secured 1,400 bushels of oats in the settlement, and our men have to do without potatoes. At Maple Creek and Medicine Hat there was a

small crop of oats and potatoes, but at both these places the people do not devote much time to agriculture, and we frequently have to buy our oats and potatoes for these posts in the eastern portion of the Territory and Manitoba.

At Calgary and Macleod there was a fair crop of oats and potatoes, and those who planted wheat had generally a fair crop. The absence of mills at Macleod and Calgary cause farmers to pay little attention to wheat.

South-east of Medicine Hat a colony has been located this summer of about 60 families, mostly Austrians. A constable of German origin is stationed there, and he reports them very industrious and contented, in common with most settlers they have lost a good deal of hay owing to prairie fires and want of sufficient fire guards. These people have considerable means.

An Icelandic colony is increasing in the Red Deer country, about 100 miles North of Calgary, and the Mormons at Lee's Creek have increased considerably this year, and have made great improvements in the settlement. They are the best workers in the Territory and produce quantities of butter of high class, for which they get 25 to 40 cents per pound. There is no doubt but that from one point of view they are good settlers, but the general impression exists that they are polygamists. They have purchased a tract of land from the North West Coal and Navigation Co., and next year a large number of their people will settle there.

In spite of the poor crops in certain sections, there should be very little suffering as work has been fairly good this year. The low water in the rivers precluded navigation, and all freight had to be hauled by teams, and the Long Lake Railway employed a great many men and teams. Cutting ties and timber for that road will afford work to a great many people this winter, and all the men obtainable are being hired for the woods in the east and northern portions of Manitoba.

From the attached reports you will see the large amount of work that has been done this season, and the absence of crime in the country generally will, I think, convince all right minded men that the police duties are well performed. I am of opinion the force has improved in every respect since my last report, and from the decrease in desertions and the larger number of re-engagements, together with the largely increased Savings Bank deposits, the members of the force are apparently satisfied with their positions.

Almost without exception, I have received the hearty support of the officers of my command, and the example set by both officers and non-commissioned officers has generally been all that could be desired.

The behaviour of the men during the past year has been generally all that could be desired.

I find that the practice of dismissing bad characters has a most salutary effect, and I have reason to know that my action in this respect is cordially approved of by the respectable men in the force. I would again respectfully recommend that all men wanting discharge be allowed to purchase after giving thirty days notice, at any rate, between 1st October and 1st February in each year, when men can be best spared.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. W. HERCHMER,

Commissioner, N.W.M.P.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER HERCHMER, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

CALGARY, 13th December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th November.

During this period I have visited and inspected most of the districts, viz.:—Prince Albert, with "F" Division, under-Superintendent Perry; Fort Saskatchewan, with "G" Division, under-Superintendent Griesbach; Fort Macleod, under command of Superintendent Steele; with "H" and "D" Divisions, under-Superintendent Macdonell and Inspector Wood; Lethbridge, with "K" Division, under Superintendent Deane, and all detachments and outposts in connection with the above named districts, as well as the outposts of "E" Division, in the Calgary district, and of "A" Division at Maple Creek and Medicine Hat.

I also made a second tour of inspection of the outposts in the Macleod and Lethbridge districts, in which a number of excellent buildings for use as men's quarters and stables have lately been erected, as well as other improvements, the work having been done by our own men. As I have made a special report on this subject lately, giving detailed statements of all these improvements, I need not say any more but that the men could not be made more comfortable.

I was in command in Regina from the 17th January to the 16th March, during your absence from the Territories on duty at Ottawa. I was also present at Maple Creek in May, during the transfer of "A" Division from Superintendent Antrobus to Inspector Sanders.

I accompanied His Excellency the Governor General on his recent trip through the ranching country from Lethbridge to Calgary. On this I also made a special report.

In October I proceeded to Red Deer on special duty. I have also made numerous other trips which I omit to mention.

In connection with my duties as Assistant Commissioner I have travelled during the past twelve months 12,996 miles, a great proportion of this being with horses.

I consider the force to be in a most efficient state—a magnificent body of men, both physically and mentally, well armed, clothed, equipped, housed and fed, with excellent horses, as good as can be produced in any country, good transport, harness and saddlery.

If possible, I see improvements in the bearing of the men since my last report. The carbines, however, are not as they ought to be; a great number are fast wearing out, being honeycombed. This is unavoidable, owing to the rough treatment arms are subjected to at times, and constant exposure. A number require replacing, and I should like to see this effected by some other pattern. I have never been in favor with the Winchester; it is altogether too delicate, besides being too long for our requirements.

I should also like to see a change in the clothing. An issue of tweed riding breeches, in lieu of one pair of uniform ones, would be of great service for use on prairie work.

I would also like to have the blankets transferred to the Quartermaster and become part of barrack furniture, issued to men as required, instead of being a part of the constable's kit. Look at the tremendous bulk and weight which would be in a great measure done away with if my idea could be carried out, for only such blankets would go with a man as the season of the year called for.

I also think that a felt hat should be adopted for prairie work; the field service cap is of little practical use as it affords very little more protection than the forage cap.

The transport is in excellent condition. Of course, a certain proportion of waggons is required to replace those wearing out, this will be principally in heavy waggons. A great saving will be effected this year, owing to sheds having been built at several places.

The California saddle is still doing good service, and is standing well. Of course parts—for instances. Cinchas and lining frequently require replacing. Great attention has been paid to this in all Divisions which I have inspected.

I also still think it a matter of regret that we have not been furnished with iron cots and proper barrack furniture as proposed in my last report.

It is impossible to keep a barrack smart and tidy with the miserable wooden bed boards and trestles we are forced to use, besides, they are most uncomfortable and expensive as well.

The same necessity exists as did last year for better fire protection. You may say in most places we have none.

We have now a great deal of valuable property at stake, and should have adequate protection. I consider the simplest plan would be frost-proof tanks, with sufficient elevation to give proper pressure.

The rivers and streams in Southern Alberta are still without bridges. The want was not felt so much this year as in previous ones, owing to the extraordinary lowness of water, but we cannot expect another such dry season.

The patrol system is working well, and accounts for the nearly entire absence of horse stealing. I would suggest an improvement, viz., to use more flying patrols in the open season. Small parties with pack animals, with no fixed camp, would be of good service; they could get their rations at whatever permanent detachment they came across, and could move in portions of the country inaccessible to waggons, and often the places were criminals or whiskey smugglers go.

I have done very little in the magisterial line, owing to being constantly on the move. Whatever cases I have disposed of are embodied in the return furnished by Superintendent McIlree, commanding E. Division.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. HERCHMER,

Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTING SUPERINTENDENT COTTON, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

REGINA, 13th December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for 1889.

In the month of April I, in accordance with your instructions, proceeded to Battleford. While there I inspected "C" Division. As I furnished you with a special report of the inspection, I do not deem it necessary to here repeat it. Let it suffice to say that I found the division in a thoroughly efficient state. The appearance and steadiness of the non-commissioned officers and men on parade was all that could be desired.

I subsequently took over command of the Battleford district from Inspector Howe, remaining in Battleford in temporary command until Superintendent Antrobus arrived from Maple Creek, an exchange of commands having been arranged between that officer and Inspector Howe.

Having handed over the division to Superintendent Antrobus, I returned to headquarters.

CUSTOMS.

With regard to the assistance rendered the Customs Department by our patrols in southern Manitoba, there had been, as you are aware, considerable correspondence

as to this duty performed by our men. In July last I, by appointment, met Captain Young, Inspector of Customs ports, at Winnipeg. This was with a view of bringing about some changes that were considered necessary. Having consulted with Captain Young, by whom the views of his Department were ably set forth, it was decided that permanent Customs outposts should be established.

On authority given me by you, I instructed Inspector McGibbon, who had command of the southern outposts, that instead of employing his men on flying patrol he was to establish permanent points, as follows:—

1st. One west of Turtle Mountain, at or near the crossing of the Souris, at a point best adapted to watch the traffic from the United States.

2nd. One south of Clearwater in the summer, to be at Clearwater after the harvest and during the winter.

3rd. One at Snowflake.

4th. One east of "Selwyns," near the bush at that point, with a view of maintaining an efficient surveillance of the trails entering the timber in the vicinity.

5th. One on the trail from Morden south to Wallhalla. In making this arrangement my intention was that each of these fixed points should have two men, one of whom should at all times be at the stations, the other to perform the patrol duty required.

I further informed Inspector McGibbon that the Inspector of Customs would provide him with copies of the law and general instructions as to its enforcement.

These instructions were promptly issued and conveyed to the men on the line of patrol, and carried out under Inspector McGibbon's orders. Soon after this, Inspector of Customs Young wrote you as follows:—

"I have the honor to report that during the visit of Inspecting Superintendent Cotton, we succeeded in drawing up a scheme for the present protection of the southern provincial boundary (for revenue purposes), that will be of great immediate value to the revenue, and of public convenience as well to people of both sides of the line, as it will supply them with an increased number of points at which they may legally come into and pass out from Canada into the United States, as far as our Customs are concerned."

I believe I am quite justified in adding that this scheme, in its practical working, has given entire satisfaction to the Customs Department.

BUILDING AT FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

The building done at Fort Saskatchewan during the year represents an expenditure of \$4,365.30.

I hope hereafter to be able to show that this expenditure was actually necessary—in fact, imperative, further, that every cent of the amount was judiciously and economically expended. The amount of \$4,365.30 is made up as follows:—

Contract work, J Macdonald	\$3,745 75
Ross Bros, paints	159 25
F. F. Tims, lumber, &c.....	354 55
W. Humberstone, brick	12 00
James Ried, bricklaying, &c.....	5 00
R. Smith, painting, &c.....	26 75
L. Moret, lime	16 00
M. Macaulay, moving building	20 00
G. Ferguson, logs.....	6 00
J. Macdonald, drawing up specifications, &c.....	20 00

Total.....\$4,365 30

Vouchers for \$619.55, that is, for the amounts exclusive of J. Macdonald's contract, were forwarded to you by Superintendent Griesbach on the 15th November last.

The contract work done by J. Macdonald was for building new quarters for commanding officer, and new barrack room. I have already furnished you with plans and specifications in accordance with which these buildings were constructed.

I made a thorough examination, and am quite satisfied that the conditions were throughout faithfully adhered to by the contractor. The material used is of good quality and the labor performed in a workman-like manner. I might here state that as a result of my inspection I am satisfied that the Assistant Commissioner acted wisely and in the public interest in awarding the contract to J. Macdonald.

With regard to the necessity which existed for the construction of new quarters for officer commanding: the old quarters formerly used by him consisted of a log building built in 1875, inadequate to the purposes demanded of it. It is worthy of note that this old building is now advantageously employed in other ways.

The construction of a new barrack room was simply imperative. Superintendent Griesbach informed me that before this was built his men were so crowded that their health suffered. He was continually alarmed in case an outbreak of fever should show itself. With present strength of division, had a new barrack room not been built I believe we should have been forced to rent additional barrack accommodation, at all events during the winter months. Another good feature: the men are not now scattered indiscriminately about the post.

The two buildings—commanding officers' quarters and barrack room, represent particularly good value for the \$3,745.75 expended. Now, regarding the expenditure of \$619.55 (which added to contract work makes expenditure up to \$4,365.30), I think I had better give a somewhat detailed memorandum of the work done.

Inspectors Quarters (now a serviceable and suitable building).

To this building a kitchen 10×12 was added, floored, sheeted and shingled. In the side rooms of these quarters floor was relaid, walls sheeted, roof neatly covered with cotton.

Men's Mess and Recreation Room 50 ft. by 22 ft.

New floor of matched lumber put over old floor. Door removed from side to front. A good porch was built.

Stables.

Floor re-laid, filled in with lime under floor for hygienic purposes. Building plastered and whitewashed, inside and out.

Oil House 12 ft. by 14 ft.—(New Building.)

Built of logs and roofed with lumber; good door and lock.

Wash-room, 28 ft. by 18 ft.

Building known as "Pemburn House." It was "jacked up" (by contract), put on rollers and moved for a distance of about 1,000 yards, so brought within barrack square. The following work was then done; new foundation built, new brick chimneys, new sleepers for floor and floor re-laid, new door, new windows and new porch put in. Two rooms were partitioned off, shelving, &c., put in, for wash basins, &c.

Men's Latrine, 24 ft. by 6 ft.—(New Building.)

Built all of lumber, with good fence about it.

Ice House, 17 ft. by 14 ft.—(New Building.)

Built 8 feet under ground; building of logs, roof poles and lumber over roof.

Wood Shed and Latrine for Commanding Officer's Quarters.

Both these buildings built of lumber.

The labour put into the above buildings was done by our own men and cost nothing.

The roofs of the following buildings were painted with fire-proof paint, viz.: new barrack room, mess and recreation room, Quartermaster's store and office, Sergeant-Major's quarters and division store, Sergeant's quarters and mess room, Commanding Officers quarters (new building), division kitchen and wash-room.

Walls of the following buildings were painted outside, viz.: recreation and mess-room, Quartermaster's store and office, new barrack room, division kitchen, Sergt.-Major's quarters and division store.

Doors and windows of the above buildings (except Commanding Officer's quarters and new barrack room), were painted inside and out.

The old log buildings of the post were painted and whitewashed, inside and out. In these cases, also, the labour cost nothing, having been done by our men. I think you will agree with me that this makes an uncommonly good showing for the amount of money expended by Superintendent Griesbach.

I would strongly recommend that next year a building appropriation (say, equal to the amount expended this year) be set aside, with a view of satisfactorily completing the post at Fort Saskatchewan. A new hospital is an urgent necessity. The rented building we are now using is at best but a wretched apology for a hospital. This I have no doubt will be gone into at length by the Assistant Surgeon. I will merely add that so long as we go on paying rent, as we have done for the past four years, the expenditure represents heavy interest on a sum of money that should, I think, be employed in the construction of a properly planned hospital.

A new stable, capable of holding twenty additional horses is required; also, a small magazine, which could be built of stone taken from the Saskatchewan River.

The present guard-room accommodation is very limited. I should say too that the old log building so employed is not a particularly healthy one, a sad fault where men are on duty day in and day out, to say nothing of the unfortunate prisoners. I would impress upon you the importance of erecting a new guard-room at this post.

The new buildings, Commanding Officers' quarters and barrack-room, will require painting immediately the fine weather sets in, in the spring.

Much of the material used in the old log buildings is still good. In many instances these buildings could, at little cost, be re-built and so made serviceable. All the log buildings about the post should be plastered, painted and clapboarded. This would not only add to comfort and appearance, but would effect an annual saving in plastering and whitewashing.

OUTPOSTS IN EDMONTON DISTRICT.

I inspected the outpost of "G" Division at Edmonton.

This outpost and detachment is under command of Inspector Piercy. The officers, non-commissioned officers and men comprising the detachment are quartered in buildings rented from Mr. Donald McLeod, of Edmonton.

The stables used are also rented from that gentleman. These buildings are centrally and conveniently situated, and are therefore better suited to our requirements than those formerly rented from Hudson Bay Company.

I recently inspected the "G" Division outpost at St. Albert. I found everything about the outpost neatly and systematically arranged.

The buildings are capable of accommodating one non-commissioned officer and five constables.

The stables would hold four horses.

At this outpost the sum of \$116 was expended this year. The work was done by contract, let to the lowest tender.

The \$116 was expended as follows:—

1st. The stable was thoroughly repaired, a good door and window put in, the building made higher by two tiers of logs, so rising the roof and making a hayloft.

2nd. A good well was dug in the immediate vicinity of the mens' quarters; the construction of a well, in addition to the advantage of having a good water supply near at hand, was actually necessary, as it drained the cellar under the quarters which had previously been full of water.

I inspected the "G" Division outpost at Red Deer River, and have already furnished you with a detailed report on the subject.

I would now add, that in my opinion Red Deer River crossing, where the detachment is, should be regarded as the natural boundary between the districts of "E" and "G" Divisions. I certainly think that the detachment stationed at Red Deer River should be composed of men taken from "E" Division at Calgary, and not from "G" Division (Fort Saskatchewan), as it now is.

My reasons for arriving at this conclusion are as follows:—

Red Deer River is nearer Calgary than Fort Saskatchewan. From Calgary a better supervision of the detachment would, I think, be maintained. Superintendent Griesbach's usual duties seldom take him in the direction of Red Deer River. Correspondence from Calgary could be answered on the day of its receipt. This cannot be done with correspondence from Fort Saskatchewan, as the mail stages (carrying weekly mail), cross north of Red Deer River.

I think, too, that the patrol work of both divisions "E and G" would be reduced and more satisfactorily performed. I might here add that this post is centrally situated as regards the settlements about the Spruce, Little Red Deer and Blindman Rivers.

All this section of country is particularly fine—the land is rich and fertile, and well supplied with wood and water.

From what I can learn, I am satisfied that there is every prospect of all the above settlements being considerably augmented during the coming year.

TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION.

I would recommend that telephonic communication be established between the barracks and the town at Maple Creek.

The same recommendation applies to the post and town at Medicine Hat. At this place the town is east of the Saskatchewan River, while our post is on the west. The distance between the two points is considerable. The cost in the above cases would not be great.

I should have said that Maple Creek post is about three miles from the town. At Medicine Hat poles would only be required from the west side of the railway bridge, as I presume there would be no objection on the part of the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities to allow a telephone wire to be placed on their telegraph line as far as it extends towards our post.

For very little more than the cost of wire and an instrument, telephonic communication could be established between Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan. This is on the assumption that a telephone wire could be run along the Government telegraph poles between the two places. In any case poles are easily procurable at Edmonton. Already Edmonton and St. Albert are connected by telephone. The line I recommend would put both outposts in communication with Fort Saskatchewan, the headquarters of the district.

Telephones could with advantage be utilized in the Macleod district, so placing Fort Macleod (headquarters of district) in communication with the numerous and important outposts.

A Government telegraph line passes within a few yards of our outpost at Kipp (midway between Macleod and Lethbridge). A branch office, with one of our men as operator, could be established at mere nominal cost. Besides, the time gained in transmission of messages, such a step would effect a great saving in the wear and tear of horse flesh.

Of course, if a telephone was put in at Kipp the telegraph office would be unnecessary. I append the second recommendation, in case it be found inadvisable to supply telephones at an early date.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The different articles of kit and clothing supplied non-commissioned officers and men are of exceptionally good quality.

Buffalo coats are, unfortunately now no longer procurable. No really good substitute for them has yet appeared, though several experiments have been made.

The "Montana calf" coats were a very decided failure. The dyed sheep skins are much more serviceable, though I am by no means prepared to recommend (at all events, without further trial) that they be adopted for general winter use.

I would recommend that a trial be given to cloth coats lined with some inexpensive skin (say musk-rat) and trimmed with heavy fur about collar and cuffs.

I would again renew my previously made recommendation in favor of a prairie suit of some neutral color. A loose Norfolk jacket (lots of pockets) made of light, soft cord, with riding breeches of the same material, would, I think, answer our purpose admirably.

I trust that helmets and forage caps will soon be discarded. The forage cap furnishes no protection whatsoever in any weather. A helmet is just about as useless as it is annoying and perplexing. In support of this, it is a well known fact that when men travel on the prairie they invariably pack their helmets in the waggons. I think the forage caps could be replaced by soft felt hats, such as the American troops use.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The "liquor laws," as the prohibitory clauses of the North-West Act are often called, have given rise to considerable discussion. In the early days prohibition was a necessity. It was an important factor in maintaining peace among the Indians. The half-breed element also benefited by it.

The construction of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway proceeded quietly and the total absence of all serious crime—notwithstanding the sudden influx of thousands of rough navvies—was remarked with astonishment. This was again and again borne testimony to by prominent railway men who had had experience in other countries. Even with the efficient police surveillance maintained, such happy results could not, I think, have come about, but for the prohibitory laws existing. That these laws were sometimes broken, even in those days, is an undeniable fact. Such, however, was the exception, not the rule.

Looking back over the history of the Territories it cannot be said that prohibition was a failure or that it did not bring with it many good results.

Now, however, the situation is changed; towns and settlements have sprung up all over the Territories. The white population, in discussing these changes, has ventilated the subject freely and fully in the Territorial press. As a police force we have nothing to do with the different moral interpretations put on the Act.

It must suffice for us to bear testimony to the fact that a prohibitory law does not give universal satisfaction.

This question might also be considered: Is it possible to enforce the law as it now stands on the statute book? With regard to the Act in its present form, I make the following quotation from my report of last year. It still applies with equal force:

"The large number of appeal cases—that is, appeals from magistrates to Supreme Court—has, I think, brought out many points worthy of consideration, with a view of bringing about some desirable amendments in the Act. Take this point, for instance: one of the learned judges before whom appeals were heard holds that any one bringing in liquor under the Lieutenant-Governor's permit may transfer such liquor to other residents of the Territories who are not themselves in possession of permits; and further, that people so receiving liquor are not liable to punishment by fine or imprisonment. My last desire is to criticise in the slightest degree the legality of such judgment. I may, nowever, add that if this is the correct reading of the Act it will hereafter certainly handicap the police in their efforts to suppress illegal liquor traffic."

I was unquestionably right in this surmise. It is now, in almost every case, necessary to proceed against alleged offenders for having illegally *sold* liquor, not having it illegally in possession. The sale of liquor is hard to prove, as experience has amply shown.

I think no part of any fine for infringement of prohibitory clauses should be paid to members of the police force.

In carrying an Act of this nature into effect constables and others should—even to the most sceptical of critics—be above suspicion.

HOSPITAL AT MAPLE CREEK.

The building we are now using as a hospital at Maple Creek is not suitable for such purpose. I trust it may be found practicable to erect a small hospital at this post during the coming year.

IRON BEDS FOR BARRACK ROOMS.

A supply of iron beds for barrack rooms is urgently required. This would add to the men's comfort and unquestionably improve the general appearance of the rooms.

RECRUITS.

The class of recruits enlisted during the year has been exceptionally good; the general physique of the force cannot well be surpassed.

CONSTABLES' MANUAL.

I think a carefully revised constables' manual, with necessary explanations as to the application of North-West ordinances, would be found of great service. The cost of publishing such a manual in pamphlet form would not be great.

DISCHARGES.

I earnestly trust that some plan may soon be authorized and adopted by which all non-commissioned officers and men will have, on giving say six or seven week's notice, the unconditional right of purchasing their discharges.

The knowledge that a man could at any time obtain his discharge by purchase would, I fully believe, reduce materially the number of applications now made under the present system.

TARGET PRACTICE AND RIFLE SHOOTING.

As far as was consistent with other duties demanded of them, the members of the force have been well grounded in musketry instruction, and in all cases that have come under my notice the target practice has been carefully carried on. The formation of the Divisional Rifle Associations are annually assuming larger proportions. The spirit of rivalry and competition which these associations evolve has had a markedly good effect.

The interest in rifle shooting is now universal. Without this the annual course of target practice loses much of its usefulness.

I would recommend that each Divisional Rifle Association get (*per capita*) a free issue of ammunition for use of members during prize meetings.

This will have the effect of making rifle shooting more thoroughly popular, the surest method of obtaining efficiency. I would also recommend the issue of marksmen's badges.

WINCHESTER RIFLES.

The Winchester rifles with which the force is armed have not proved a very great success. A large percentage of the rifles require re-sighting. I trust this will receive attention.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN COTTON,

Inspecting Superintendent.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT McILLREE, COMMANDING
"E" DIVISION, 1889.NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
CALGARY, 13th December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report for the twelve months ended the 30th November last.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The general state of the district has been very quiet, nothing occurring of more than ordinary interest. Some who had settled in the district have left, but their places are more than filled by others coming in. I am unable to state the number of new inhabitants in this district during the past year or the amount of land taken up, but the figures are considerable in both cases. Calgary keeps growing steadily; many fine stone buildings have been and are in course of erection. Improvements have been made in the streets. There are two electric light companies, two companies asking for charters to run street railways and water works in the near future. The other chief centres in district have not changed very perceptibly. Canmore has begun to go ahead. There are two coal mines (anthracite). I believe it is the intention of one of the companies next spring to bridge the Bow River and put in a spur from the Canadian Pacific Railway. The mines at Anthracite have been worked, more or less, during the past year. At Banff there has been considerable improvement made in the condition of the old roads, and quite a number of new ones have been opened. One or two blazed pack trails have also been opened up. Coal mines are in operation at Anthracite, Canmore, Mitford, Crowfoot Creek, South Fork of Sheep Creek, and North Fork of High River. There are numerous places through the country where coal shows. A woollen mill is about to be opened on Fish Creek. A cheese factory has been successfully established on the Elbow. There is not a grist mill in the district, as far as I am aware.

CRIME.

Taking into consideration the short time the country has been settled, the number of Indians and Half-breeds living within the area of the district, the large floating population who have no permanent stake in the country, I consider there has been a marked absence of serious crime. One case of homicide occurred on 1st March last, whereby a Cree squaw came to her death. The particulars are well known to the public. I attach a list of charges heard before officers of the force sitting as magistrates. This return shows but part of detected crime in the district, but I have no means of getting a return of the balance of cases. Five cases of horse stealing were investigated by me. Four of these went to trial and resulted in three convictions and one acquittal. The fifth case was one of considerable public interest, as the prisoner was charged with stealing some 60 head of horses in this district. Not sufficient evidence was adduced to warrant a commitment and prisoner was discharged. There were twenty-two cases of infractions of North-West Territories Act, concerning intoxicants, tried before Inspector Harper and myself, respectively, at Banff and Calgary. Of these, six cases were dismissed and the balance convicted. Of those cases (sixteen) in which the magistrates convicted, five paid their fines; the balance (eleven) appealed. Of these, eight were quashed, two were upheld in the Supreme Court and one not yet settled. The only liquor cases that I know of coming before local magistrates are two cases at Gleichen, where two convictions were made under prosecutions instituted by members of the detachment stationed at that point. One case was for selling intoxicants; the other for selling intoxicants to Indians. Fines in both cases were paid. There were a couple of cases of embracery

in connection with trial for manslaughter. One case was dismissed; the principal in the other case left the country. Five cases of infractions of Inland Revenue Act have been dealt with; three cases under Fire Ordinance and one under that relating to poisons. There have been a good many cases of "drunk and disorderly" at Banff and Anthracite. There were several cases of larceny, assaults, &c.

"Deerfoot," a Blackfoot Indian, who made himself so well known some years ago, returned to the reserve last spring. He found he had not been forgotten, and after hiding for a while he gave himself up, was tried, and got a short term of imprisonment.

Since the 30th November, 1888, there have been confined in the guard-room at this post sixty-six prisoners, of whom seven were insane persons. Of the seven insane persons, six were sent to Selkirk; the seventh hanged himself in his cell. Three prisoners, with sentences over two years, were sent to Stoney Mountain. There were twelve Indians among the 66 prisoners confined during the year. There are still some people in the district who have very easy consciences as to ownership of live stock. There have not been many clear cases of horse stealing reported, but I am afraid this class of crime is not by any means stamped out. The country is so large that unless a case is reported at once, and you have a hot scent to go on, it is hard to trace a horse. Cattle killing has been also indulged in to some extent, but I have not been able to get a clear case against any party. A good stock detective is much needed in this district; some one also to be present at the shipments of live stock to record every brand. A hide inspector is also much needed. There have been a few cases reported of settlers' houses having been broken into, but the guilty parties were not found. In one case the circumstances pointed very strongly against two Blackfoot Indians, but the magistrates who heard the preliminary examination did not consider the evidence sufficient to convict. Twelve stolen horses taken from near Fort Assiniboine, Montana, were recovered on the Blackfoot Reserve, and sent back to their owners. A few other horses stolen in the district have been recovered, and quite a number of stray horses taken care of and returned to their owners.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The detachments have been stationed at the following points:—

Gleichen, Morley, Canmore, Anthracite, Banff, Laggan, Scarlett's, North Fork of Sheep Creek, Pekisko, High River Crossing and Industrial School. From all these points, except Canmore and the three stations west of there, constant patrols have been sent out, and the inhabited parts of the district have been thoroughly patrolled.

From Gleichen patrols visit the Blackfoot Reserve constantly, go north as far as the settlement on the Rosebud, south as far as Queenstown, and east and west along the Canadian Pacific Railway as far as their services are required. This detachment sent out 538 parties during the twelve months.

The detachment at Morley patrols the country on both sides of the river, east as far as Cochrane and west to the Gap, and north and south as required; 201 trips were made from this point.

The detachment at Scarlett's, on the Edmonton trail, visited settlers in vicinity, patrolled once a week as far as Beaver Dam for a great part of the season, and searched freighting outfits going north. The number of trips performed was 137.

The detachment at North Fork, Sheep Creek patrolled country between that creek and Fish and Pine Creeks, up the creek as far as there are any settlers, and down the creek for about 20 miles, and has made 252 trips.

The detachment at Pekisko has patrolled the different forks of Sheep Creek, and country lying between, has met patrols from Mosquito Creek and High River Crossing, each once a week, and has made a total of 309 trips.

The detachment at High River Crossing patrolled to settlers up and down the river, and north and south, and met patrols from Mosquito Creek and Industrial School, each once a week, and kept note of all travellers on the Macleod trail, and has made 143 trips.

The detachment at Industrial School has visited all settlers in that vicinity, and met patrol once a week from High River Crossing, prevented Indians from camping near school and from taking their children away from the school. This detachment has made 201 trips.

From early spring until lately one or more patrols have been sent out from Calgary to visit settlers in surrounding country, generally returning the same day; 285 parties have left Calgary during the past twelve months on different duties, so that the total number of trips performed during the past year is as follows:—

Calgary.....	285
Scarlett's.....	137
Pekisko.....	309
Morley.....	201
Gleichen.....	538
Millar's.....	252
Industrial School.....	201
High River Crossing.....	143
Total.....	<u>2,066</u>

These trips were all made with horses (I have not counted any work done by train), and varied in length from a few miles to 393 miles. I have not included the mountain detachments in the above, though at Banff the horses do steady work. Mounted patrols have visited the different points in the park, and parties frequently go to Anthracite and Canmore. Constant trips were also made to Devil's Lake with the Banff transport.

The men stationed at Laggan are there principally to stop the liquor traffic, and they have a great deal of arduous and tiring night work examining trains. One man always goes down on No. 1 express and back on No. 2. At Anthracite the detachment's chief work is to keep order amongst the miners and try to keep the liquor traffic within bounds, which is not always easy to do, particularly on pay days. At Canmore the detachment examines trains and looks after the general order of the place. Laggan, Anthracite and Canmore are under the immediate supervision of the officer in charge at Banff. As the eastern end of the mountain division is to be moved to Canmore it will be necessary to move detachment from Laggan and have a stronger force at Canmore, and it will be necessary to erect buildings for their accommodation. I think a man should be stationed at Cochrane or Mitford. They are close together. At Gleichen the men are in hired buildings. I think it would be preferable to have buildings of our own. At Pekisko we have a hired building which answers the purpose very well. The men at all the other detachments, except Banff, live at settlers' houses or hotels, and it costs a good deal of money; but from the nature of the duties to be performed it is difficult to arrange it otherwise. Detachment's at Scarlett's and High River Crossing have been called in for the winter. The different detachments have done good work, by keeping Indians off the cattle ranges as much as possible and from camping near settlers' houses. It is pretty up-hill work, but any camp has always been moved as soon as found, unless the head of the party produced a pass. The total mileage performed by horses of this division is 163,260 miles, as per attached statement (not printed). It does not represent by any means every mile travelled, but only downright duty, not counting exercise rides, drills, &c.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Detachment at Gleichen has rendered aid to agent at Blackfoot Reserve on several occasions by arresting Indians for various offences, and in minor ways. An escort was furnished during treaty payments, the treaty money received at Canadian Pacific railway station and turned over to agent. Treaty money was received at Calgary for payments at Sarcee Reserve. An escort to reserve with the money, and

escort remained during payments. I received money for treaty payments for the north, which I handed over to a party from "G," and sent a mounted man from here as far as Red Deer Crossing with the party. After the "Sun Dance," held by Sarcees, they refused to go back to agency, and the agent stopped their rations, and asked me to send an officer and party to go with him to try and induce the Indians to return. I sent an officer and ten men, and the agent persuaded the Indians to return. The Hon. the Minister of the Interior visited the Blackfoot Reserve on the 1st October, and was furnished with what transport and men he required. At the request of the Indian Commissioner I sent away the straggling Crees who had been so long about here. There was considerable trouble about this, as they would leave Calgary and spread about the surrounding country, resulting in complaints from settlers. By means of arresting a few of the men as vagrants, and giving them short terms of imprisonment, they have mostly been got rid of.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILWAYS.

I have not been called upon to render any particular assistance to the Canadian Pacific Railway. Everything appears to work very smoothly on that line.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, &C.

During last winter and early spring, every man in the division, with a few exceptions, went through a course of setting up, squad and arm drill. When the weather permitted, and enough men were in barracks, a general parade was held once a week. Towards fall, some drill early in the morning was performed. Considerable mounted drill was performed in September and October. During the season all members of the division, with a few exceptions, went through the full course of dismounted and mounted target and revolver practice.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of members of my division is, I consider, very good. On the occasion of the late visit of the Governor General to Calgary, the guard of honor numbered 54, rank and file, and competent judges were good enough to inform me that they had never seen a finer body of men together.

RECRUITS.

A few recruits have been engaged here, and have all been sent to Regina, with one exception. Quite a number have been rejected, not coming up to physical standard required.

HEALTH.

There has been no epidemic of any kind, and the general health of division has been good. The old barrack rooms were undoubtedly unhealthy, and the men find their new quarters decidedly more comfortable. One man broke his arm by a horse falling with him, and there have been a few minor injuries from kicks from horses, &c. I regret to have to report the deaths of two members of my division. On the 4th April, during drill, Constable Masterson fell out, complaining of not feeling well. He lay down on his bed, and, in about half-an-hour commenced breathing very heavily and died almost instantly. The cause was apoplexy. His remains were buried at the Roman Catholic cemetery. Constable Leigh died on the 20th November last from cardiac dropsy. He was ill nearly a month. His remains were buried in the English cemetery.

RATIONS AND LIGHT.

The rations are of very good quality, except the coffee, which is poor. The coal oil is not of the best quality.

KIT, CLOTHING, &C.

The different articles of kit and clothing appear to be of good quality. I think the price of the serge tunics is too high. It is an expensive article of kit for a man to replace, and one will not last a man a year when it is in almost daily use. There is a great diversity in the patterns of winter overcoats at present. I do not think the fore-and-aft caps shelter a man's head sufficiently in hot weather. Part of the issue of socks should be of a lighter quality.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The division has a full complement of 1876 pattern Winchester carbines. A good many of these have been in use for seven or eight years and begin to show signs of wear. The browning is worn off a great many and the sights are considerably knocked about. The revolvers are all in good order. I have quite a plentiful supply of ammunition on hand, both rifle and revolver.

DESERTIONS.

Four men deserted during the past twelve months. Constable Wardrop received a furlough to go to England and did not return. He represented himself to be a gentleman. Constable Stratton received a furlough to visit friends in Canada and is still visiting them. Constable Deleuse deserted from Calgary on the 23rd June last, having been transferred a short time before from the north. He was generally supposed to be slightly crazy. The fourth, Constable Bennett, A. L., deserted from Calgary on 9th November last. He had been less than five months in the force and came from "C" Battery with a good discharge. Two men gave themselves up, one having deserted from this post, the other from Lethbridge.

SAVINGS BANK.

The amount to credit of division in Savings Bank is \$2,835.16.

INSPECTION OF DIVISION.

The post has been visited by yourself nine times during the past year, and you also were at most of the outposts.

The Assistant Commissioner held several inspections, checking all books, &c., and weekly inspection when in barracks, and has visited all the out posts except the Industrial School. I have made my usual inspections in barracks and out posts, and the various out posts have been visited by officers of the division.

Orderly officer visits the herd once a week, and the Veterinary Staff Sergeant every second day.

HORSES.

The horses of division are generally good. At present my muster roll shows 103:—

Calgary.....	40
Cast and sold (not yet struck off).....	3
Herd.....	30
Detachment and on duty.....	30
Total.....	<u>103</u>

Seventeen remounts were received during the year and eleven sold. Two horses have been lost by death. One pulled his picket pin and galloped a short distance, bucking and jumping, and burst something inside, dying in a few minutes. In the second case the horse dropped dead while being ridden at an easy lope.

The remounts are all passed by a qualified veterinary surgeon, and are to all appearance perfectly sound and free from blemish when taken over, yet in a short

time many of them throw splints, and quite a percentage of curbs appear. It is not from hard work or ill-usage, and there appears to be something wanting in the quality of the bone of horses bred in this country. There has been no epidemic amongst the horses and very few cases of serious sickness.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddles of the division are mostly in good repair. The saddler goes over them constantly, making needed repairs, and they are washed frequently with soft soap, and oiled, so as to keep the leather soft. There are seventy-one saddles on issue to the division. They have all seen considerable service, except six, which were received in 1888. Harness is in good state of repair and sufficient in supply. Most of the heavy harness is old but still serviceable. Some new harness for 4-in-hand driving was received during the past season. Since my last report one of the old barrack rooms has been turned into a saddle and harness room, and it is a great improvement on the old cramped room formerly in use. Some new numnahs were received, which require to be leathered to last any length of time.

TRANSPORT.

All transport is in a good state of repair, except one patrol waggon broken up in a runaway, which will be repaired this winter. A Corporal is in charge of all transport, and he goes over it every day, taking notes of any repairs required. His list is sent to orderly room, and repairs are at once made under the direct supervision of the Acting Quarter master. The platform spring waggons supplied the past season have given good satisfaction, some few changes having to be made, notably making hand breaks into foot breaks, and moving drivers' seats further back. The new patrol waggons are also of a better style, and the teamsters like them better than the former pattern. As a waggon shed was built this fall, the transport in future will be under cover.

FORAGE.

The past season having been so dry, hay was not as plentiful as usual, and the price consequently is higher. Fortunately there was some old hay on hand, as the contractor has been very slow in getting in the hay, and at present has delivered but a small part of his contract. What has been received is of good quality. At Gleichen hay is delivered as required. At Pekisko the contract was filled in good time. At Banff the hay has not yet been delivered, as it cannot be moved until the river freezes up. Oats delivered have been of good quality on the old contract. The price of oats on new contract is considerably higher than last year, the supply being not so plentiful, but the quality, so far, has been good. Bran is bought as required. All detachments are supplied with oats from headquarters.

STABLES.

Since my last report the team stable has been completely overhauled, the floors torn up, stalls cobbled half their length, newly planked, new mangers, feed-boxes and swing-bails, and muddled and whitewashed. The edges of mangers and feed-boxes have all been edged with tin, as the horses, from constant biting, soon destroy them, if not protected in such a manner. It is an impossibility to keep the chinking and mortar in between the logs, as the horses pull it out about as quickly as it can be put in, and the stables require to be lined inside.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment of the division is very complete, the only articles I have to suggest as wanting are a few pack saddles. Some rubber or canvas buckets are required for use of parties travelling. Neither wood or zinc buckets will last long on such service.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

A considerable amount of building and repairs have been undertaken and completed in this district during the past twelve months. The new hospital was occupied on 26th August. It is comfortable, but hard to heat. There are at present four heating stoves in it. Ventilation in the wards should be improved. The new barracks building was occupied on the 21st September—nearly a year after completion was called for by contract. It appears to be well built, and the rooms are spacious and comfortable. The mess-room is a fine room, and plenty of space in the kitchens. The wash-room, which is in the basement, is still uncompleted.

One of the old barrack rooms is being used at present as a lavatory. No provision has been made for the supply of either cold or hot water for the new lavatory.

A waggon shed was built in line with the stables, 100 feet long by 24 feet wide, and is a substantial building. All buildings were painted and the artificer's shop shingled. No. 2 officers' quarters and quartermaster's store were clapboarded, new fences and gates put up between the stables, a fence built around the full length of back of officers' quarters and round back of hospital, a net wire fence was built round grass plot in square, uprights of hay corral were all renewed, the old ones being rotten. A number of brick chimneys were put in different buildings, a water tank built in one of the old barrack rooms, new wheel and gearing put on windmill, and a number of minor repairs. Some sidewalks were laid inside the barrack square and others are being constructed. The old hospital was pulled down, also the old building that formed part of the first barracks at Calgary, and a couple of other old houses that stood on the lower ground. The waggon shed was built mostly with material taken from the demolished buildings, and a good many of the shingles have also been utilized. A new guard-room has been in course of erection, but is not yet completed.

At Banff a second officers' quarters has been built and a small building was put up as an office. Fencing has also been built and minor repairs done, which has greatly improved the appearance of the quarters in the National Park. There is no building provided for a Sergeants' mess at present; they are now occupying some spare rooms in the new barrack building. I hope as soon as the new lavatory is completed to fit up the rooms now used for that purpose as a recreation room. It will never make a very cheerful room, but the billiard table can be put in and other means used to make it attractive to the men, and help furnish them with some amusement when off duty. All the rooms have been furnished with the necessary barrack furniture. I had to use up the old shelves for kit, which are continuous round room; but in some of the rooms each bed is provided with a separate shelf, on two brackets, and rounded at the ends and varnished. They look much neater than the continuous shelf. The trestles and bed-boards still remain to disfigure the rooms, and it appears hopeless to expect that we shall ever be supplied with iron cots.

The furnaces for heating the new barrack buildings have not worked at all satisfactorily. The furnace in the north end of the building has never worked well, and the brick work of furnaces has given way considerably, and has had to be repaired. I think it would pay to hire experienced stokers for the season. At present men have to be put on to act in that capacity who know nothing whatever of the working of the furnaces, and have to teach themselves, and they cannot be expected to get the best work out of the furnaces.

TELEPHONES.

Telephones are the same here as last year—a private wire from the orderly room to the town station, and a second wire from the Quartermaster's store connecting with the central office. At Banff telephone connection has been established between the barracks and the principal points in the Park.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

No new lines have been built in this district during the past year. A line is much needed north to Edmonton and south to Macleod.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The hand engine is in good repair and Babcocks always ready to be used. The men in barracks are told off to their different stations in case of a fire, the detail being written out and placed on a board in a conspicuous place. A tank was built in the saddle room holding about 3,500 gallons of water, which gives a limited supply of water without having recourse to the river. A more powerful force pump is needed for use in the well; it takes a long time to fill the tank with the present one, and would be of no or little use to keep the engine going in case of a fire. Barrels filled with water are kept in convenient localities and filled fire pails in all the rooms. Some additional hose was received, but when engine is at river and full length of hose on the force of water is weak.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water for use in the barracks is brought from the river in water carts. There is a well in square with a force pump and wind mill attachment. The detachment at Banff dug a well a short time ago and got good water at a short depth.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads are good in this section as a rule, but a good deal of bridging requires to be done. Calgary is agitating for a new bridge across the Elbow River and a shorter and better trail south than that afforded across the Mission bridge and up the bad hill as at present. No trouble has been experienced in fording the rivers, on account of continued low water, but bridges are badly needed across Sheep Creek and High River, on the Macleod trail. A couple of small bridges have been built at Pine and Nose Creek from funds granted by North-West Council, and some repairs and improvements made on the principal trails.

FERRIES.

The rivers have been so low that there has been little or no need of ferries, and the boat at High River Crossing was not put in the water at all.

LIQUOR LAWS.

Liquor is obtainable and sold to the initiated in every saloon in Calgary; and in a place the size of Calgary, where there are civic authorities and local police, and where they make no attempt whatever to interfere with the traffic in intoxicants, it is next to impossible for us to do much towards lessening it. The saloons are searched occasionally and plenty of liquor found; but, as a rule, it is covered by permits. Some of the permits are ancient, but a permit is a permit, and it is quite impossible to prove that the liquor found was not imported under the permit produced. Permits have not been granted to saloon-keepers for some time, but many people who are granted permits leave them in saloons or turn them over to saloon-keepers, so that they always have a full supply of other people's permits, and as it has been ruled that liquor legally brought into the country can then legally be in anybody's possession, it is no use to move in the matter. All we can do is to endeavor to prevent liquor being imported in large quantities. It is no use trying to deny the fact that the sentiment of the greater part of the country is distinctly adverse to the statute on this subject; we get no sympathy with our efforts to put a stop to the traffic, and it is the most disagreeable of the many duties we have to perform. During the past season two large seizures were made—one at Laggan, on 4th March, of 311 gallons, was found in a car of lumber. On 17th October 392 gallons were found in a car at Calgary, labelled as 4 per cent. beer. In all 820 gallons were spilled in this district during the last twelve months, representing a total waste of a large sum of money.

SETTLERS.

A number of settlers have come into the country, how many I am unable to say, but every time I am on a trip new buildings are seen and people keep passing

up the rivers right to the foot-hills. There have been more schools and churches built, and wherever you have to go the way gets longer on account of new fences to go round. As far as I am aware, the majority are in comfortable circumstances. Improved farming implements are seen wherever you go, and a better class of stables and outbuildings are being put up.

CROPS.

The past season was a very dry one, and in consequence the crops have not been so heavy as usual. The average under cultivation was larger than last year, and the total yield of grain, as far as I can learn, is about the same as 1888. Potatoes, I judge, are not a very heavy crop. A snow storm early in September damaged some of the crop not cut. The fall was very open and weather mild, and a large amount of ploughing was done.

RANCHERS.

I believe the increase in the herds of the ranchers to have been large the past season. The winter was mild, and very little rain or cold weather in the spring, which was favorable for the growth of young stock. The feed is not as good as usual in some parts of the district, but generally sufficient. Large numbers of thoroughbred stock have been imported, both horses and cattle, and quite a number of young steers were brought from the East and turned out on the ranges to be eventually made into beef. A large number of beef cattle have been shipped off the ranges to the East and to England. Sheep have done well. Two or three flocks have been disposed of and shipped both East and West.

GAME.

Game continues to decrease in an alarming manner. The season for ducks should not, I think, open until the 1st September. I know last year that a large number of prairie chickens were shot between the 15th August, when ducks could be shot, and 1st September, the opening day. Owing to the dry season nearly all the ponds, sloughs and lakes were dried up, and wild fowl were conspicuous by their absence. There is but little large game, except in the mountains. What few deer there are in the foot-hills are kept from increasing by the Stoney Indians. I know of only one game guardian in this district, and it is time that steps were taken to enforce the game laws.

There should, I think, be some legislation on the fishery question. There is practically no close time for fish at present, and the rivers are fast becoming depleted. I have seen netted trout exposed for sale in Calgary, and fish traps and other unlawful means of capturing fish are in common use. It is easy to destroy the supply of fish by over-fishing, by fair and foul means, but it is a hard matter to stock waters again, and the matter should be intelligently considered before it is too late.

INDIANS.

There is little of interest to report concerning the Indians in this district. It has been endeavored as much as possible to keep them on their reserves. They have, as a rule, submitted quietly to be sent back to their reserves, but I doubt the legality of such a proceeding, as according to the treaties made with them they can go where they like as long as they behave themselves. Just after the treaty payments and in spring are the two principal times they scatter over the country. There is no doubt they kill some cattle, and it is a hard matter to detect. They know enough to cut the brand out of the hide, and hide or bury the head, and if meat is found in their possession it is hard to prove where it came from. We have had to make but few arrests amongst the Indians, and there was no trouble with any of them. If an Indian is wanted, and we cannot find him, it is usually sufficient to notify the chief of his band, and the man wanted is soon produced. There have been two Blackfoot Indians employed as scouts attached to Gleichen detachment, and they have done very

good service. I think it would be a good plan to have a few mounted Indian Police enrolled on each reserve, and give the head chiefs power to deal with minor cases, of course, under the direct supervision of their agents. The Industrial School at the mouth of High River, under the charge of Rev. Father Claude and assistants, is doing good work towards educating a portion of the Indian children. There are ninety scholars at present in this institution. There is an orphanage in connection with the Stoney Reserve at Morley. The Indians, I am sorry to say, are becoming decidedly careless about leaving their camp fires burning when moving their camps.

HALF-BREEDS.

There are quite a number of half-breeds in this section, varying very much, as they move about a good deal. Some have taken up homesteads and are making improvements; the greater part, however, live by freighting between here and the northern country. They have been very quiet and well-behaved, and I have not a serious crime to record against them.

FIRES.

There having been little snow during the winter of 1888-89, and the spring opening early, the ground was very dry and many destructive fires occurred, and a great deal of damage was done. In the beginning of April a fire started west of Calgary. All available men were sent out, and got fire under. It broke out again next day, when men were turned out again and put it out finally. Two arrests were made in connection with this fire. One was acquitted, the other fined \$100 and costs, which was paid. On 2nd April a fire was started on South Fork of Sheep Creek, from a fire left burning by some Indians, presumably a band of Stoneys who had passed that way. It was put out by detachment stationed at Millar's, with other help. On 18th April a fire started near the the Forks of Fish Creek. Under the force of a heavy wind it assumed large proportions, sweeping the whole country south-east for many miles, burning some stock, a large amount of fencing, hay, some houses and barns, farming implements, and doing a vast amount of harm to grass on ranges. It also penetrated into the timber in the foot-hills, and has been smouldering all summer, and broke out again this fall, though I believe it is now entirely out. An arrest was made in connection with this fire, and the offender fined \$100 and costs. This fine was paid. Two fires occurred on Ghost River last December. Both were got out without doing much damage. An arrest was made in connection with the second one, but the charge was dismissed by the magistrate on account of insufficient evidence. With one exception there have been no serious fires in this section this fall. The one serious one was started on north side of Canadian Pacific Railway track, close to Sheppard, by an engine—at least, there was no fire until a train passed. It was blowing hard from the south-east and spread with great rapidity, burning a large quantity of stacked hay. Two fires were started near Gleichen on different occasions by the same engine, and, but for the efforts of the detachment, would have probably burned up the whole country. The detachment at Gleichen also, put out a fire near Cluny, started, as far as could be known, by an engine. On 13th September a fire was put out by detachment stationed at Millar's, on the south fork of Sheep Creek. It was started by a fire left burning by some Indians. Constable Lynch followed on the Indians' trail, but lost them owing to a snow storm coming on. On 24th August a fire started between the detachment buildings at Pekisko and the North-West Colonization Company's ranche. This was put out, and no trace found as to its origin. On 5th September a fire started on south side of river from Morley. The detachment, Indians and others, worked at it for about four days and finally got it under. It was in the bush. A young Stoney Indian, who was found near the spot where fire originated, stated it had been started by a war party of Bloods, who had fired several shots at him. As no trace of any such party could be found his yarn was generally discredited, and he most likely accidentally started it himself. The detachment at Scarlett's aided in suppressing several fires during the year. No arrests were made. The traffic is

heavy on that trail. On 5th September a fire occurred near High River Crossing, caused by a settler letting fire get away, where he was burning round his stacks. He was arrested and brought before a magistrate, and let off by paying the costs of case. Quite a large fire occurred on the 24th September near C. C. ranche. Detachments from Mosquito Creek and Pekisko, and a large force of settlers, got this fire under. Origin of fire not known. On 6th October a small fire occurred a short distance north of Mr. McPherson's ranche on High River, but was put out before assuming large proportions. A fire occurred in November on Bow River, below mouth of High River, by which some hay was burnt, and it was supposed to have been caused by Indians. Several fires that started near Calgary have been put out by men from the post. I am glad to say that the public in general are beginning to fully realize the immense amount of damage these prairie fires do in destroying the grass, and are much more careful to prevent fire starting, and prompt to turn out if one starts. I certainly think that the railway companies should be obliged to make some provision along their lines to prevent fires being started by their engines. There is no doubt in the world that the sparks from the engines start many fires, and about the only feasible plan is to plough or turn a sufficiently wide fire break on each side of the track. During the past season no attempt whatever was made to do this.

INCREASED RATES OF PAY.

All men entitled to it have received the annual increase of good conduct pay, and all artizans and men employed at any particular stated labor receive different rates of increased pay, according to manner of work they perform.

CANTEEN.

A canteen was started at this post in the middle of March of this year and has worked very satisfactorily. It is managed by a committee, with myself as president and treasurer, the Sergeant-Major and four non-commissioned officers and men chosen by the division. Four per cent. beer, cigars, tobacco of various kinds, cigarettes, soap, blacking, biscuits and cheese are the articles in stock. All bills are settled monthly, and the profits have so far been used to lessen the rate paid by the men for extra messing.

GENERAL WORK.

Under different headings I have described shortly various kinds of duties performed by my command. Patrols perform a large proportion of the work. Trains are met at Gleichen, Calgary, Morley, Canmore, Anthracite and Laggan. As a rule there are about ten prisoners at this post who have to be guarded and their daily work superintended.

Convicts and lunatics have been taken to the Penitentiary in Manitoba. Men have attended all sittings of the Supreme Court, acting as orderlies, taking charge of juries and attending inquests. Two bodies found on the banks of the Bow, one identified, the other not, were buried.

A large proportion of improvements made to barrack buildings were performed by our own men; any race or other meetings held outside the town limits are attended by a body of our men to preserve order. Men stationed along the C.P.R. and elsewhere endeavor to suppress the liquor traffic. Indian payment monies were taken charge of and handed over to agents, and escorts furnished during payments; Indians kept moving and sent back to their reserves; all complaints made by settlers enquired into and settled, if possible; prairie fires worked at many times, offenders traced and brought to justice; warrants and summons served, besides which the regular routine of life in the barracks is carried out. An escort was furnished to accompany the Edmonton mail for some little time.

The Division had the honor to furnish a guard of honor to His Excellency the Governor General on his arrival at Calgary, and a mounted escort to accompany him

on his visit to the Blackfoot Reserve. Magisterial duties have been performed by such officers of the division entitled to act.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has visited Calgary twice, and was furnished with such transport and escorts as he required, on the second occasion transport being furnished to Edmonton.

Men transferred to divisions stationed at Macleod and Edmonton Districts have been forwarded to their destinations. Transport has been furnished to Ministers of the Crown and other distinguished parties, both here and at Banff. Numberless duties have been performed which it is not possible to enumerate without giving a detailed statement of each day's work in the District.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, &C.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the conduct of members of my command has been exceptionally good. I have had but very few serious cases of breaches of discipline to deal with. The sobriety of the men is marked, especially in a place like Calgary, where strong liquors are so easily obtainable.

I am highly gratified to be able to make the above statement.

I beg to forward the usual statement of cases tried in my district during the year, and statement of mileage made by horses of E Division (not printed).

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. McILLREE,

Superintendent, Commanding "E" Division.

The Commissioner N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT GAGNON, COMMANDING DEPOT DIVISION, 1889.

REGINA, 15th December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ended 30th November, 1889.

Peace and quietness have prevailed throughout this district during the year, and although a large docket of cases tried is shown, no serious offences have been committed.

Alfred Brazier, a *greaser*, was arrested at Moose Jaw on 19th August last for murder committed in Montana, United States. On the 23rd of the same month, he having voluntarily signed a document by which he waived his right to be heard before a Court of Justice in Canada, and agreed to surrender to the Sheriff of Miles City, Montana, United States, at the boundary, was escorted to said boundary and there handed over to the United States authorities.

As in former years, large quantities of illicit liquor have been destroyed and many contraventions of the Territories liquor law brought to justice where convictions were obtained against the delinquent.

Owing to the extraordinary dryness of the season prairie fires have been more destructive this year than last, and in spite of the efforts of the police, aided by the citizens, considerable damage has been caused to property; in some instances new settlements had their whole summer work and supply of hay destroyed by the raging element. Several considerable stacks of grain were also burnt.

A summer outpost was established at Grand Rapids in June last, to work in connection with the Manitoba officials to prevent liquor traffic on the Saskatchewan and the shores of Lake Winnipeg. There being no navigation on the Saskatchewan this year on account of very low water, the work of the detachment in this line has been light, but valuable information with reference to fisheries in Lake Winnipeg has, I believe, been collected.

Another outpost was established at Yorkton.

On the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Governor General, escorts were detailed for his travelling through the country and for his reception at Regina. This duty was performed very creditably, as was also the duty of escorting His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Territories at the opening and closing of the North-West Legislative Assembly.

The Indian Department have as usual been assisted by parties of our men in transporting their annuity money through the country and making their treaty payments.

The discipline in the division has been remarkably good; few serious charges are recorded, considering that in this division recruits have to be tried as to their fitness for service, and that awkward men and bad characters from other divisions are being continually sent in for training, the discipline has to be kept in a more rigid manner and the duties are more trying.

Drills, both mounted and dismounted, have been gone through during the year whenever the weather permitted, and recruit drill kept on daily, in doors when not practicable outside.

The different outpost divisions having during the year been under strength, constant applications were made for drafts from headquarters; and recruits, as soon as they had passed their drills, were sent out consequently there was little time left for target practice. Most of the men, however, joined their divisions in time to make their yearly target practice.

Recruits engaged during the year have only been accepted when their physique was without reproach. 163 joined.

Seven desertions took place from this post during the year.

The health of the men has been remarkably good; no death from illness having occurred during the year.

The kit and clothing supplied are of good quality and give general satisfaction. Winter overcoats, however, are not supplied in sufficient quantities to allow an issue to all men.

Few of the arms in use of the division are in as good condition as I could wish them to be, on account of damaged rifles being collected here from other divisions and issued to the men, but as soon as new barrels are supplied this will be remedied.

The saddlery and harness are in good condition, as also the transport.

The barrack rooms have not been very comfortable during the first part of the autumn, on account of the furnaces not working very well, but a great improvement has been made lately, and I think they will answer as well as last winter.

The strength of the division on the 30th November last was as follows:—

Officers N. C. O.'s. and constables	211
Horses.	<u>131</u>

The remounts received during the year—all bronchos—have given good satisfaction.

The horses of the Division have travelled on patrol duty during the last twelve months 188,559 miles.

Enclose please find statement of cases tried in the district during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. GAGNON,

Superintendent Commanding Head Quarters District.

The Commissioner N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT DEANE, COMMANDING "K" DIVISION.

LETHBRIDGE, 1st December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of "K" Division of the North-West Mounted Police from the 1st December, 1888, to the 30th November, 1889.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The prospects of Lethbridge at the close of last year were very promising, but the unusually mild winter had a most depressing influence upon business, the effects of which have not yet worn off.

Business cannot go utterly to the bad in a place of this size, where a minimum of something like \$20,000 is paid monthly in wages, and the indications are that there is a good time coming.

The Indians anticipate a hard winter, the mines will be working full time, and there is a general feeling of confidence that the projected railway to Benton will be taken in hand next spring.

There has been a considerable exodus of miners during the past few months, but chiefly among those who could be best spared. For those who remain there is abundant work. Two brothers earned \$140 each during the month of October last at the rate of 80 cents per ton.

The district is very healthy. Wind in Lethbridge is an emblem of constancy which would have carried conviction to Juliet's heart, and germs must have a hard time of it.

A Board of Trade and Civic Committee has been recently formed, and this, at less expense, will answer all the practical purposes of a corporation. This board means business, and has already set its mark upon the town.

There is on the other side of the line a large idle floating population, which will probably swarm in here as soon as sufficient attractions are presented. A railway to the border will increase our work and responsibilities to an incalculable extent, and it is not unlikely that this division will require to be somewhat strengthened.

CRIME.

There has been no crime to speak of. The following list comprises all complaints of offences which have arisen within the district during the year:—

Offences against the person.....	8
Malicious injuries to property.....	5
Larceny.....	4
Horses lost, stolen or strayed.....	89
Violation of Customs law.....	2
Illicit liquor traffic.....	13
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	3
Miscellaneous.....	20
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Of the eight offences against the person, conviction resulted in four cases. Three of the others were quarrels, which were amicably arranged, and one was dismissed. There was nothing in either to call for remark.

Five complaints were made of malicious injuries to property. Three of these were charges brought against Indians for killing cattle, but careful enquiry left no doubt that the calves were dying or dead of "black leg," and the Indians merely cut up the carcasses. In one case, however, I considered it advisable to have the Indians brought up and charged. After a long investigation, one of them said that he would

never have gone near the heifer if he had known there was going to be such a fuss about it. Having impressed upon them the fact that there would be a fuss in every such case I let them go, cautioning them and all other Indians that in future, when they might find a dead or dying beast on the prairie, they should obtain the owner's permission before touching the carcass.

In one of the remaining cases complaint was made that beef cattle had been taken off the prairie, killed and sold by unauthorized persons. We could not obtain sufficient evidence to sustain a prosecution, as the hide had been carefully made away with. The North-West Legislature have now, I understand, passed an Ordinance in view of this class of offence.

In the fifth case a charge was brought against a boy of having killed some sheep by breaking in their heads with large stones. The heads were there to testify that they had not received any such treatment. The sheep had doubtless been overheated and died of exhaustion, but there was no evidence to show that any one was to blame but the owner.

Of the four cases of larceny reported, conviction resulted in three: one being the case of a watch stolen from a rancher's house during his absence. We traced the watch after some time, and the prisoner received three months' imprisonment at hard labor from Judge Macleod. The fourth case was that of a Winchester rifle and Colt's revolver, stolen from I. G. Baker's slaughter house. They were probably taken by an Indian, but we have not yet recovered them.

The number of horses reported missing amounts to the large total of 89. Of these, 66 have been recovered—some by their owners and other settlers, and a great many by the police. Of the remainder, 4 have been seen running at large on the upper crossing of the St. Mary's; 5 in the neighborhood of the Crow's Nest Pass; 1 at Pincher Creek; 1 was found by its owner mired and dead in the St. Mary's River. The stock inspector on the other side has been kind enough to send word that 1 is at the Teton basin, and 1 is in possession of the agent on the Belknap agency. I have written to Col. Otis at Fort Assiniboine soliciting his good offices in recovering this horse for us.

Ten are still missing, and we have no clue to their whereabouts. Owners do not, as a rule, notify us of recovery. So it is possible that the number of missing may not be so large.

One of the horses reported as still missing in last year's report was found in the Maple Creek district last spring, lame and unable to travel, and has since been returned to the owner here.

As a rule, in the case of missing horses one can only judge by the light of subsequent events whether they have been stolen or have merely strayed.

As I have mentioned elsewhere, the whole country round here was burnt over last spring. When a horse gets on to burnt ground he will travel for miles whithersoever his fancy leads him, until he comes to feed, and the country is so large that a stray horse out of his bearings may wander for months without being seen.

People, especially newcomers, are very apt to jump at the conclusion that a horse has been stolen, and some people are very careless about their horses. With us, who take the greatest possible care to picket or hobble our horses on the prairie, picquet ropes, leg straps and hobbles break, and we have great trouble occasionally. It is no wonder, then, that people who turn their horses out to graze on the open prairie lose them.

A resident of Lethbridge reported to us on the 20th May that his horse had been stolen from off the prairie where he was picqueted. On the 23rd May the horse was found and brought in by the Little Bow detachment, but the owner would not admit that the horse had not been stolen. A little later, however, he had the candor to come and tell us that when he went to fetch in his horse and found, as he thought, the rope cut off close to the pin head, he had gone to another man's picquet pin!

The only case of horse stealing that we know of this year is that of a man named Lambert, who stole a horse from off the prairie and went to Conrad, in

Montana, where he sold it. I communicated with the authorities on the other side, and whether they were making the neighborhood warm for Lambert I do not know, but he suddenly re-appeared in Lethbridge on a horse which was said to have been stolen in the States, was warned by an old associate that he was "wanted," and started at full gallop for Dunmore, following the railway track. Sergeant Ross, however, was duly posted, and had his eye upon him, took a hand-car and three men and caught Lambert about 15 miles down the line. He was convicted under the 192nd section of the Customs Act, and was awarded six month's imprisonment. Later on a witness was procured from Montana who contributed to his being convicted of having stolen from here the horse on which he rode to Conrad, and for that offence Judge Macleod gave him an additional six months' hard labor.

A man who lives near Conrad says that Lambert arrived there with three horses. If so, he must, as we have long suspected, have stolen two more from here. The man in question said he could not spare the time to come over and give evidence, without which we could not successfully prosecute.

This charge, if proved, would have reduced my number of horses still unaccounted for to eight.

Settlers on either side of the line must bear in mind that the suppression of horse stealing needs their co-operation, to the extent at least of giving evidence to convict an apprehended thief.

The two cases of violation of the Customs law were: the case of the man named Lambert, just previously mentioned, who failed to pay duty on the horse which he brought from the other side, and who was captured on the road to Dunmore by Sergeant Ross, and that of a restaurant keeper in town, who had a quantity of smuggled cigars, &c., in his possession, and who was fined.

The importation of smuggled liquor into Lethbridge is practically *nil*. The seizures made during the early part of the year convinced liquor runners that "the game is not worth the candle," and they have given it up, so far as this place is concerned, at any rate. I am speaking now only of importation over the line. So far as our own railways are concerned, the Inland Revenue stamp precludes my giving any guarantee on that head.

Last year hop beer was the prevailing beverage. These breweries were closed early in the year by the Inland Revenue Department, and thirsty ingenuity soon discovered that permit liquor was, after all, the safest thing to handle. From one point of view this is distinctly an advantage to mankind—the initiated can obtain a decent glass of liquor—instead of the fiery poison that used to be sold, which, I believe, would only find a market now under extreme pressure.

In my humble opinion, the statute itself (if the statute will pardon such a free application of the vulgar tongue) is responsible for the "nigger in the fence."

Section 95 of chapter 50, 49, Victoria enacts as follows:—

"Every person who manufactures, &c., imports, &c., any intoxicating liquor or intoxicant, except by special permission as aforesaid, or in whose possession or on whose premises such intoxicating liquor or intoxicant of any kind is or has been, shall incur a penalty," &c.

The words "such intoxicating liquor" can only mean that which is imported, &c., without the "special permission as aforesaid."

The permits are marked "not transferable," but the statute says nothing about the written "permission" being transferable or not.

It follows, therefore, that there is no reason why a person should not import liquor under a permit, and hand both permit and liquor over to any other person, and so long as the liquor in question is that comprehended by the permit the recipient is within the law.

The first section (declaratory) of the prohibitive statute provides that no intoxicating liquor or intoxicant shall be imported into, &c., &c., or had in possession in the North-West Territories, "except by special permission, in writing, of the Lieutenant-Governor," but there is no penalty provided for the enforcement of this broad enactment.

The consequence is that in these days, when lawyers must live, the prohibitive law is practically inoperative.

Of the thirteen cases of breach of the prohibitive liquor law which have arisen within this district during the year ten have resulted in conviction.

In one of the remaining cases the liquor seized was found to be covered by a permit which subsequently arrived, and in the other two cases the liquor was seized but the owners were conspicuous by their absence.

The two last mentioned instances are as follows:—

On the 9th December, 1888, Sergeant Ross seized 100 gallons of Montana whiskey which was "cached" on the prairie about nine miles to the south of the town. He brought in thirty gallons of it, but having no transport for the rest, and being assured that if he left it he would see it again no more, spilt it on the spot. The thirty gallons which he brought in were destroyed in my presence.

On the 13th April (this is probably unique in North-West experience) our Indian scout, "Star Child," found a ten gallon keg of whiskey in possession of two men in the river bottom here and took it away from them. They tried cajolery, threats and bribes, but he was impervious to all, held on to his capture, and sent for Sergeant Ross, who brought it to the barracks, where it was destroyed. "Star Child" looked about for the men for a long while, but never succeeded in identifying them.

The two following are, I think, fair instances of the manner in which the non-commissioned officers and men on outpost duty keep their eyes about them. We knew that a man named Tom Percel had a cargo of liquor in the neighborhood of the line which he was endeavoring to bring in.

The 4th of July was a day which could hardly be kept in gala fashion without a little stimulant, and on the evening of the 2nd, becoming impatient, Percel put his fate to the test and lost it all. On that evening at 7 o'clock Sergeant Macdonell started from his outpost at Milk River Ridge on patrol; came across a fresh waggon track, followed it up and overtook Percel, who was conveying six 5 gallon kegs of fire-water. Sergeant Macdonell brought the outfit in here, where Percel paid his fine, and where his waggon, horses and harness were handed over to the Customs officer who confiscated and sold them. The liquor came in handy for killing some grass on a barrack road.

During the last week in July a party of police from here were building a bridge over a mud hole in the middle couleé on the road to Milk River Ridge. On the 29th July Corporal Elliott, of the flying patrol, came across a fresh waggon track and followed it. It led into the Middle Couleé, and on arrival there he found a noted whiskey runner named "Red McConnell" in the police camp; his waggon, which was empty, and horses, were close by. Something must have scared McConnell, for he had nothing in his waggon when he reached our working party's camp, and finding them there was a surprise to him. Constable Patrick, carrying despatches from the Nine Mile Butte, had also seen his trail, and was riding to overtake him. McConnell probably had an inkling of this and without stopping, pitched his kegs out of the waggon, so that they rolled down a bank out of sight from the trail. Corporal Elliott noticed from the wheel marks that the waggon was getting lighter, and thus had no difficulty in finding the kegs later on. He and his pack-horse patrol joined the working party's camp. After supper McConnell pulled out and drove off into the smoke of distant bush fires with which the country was at that time overspread. Elliott watched the kegs all night, and in the early morning McConnell began to carry them one by one to another and more convenient spot. Elliott stopped him with the second keg in his arms, and brought him and his outfit, including five 10 gallon kegs of whiskey, into barracks, where the liquor was destroyed and McConnell was fined. Luckily for him there was no proof that the whiskey had been carried in the waggon aforesaid. So McConnell saved his transport from seizure and confiscation. This is the first time that he has been caught in a long and merry life, and he has not travelled this way since.

On the 17th July, in consequence of a complaint made to me by an aggrieved wife, I ordered a saloon in Lethbridge, occupied by Charles Bulger, to be searched. three barrels of Milwaukee lager beer and one of stout were found, and a summons was

issued to the proprietor. The first question was, whether or not this particular brand was an intoxicant. As to this, it happened that we had an opportunity of observing its effects upon a man who drank some half dozen bottles in the course of an afternoon, and upon the evidence the defendant's counsel, could not but admit that the intoxicating properties of the beer were proved *ad nauseam*. The defendant then produced two permits, issued over four months previously, for 32 gallons of beer, each to two persons in town, one of whom was a Chinaman. The beer was imported on the 1st April and the case was tried before me on the 20th July. The nominees handed their permits over to the saloon keeper, who ordered and procured the beer through a local agent. The permit holders did not know the price of the liquor—had not seen it and had not paid for it whereas, the defendant had paid the local agent in part though not in full. I considered that the prosecution had made out their case, and fined the defendant, who did not appeal.

While on this subject I may perhaps be permitted to say a few words on the question of police justices, now before the country. For my part, I have always avoided trying any cases whenever I could possibly do so. Since I have been here I have accepted the situation because there has been no help for it. In former years it has been within my experience that local justices have refused to try liquor cases on the ground that they could not run the risk of injuring their business. On one occasion I visited an out station in connection with a liquor case—found a local justice there, who was disinclined to have anything to do with it; represented to him that it was his duty to try the case, but that if he would not do so I would. He finally consented, and convicted and fined the defendant.

Not long ago I happened to meet an acquaintance who hailed from that neighbourhood, and asked him how so-and-so was getting on. He replied that he was not doing much; he had lost caste ever since he allowed himself to try a liquor case some years ago, and the neighbors still looked shy at him. Who, I would ask, is able to predict that local justices will be more willing than they have been in the past to subject themselves to the disagreeableness almost inseparable from the enforcement of an unpopular law? I am not alone in thinking that if police magistrates are disestablished the law in some parts of the country will become a dead letter. I will gladly make anyone a present of my magisterial duties, but am quite sure that no one here would undertake them unless he were paid for it. In my opinion, nothing short of a stipendiary magistracy can efficiently supersede the present system.

Of the three cases reported of contravention of the Indian Act, two resulted in conviction and one was dismissed.

In one case, tried before Mr. Champness and myself, on the 11th January, two Indians identified the man who had sold beer to a drunken Indian, and I saw no reason to discredit their testimony. The defendant appealed, and on the 11th October left the country before the appeal was heard.

There has been no charge of this nature since the 16th May. We have been a little more strict with the Indians since then. If they come in here to trade we allow them, as a rule, to stay one night, and then move them on, as much in the interest of settlers as of the Indians themselves. I think a contagious disease Act might not inappropriately be introduced among the Indians. When the men deliberately peddle their women round for prostitution, it is beyond the power of human ingenuity to stop it entirely.

The twenty miscellaneous offences reported comprise minor charges, which call for no remark. Their disposal consists of nineteen convictions and one dismissal. One prairie fire conviction is included in the foregoing.

INDIAN SCOUTS.

Out of several Indian scouts that I have tried none have proved to be worth their salt but "Star Child," and I am sorry to hear that he is dying of consumption. He did some good work for us, and I do not expect to replace him. He was a determined rascal, and the Indians generally were afraid of him. After he brought to a successful conclusion an intrigue in which he was much interested, no less than

the enticing of a white man's Indian wife from him, he became less reliable and energetic, and I was at last obliged to discharge him. I should be glad to get another native scout of similar calibre.

INDIANS.

The Indians have behaved very well during the past year. "Red Crow's" good example must count for a great deal. I am convinced that the key to the true repressive treatment of Indian delinquencies is to make plenty of what "Little Person" called a "fuss" over their misdoings, and to teach them that the law has a very long arm, which never grows weary. For this reason it is a pity that "The Dog" and "The Rib," who, as convicts, escaped from the sheriff at Dunmore upwards of a year ago, should still be at large, and I would respectfully urge the proffer of a reward by the Department of Justice for their re-capture; \$50 would have had the desired effect in the case of one of them during the past summer, and the moral effect would be well worth the money.

The Bloods think that they are the cream of creation, and it is time for them to begin to imbibe some modification of the idea.

We have been unsuccessful in keeping them on their reserve. A firm and persistent pressure will in time have the desired effect.

I went to the sun dance on the reserve this year, and I came away with the impression that it serves no useful purpose whatever, and might be profitably replaced by some other form of entertainment. No more than half a dozen would-be braves underwent the ordeal, and some of them were only brought to the scratch by obtrusive and derisive encouragement. The Indians could not agree among themselves as to where it should be held, and Red Crow did not appear. It has the effect of bringing out all the bad qualities of the Indians, without any compensating advantage. It feeds the naturally cruel nature of the spectators, it panders to the lust of both sexes, and unsettles the marital relations of the Indians themselves; and last, though not least, it acts as an incentive to the triumphant participant to evince a courage to which he is far from feeling in the commission of some lawless act.

On the 22nd April, Scout "Star Child" reported that four days previously a party of Bloods had gone to the States on a horse-stealing expedition against the Gros Ventres. I thereupon warned Col. Otis, commanding at Fort Assiniboine, who wired to me on the 10th May that "three Bloods with stolen stock passed through Bear Paw Mountains on the 8th, and there killed an Indian." We had at this time 56 men on outpost duty, and patrols were moving night and day. On the 13th May, at about daybreak, two men from Corporal Elliott's flying patrol, saw an Indian about five miles off driving some ponies towards the reserve. He soon caught sight of them and set off at full speed, heading for one of the many coulees thereabouts. He was so hard pressed, that he had to abandon his booty and "caché" himself. The patrol found first the mare which he had just ridden, with her flanks and back badly gashed by the Indian's knife, and which died from exhaustion soon after; they then found three more ponies and a yearling colt, which completed the tale. I subsequently sent these to Col. Otis, to be returned to the Gros Ventre owners. The other Indians mentioned in Col. Otis' telegram did not come this way.

On the 6th June I received a letter from Col. Otis, saying that the reports made to him of thefts, which had formed the subject of a letter to you, "were evidently exaggerated, as many of the horses then supposed to have been stolen were found to have strayed, owing to a severe storm which occurred at the time of loss."

On the 31st July I received a telegram from Col. Otis that the agent at Fort Belknap had reported that four of his Indians had left their agency on the 27th to raid the Bloods. I wired to Superintendent Steele at Macleod, and sent an Indian to warn the Indians on the reserve. I believe the Belknaps succeeded in getting away with two horses, and if so, I think it was a very salutary lesson for the Bloods, calculated to lessen their conceit and teach them not to provoke reprisals.

On the 2nd October I received a telegram from Medicine Hat that eight horses had been stolen from there on the night of the 30th September. Descriptions of the horses reached me on the afternoon of the 3rd, and the two owners, Cree Indians,

arrived on the morning of the 4th October. I sent one of them with a constable to Stand-Off, and the other to Corporal Turnbull, on the Little Bow, with orders to follow the river bank until they found the trail of the horses crossing the Belly. It was, of course, a foregone conclusion that the horses were safely "cachéd" on the Blood reserve before I received notice of the theft, and the only thing to be done was, if possible, to bring the larceny home to the Bloods. Corporal Turnbull's patrol picked up the trail where it crossed the Belly River, at the Cypress Cattle Company's ranche, and followed it *via* Kipp to the reserve. On arrival there they heard that the horses had been given up to the Macleod police, so went there and recovered them. We ascertained from camp gossip that the horses reached the reserve on the night of the 1st October, that the thieves were afraid the police would find them, so drove them off to another "caché" next day. I issued a warrant for the thieves, "Come Singing" and "Sharp Eyes," but it has not yet been executed. The Crees took their horses home in great delight.

At the end of May it was reported by the Kennedy's Crossing detachment that twelve lodges of Canadian Crees were encamped about nine miles down the river on the American side. These roving bands are always likely to lead to trouble, so I wrote to Col. Otis, saying that if they were Canadian Crees, and if he would have them escorted within our reach, I would have them conducted northwards, away from the line, and out of harm's way. Some days, of course, elapsed before I could communicate with Col. Otis, but he immediately sent out a party to act in accordance with my suggestion. I fancy, however, the troops were unable to find them, as the Indians had split up into twos and threes and gone on various hunting expeditions. The troops looked for them for some time, but I never heard any more of the Indians in question.

Aprpos of roving bands of Indians, I would respectfully submit that the issue of passes from the reserve to Indians, enabling them to roam about a cattle country, such as the Little Bow, is much to be deprecated. I recognize the difficulty of an Indian agent in refusing a pass to a plausible Indian; but there are two main points to be remembered: one; that the cattle must be protected; and the other, that Indians will never work on the reserve so long as they are permitted to roam the country.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

The outpost system of this division has been somewhat extended this year with very satisfactory results. The country has been so thoroughly patrolled that the few lines on the map give but a faint idea of the ground that has been covered.

As last year, the patrols to the south and east covered 170 miles straight on end from division headquarters, connecting with "A" Division at Willow Creek. In addition to this we had a camp at Kennedy's Crossing, on the Milk River (150 miles from here). I understand that it is your intention to have this outpost in future provided by "A" Division, within whose district it really is. By whomsoever furnished, there certainly should be a camp there.

The country between Pendant d'Oreille and Willow Creek was scouted, and the 50 mile connection made by a pack-horse outfit—four days being allowed for the round trip in each week.

There being no water in Kipp's Coulée this year I was obliged to have two camps along the 55 mile road, from here to Milk River Ridge, mainly to accommodate teams.

The number of men on outpost duty has fluctuated from time to time, according to the work in hand, but the average number furnishing the patrol which scouted the southern section of country is as follows:—

	Miles.	N.C.O.	Const.	Horses.
Fifteen Mile Lake.....	12	0	3	2
Nine Mile Butte	33	0	3	2
Milk River Ridge.....	9	1	5	7
Writing-on-Stone.....	25	1	6	8
Pendant d'Oreille.....	36	1	6	8
Kennedy's Crossing.....	28	0	4	4
	==	==	==	==

I have also had a camp on the St. Mary's River, about 20 miles distant from here by saddle, from which a flying patrol has scoured the neighboring country, and has done most creditable service.

Another camp again has been stationed at the junction of the Little Bow and Belly Rivers, and the satisfaction of the ranchers thereabouts is proof conclusive of its usefulness :

	Miles.	N. C. O.	Const.	Horses.
Flying Patrol.....	20	1	4	6
Little Bow	<u>20</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>

The division has done a great deal of work this year, some of it of an abiding nature.

Early in the spring two substantial bridges were constructed in Kipp's Coulée, and the Middle Coulée, on the road to Milk River Ridge, the logs and poles for each being hauled 55 and 48 miles respectively, from Writing-on-Stone.

The necessity of a good half-way house and stable is very pressing, but water, both as to quantity and quality, is the trouble.

The Fifteen Mile Lake was a large lake last year with plenty of good water. It is now nearly dried up, and I have recently had to move the camp about 15 miles further on, where a spring has been found in the Middle Coulée. Until this spring was found our horses had to travel 33 miles without a drop of water. Even this spring is a qualified blessing, as it disagrees with some of the passing team horses and entails a great deal of responsibility on the teamsters, whose care and attention I cannot sufficiently praise.

At the Fifteen Mile Lake the men were very much annoyed by skunks and foxes. One of the men had his boots eaten by foxes, and skunks were so numerous and obtrusive that the men were afraid of treading on them when getting out of bed at night. One night when I was there my teamster happened to awake and counted seven skunks and a fox in the camp. I sent out scantling and laths to make a fence round each tent, and thereafter the annoyance was not so overpowering. The skunk seems to have a keen appreciation of the art of minding one's own business, but woe betide any unlucky knight who is betrayed into any gesture giving him cause for alarm. He seems to take not unkindly to bacon.

At the Nine Mile Butte there is a beautiful spring, which was dug out by the detachment, and three good sized tanks constructed out of stones and mud. All this section of country was burnt over last winter, and until the grass grew long enough we had to send out hay from here to the Butte and also to the Fifteen Mile Lake.

At Milk River Ridge the accommodation for man and beast is very good indeed, and the contractors deserve credit for the capital work which they put into the buildings last year. This detachment remained out last winter. This year they have dug a good stone-lined well close to the house, and assisted by the barrack carpenter, have put up a frame storehouse measuring 12 ft. by 16 ft., a coal shed 8 ft. square, and a latrine, at a cost of \$125, the price of the lumber delivered in Lethbridge. A stoutly-built hay corral, 50 ft. by 40 ft., has also been constructed, the materials being hauled from Writing-on-Stone, 25 miles. Good hay was procurable within about five miles of the post and of this the detachment cut, hauled and stacked about 20 tons.

This is my most western point on the Milk River, and hitherto western connections have been made by "D" Division, but next year if I am relieved of Kennedy's Crossing I think I should have an outpost a few miles further westward, in the country which properly belongs to my district, the western boundary of which is supposed to be a line drawn north and south through Kipp.

A permanent camp has been built this year at Writing-on-Stone, and the Minister of Customs the other day said he had not seen many better log buildings even in Ontario. The house measures 24 ft. by 18 ft. with lean-to kitchen, good cellar, shingle roof, &c. The stable measures 30 ft. by 18 ft. shingle roofed, and capable of holding ten

horses. A hay corral 55 ft. by 40 ft. has been constructed, and about 20 tons of hay put up. The camp is charmingly situated at the mouth of a coulée about five miles long on the south side of the river.

The sides of the coulée are very precipitous and rocky. A fence at the mouth and another fence across the coulée about a mile up make an excellent corral for horses, where the shelter and feed are all that can be desired. The coulée abounds in wild currant bushes, the fruit of which is very fine. The logs used in the buildings &c., were cut about four miles up the coulée by three or four of our own men, who have been chopping and building ever since June. Hauling the logs down the coulée was rough work and occupied a good deal of time. The road in the river bottom approaching the camp has been improved for about three miles, and made practicable for heavy teams. The ford has been graded and made good. A blacksmith's shop has just been completed and the assistant farrier will remain all the winter, so will the veterinary assistant.

In all respects this is a well situated post, entirely out of sight from the other side, close to the Sweet Grass Hills and in the line of travel therefrom. A party came over this summer with horses for sale. They were intercepted and passed along the line of outposts under surveillance to the Custom house at Lethbridge. We heard afterwards that they had no intention of paying duty when they crossed the border. It appeared that they had paid "big money" to a guide who had undertaken to convey them past the police line, and who left them after they came into our hands. The horse owners made no sales to speak of here, and soon re-crossed the line, hoping that Providence would allow them to get even with the guide.

On the road from Writing-on-Stone to Pendant d'Oreille the nearest water is 26 or 27 miles, where the trail approaches the river, the banks along the intervening distance being well nigh inaccessible. The Pendant d'Oreille detachment was the first out last spring, leaving Lethbridge on the 31st March. They had put up a small log shanty last year, and on arrival this spring found a fresh quarter of beef there, which the owners never turned up to claim. Just prior to that it had been reported from Maple Creek that a cow had been killed at the head of the mountain and three S.T.V. horses stolen, and this circumstance confirmed my belief in the necessity of a permanent detachment at Pendant d'Oreille.

A good deal has at times been said about permanent outposts, and exception taken to the trifling expense entailed by them. To my mind the question does not admit of argument. An army in presence of an enemy covers itself with outposts. We police have to look for enemies from within as well as from without, and our army is the general public, the isolated settler whose repose and security it is our business to ensure.

The requirements—then, of a permanent party at Pendant d'Oreille are provided for by a set of log buildings of about the same dimensions as those at Writing-on-Stone—house, stable, &c., with hay corral, containing upwards of twenty tons of hay. The logs were cut about six miles down the river, and the road in that distance required considerable grading. The house stands on a cut bank of the river, and convenient approaches to water both for man and beast, involving a good deal of labor, have been made.

The whole of the work along this line of outposts has been done by our own men—the building superintended by Staff Sergt. Keenan.

Kennedy's Crossing, where we have had a small detachment until recently, is a pretty nicely wooded spot, the loss of which I must regret, but we had to leave it because it turned out to be on American soil. The only available sight for buildings that I could see is on the table land, about four miles from the river bank, where there is a large lake.

The Milk River outposts are being supplied with rations and forage which will carry them on until the middle of April. The men will get a little game—antelope and chicken at the Ridge the same at Writing-on-Stone, where there is also beaver, and at Pendant d'Oreille antelope, chicken and black-tailed deer, with perhaps a bear thrown in. Coal, according to necessity, has been supplied to each post from

here, and the men will be very comfortable. The winter evenings, however, will be long, and contributions of books, not exclusively of a scientific or religious character will be thankfully received.

Each outpost is supplied with a pack horse outfit; the intervening distance is almost daily travelled, and any travellers' trails are followed up at once.

Coming nearer home, we have built in a sheltered bottom of St. Mary's River, about eighteen miles from here, a log house 20 by 18 feet, with lean-to kitchen, and stable 32 by 17 feet. The latter is partly dug out of a convenient bank. A storehouse 12 by 14 feet is in process of construction. This post will be the head-quarters of a flying patrol in summer and of the herd in winter. The feed is excellent and the shelter good. About thirty tons of hay have been put up and enclosed in a stout corral, measuring 40 by 20 feet. The horses of this patrol have averaged 400 miles a week all the summer, and in addition to that work the men have hauled the logs for the buildings six miles down the river and seven miles overland to their present site; they have also put up the buildings and made excavations, without any outside assistance at all, barring a few teams which I have lent them when possible for hauling logs overland. Their own energy has done the rest, and a very creditable showing it is. The house and stable are shingled and finished in the same way as at the other outposts. Door and window frames made here by our own carpenters and sent out.

You allowed me \$1,100 for the three out-posts. In the purchase of material for roofs, floors &c., and tools, I have expended approximately \$975, which will leave \$125 to be distributed in working pay.

The camp on the Little Bow, to the north of Lethbridge, is situate in the heart of the ranching country in that section, and the men have moved into winter quarters close by. Accommodation for four men and four horses is rented at \$10 per month, from Mr. Main, who supplies hay at \$4 per horse per month. This is \$4 cheaper than each horse could be fed in barracks, and the saving thus effected pays the rent of the buildings.

In former years the ranchers have been much annoyed by marauding Indians, but during this year not a single Indian was seen in the neighborhood until the beginning of November, nor did the round-up parties come across a single head of cattle found dead under suspicious circumstances.

This immunity from annoyance and loss is attributable solely to the presence of the police detachment, and the fact that we have hitherto been able to prevent Indians from roving about that country.

In addition to the foregoing standing outposts, a special flying patrol has at intervals taken a run round the more unfrequented part of the country. Their movements were necessarily dependent upon water supply, which has been at an unprecedented low ebb during the past season.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT.

Owing to every available horse and man of the division being employed at work from which they could not be withdrawn without prejudice to the public service, I was unable to furnish any escort on the occasion of His Excellency's visit. The omission was supplied from Macleod, in a manner that left nothing to be desired.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The assistance required of us by the Indian Department has been limited to escorting the Bloods' and Piegans' treaty money from Dunmore to Kipp, and helping an individual Indian here and there to recover his horse, &c., &c.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

We systematically furnish the Customs officer here with a report of all inward-bound travellers from the United States, and if we think there is a possible chance of "a slip between the cup and the lip" we bestow upon them the enjoyment of our society along the road.

The seizure of Garrison's cigars and tobacco, the capture of Arned Lambert's horse, and the seizure of Percel's outfit comprehend the main items.

ASSISTANCE TO THE RAILROADS.

The North-West Coal and Navigation Company have not required any particular assistance from us during the year.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

We have had a large and varied experience of prairie fires during the year. In the course of last winter and spring the entire country round about here was burnt over, and if these fires should be of annual recurrence, as seems more and more probable with advancing settlement, the grass will deteriorate year by year and may eventually be killed altogether. It may, therefore, be supposed that in a stock country prairie fires are an all-absorbing question. There is no doubt that locomotives are responsible for a large proportion of these fires, and nothing short of a strip 100 feet wide burnt on each side of the track will obviate danger from that source. Of the rest, I believe the majority of prairie fires are the result of criminal negligence or worse. The country is so large, distances so deceptive and the time occupied in reaching a fire so great, that it is very difficult to discover the origin and bring it home to the culprit.

On the evening of the 5th December, 1888, a prairie fire became visible from barracks. As it appeared to be only a short distance beyond the Six Mile Coulee to the southward, at 6 p. m. I sent 20 men to put it out. On arriving at the coulee they found it was 5 or 6 miles further on, and estimated it to be about 20 miles wide. They extinguished about 10 miles of it, prevented it from coming towards the town, and reached barracks next morning about 6 o'clock. A fall of snow shortly afterwards put out that which was left burning.

On the 12th February, in the forenoon, I noticed a column of smoke arise from the Whoop-up Valley, and sent Constable Arrowsmith to see what it was.

There is no doubt that it was started by settlers to clear land of brush, &c., but no evidence was obtainable. It is about seven miles from this to Whoop-up. Within half an hour of the constable's departure the wind had risen from a gentle breeze to a furious gale. I became alarmed for the safety of our herd of horses, which were at pasture about twelve miles from here, in the very line which the fire would naturally take, and galloped out with Sergeant Ross. Needless to say the fire beat us all to nothing. It ran by leaps and bounds. The grass was long (a beautiful grazing country), and patches of burning grass would be carried through the air 50 and 60 feet at a leap. Sergeant Ross, who is an experienced prairie man, said he never saw fire run so fast. Of course there was no question of attempting to stop it. We found our herd in a little off-shoot of a coulee, with fire all round them, but out of harm's way. Two or three of the settlers along the St. Mary's had very narrow escapes. Constable Arrowsmith arrived in time to assist in saving one house, &c., the fire having burned to within a yard of the hay stack; and Constable Graves managed to extinguish a tongue of flame which shot down into the valley from the table land, and which would in a few minutes have reached the house, hay, &c., of a settler who was away from home at the time. A snow storm in the evening checked the further progress of the fire, but not until a large tract of valuable feed had been destroyed.

On the evening of the 4th of April Mr. Howell Harris, manager of Mr. Conrad's and I. G. Baker's ranches, asked for assistance to put out a large prairie fire, supposed to be from twelve to fifteen miles north of this, which was threatening his range. I was very short of men just then, but went myself with a party of nine. We left the barracks at 8 p. m., crossed the river near here and made straight for the fire. We rode until 3 a. m. next day, and seemed to be as far from the fire as when we started. From 3 to 4 a. m. we halted to rest and feed the horses, and then, as we were not rationed for a lengthy stay, and there was a great uncertainty about water, we retraced our steps, reaching the river at 11 a. m., and the barracks soon after noon. We had

thus travelled from 8 p. m. till noon, with one hour's intermission, and must have covered fifty miles. We found afterwards that the fire was burning in an arc, and that the centre, which seemed to us to be the nearest point, was really the furthest from us.

As we neared our journey's end the wind gradually freshened and brought the aforesaid fire within the limits of practical extinguishment on the 6th April. On that evening it was creditably said to be within seven or eight miles. I started with a party at 9 a.m., and made the nearest point in about fifteen miles. We put out several miles of fire—all there was—and arrived in barracks at 5:30 a.m. on the 7th. Estimated distance travelled, thirty seven miles.

On the 11th April we put out two large fires which had for some days been raging to the south and east of us, and which threatened the town.

In all these cases the place of origin was too remote and indefinite for us to be able to ascertain the particulars.

On the 3rd July a couple of children were playing alongside the track, when an engine ran by, and a spark therefrom set fire to the grass. The children ran and called their mother, who came out of her house, close by, with a broom. A neighbor came out similarly armed, and in spite of its being a calm day, these women had great difficulty in keeping the fire out of their respective homes. In accordance with general instructions, the evidence obtainable in this case was forwarded to the Lieutenant Governor, but it was not considered advisable to institute a prosecution.

On the afternoon of the 16th September, there came into view the smoke of a prairie fire across the river, which looked as if it might be about ten miles distant. I sent out Inspector Moodie and a party. They rode towards it for about three hours, and then, finding that it was still a long way off and out of my district, returned—having travelled upwards of thirty miles.

On the morning of the 21st September at 5:30 o'clock, the picquet reported a fire on the west side of the Belly River, and I sent out Inspector Bradley and a party of eight to put it out, and ascertain its origin if possible. About 10 a.m. an appeal came for more men, so I went with seven more. The first party had a hard time of it fighting the fire in the brush, &c., in some of the coulées. We burnt round these, and left them to burn themselves out; then made for the outer rim of fire, which by this time had travelled some distance. Having reached it we divided into two parties, put out from ten to twelve miles of fire, and reached home about 9 p.m. We must have left a little fire somewhere, for during the night the wind freshened and the fire broke out again, so I took out another party, and between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. put it out finally. A rancher lost two stacks of hay, containing about 50 tons, a new waggon and some harness, which he would not have lost had he had a proper fire-break round his corral. The origin of this fire is a mystery. It did not cross the Macleod trail and did not start from there; the ferryman at Kipp said no one had crossed between the evening of the 20th and the following morning, and if it had started from the haymakers' carelessness it would have shown itself much earlier. As it was, the wind was too high on the previous afternoon to unload the waggon, which was run in between the two stacks and left till the morning.

On the 27th September a rancher started a prairie fire, to protect his holding, as he said. At any rate, he allowed the fire to get away from him, and was convicted and fined accordingly.

On the 5th October an engine started a fire about five miles down the railway. I took out a party, and after a good deal of hard fighting, for the wind was high, extinguished it.

During the forenoon of the 31st October a very large prairie fire on the Blood Reserve about eight miles from here, came into view. At 1:30 p.m. I took out a party, and we saved a good deal of valuable feed in the river bottoms and on the table land, relieved Mr. Dave Akers anxiety as to his buildings hard by, and protected the prairie over which the late Mr. F. Strong's horses are accustomed to range. We returned to barracks at about 10 p.m. The Indians do not interest themselves in the matter at all. There is some reason to suppose that this was started by some of them..

On the 8th November a large fire came into view at dusk, and was apparently about six or eight miles to the southward of the barracks, extending from the railroad to the Benton trail. I sent Staff Sergeant Ross and ten men to one end and Inspector Baker and seven men to the other. They put out the northern edge of fire, about eight miles long, and an opportune fall of snow obviated their going ten miles further to reach the southern edge. They arrived in barracks at 1.30 a.m. This fire clearly started from the railroad.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, &C.

The discipline of the division is good. For some time past I have been gradually getting rid of the worthless element, which is dear to the country at any price. With a very few exceptions the division is now composed of men whom it is a pleasure and a pride to command. I am fortunate in having a good staff of non-commissioned officers headed by Sergeant-Major Jarvis, whose administration has fully justified his promotion early in the year.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, &C.

The Division underwent a course of target practice and spring drills before the field season commenced, and the same will have to be done next year, as weather permits. There has been no time or opportunity for other drill. The work has at times been so hard that the night picquet duty left the men with barely three nights in bed. Last spring we put in a good deal of work upon the butt belonging to the local rifle association, who kindly allow us to use their range; but I doubt that advancing settlement will in the near future close the range altogether.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the division is very fine, as is best proved by the work which has been done.

HEALTH.

There has been very little sickness during the year. The average of sick ($2\frac{3}{4}$ per month) has been raised by two cases of venereal, which did not arise in this division. One constable who has gone to Regina to be invalided, is, I fear, past cure. Constable Gilbert has had a long illness from blood poisoning, but is now well enough to go on leave for the winter. He cut his foot with an axe while on duty at Writing-on-Stone in August last, and has been within an ace of losing it. Staff-Sergeant White incurred a troublesome attack of rheumatism in August and September while at Writing-on-Stone. He had a good deal of travelling with a pack horse outfit in and about the Sweet Grass Hills, enquiring for missing horses, hunting up evidence, &c., and did not speak of it until the rheumatism had got a firm hold of him. He is now on leave at Banff.

RECRUITS.

Regl. No. 396, Constable F. W. Young, re-engaged here for three years' service, and Regl. No. 2359, Constable David Leith, engaged for five years' service, both with your authority, and are driving teams.

DEATH.

I regret to report that Regl. No. 2181, Constable Alfred Perry, lost his life here in June last. He was stationed on the Little Bow, and came in with the usual weekly reports. When rejoining his detachment he endeavored to cross the Belly River, which at that time was very high, swift and dangerous, although he had been cautioned against it, and paid the penalty with his life. We found his horse, saddled and bridled, standing under a cut bank on the opposite side of the river, but

did not recover Constable Perry's body for about a fortnight, when it was found about twenty miles down the river, from where he went into the water. No inquest was considered necessary.

RATIONS.

The rations are sufficient and good. The coal oil is not, however, all that could be desired.

KITS, CLOTHING, &c.

The clothing, generally, is satisfactory, with one or two exceptions.

HORSES.

The horses have well earned their winter's rest, which, however, they will not get for another fortnight, so far as the teams are concerned.

As far as I can judge now, my wants next year will be limited to one good four-horse team.

We have a couple of very old police horses which have done good work in their day, and these I propose to send to herd permanently, where they can end their days in peace. An evening handful of oats will not cost much.

I have three horses which are absolutely useless, and I doubt if they will sell at all; two are incurably lame, and the other cannot stand a day's work. I have also an assortment of worn out horses which can be utilized in the mower, rake and hay rack. When they are not doing that kind of work they can stay on herd.

Seven horses have died during the year—three probably from sequel of the typhoid influenza epidemic of last year, one (an old horse) from azoturœa, one from acute enteritis, one destroyed on account of a broken leg (kicked by another horse), and one destroyed on account of injuries sustained in an accident while attached to "H" Division at Macleod.

The rest of the horses have been and are remarkably well and in good condition.

The teamsters deserve great praise for the care they have taken of their horses.

I enclose a return (not printed) of the distance travelled by each horse during the year—total, 198,844 miles.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

We have seventy-one saddles in good order, and these are sufficient for our needs at present.

The harness, on the contrary, is very old and unsafe, and requires constant patching.

Of heavy harness we should have four new sets of wheel and four of lead.

Of light harness we require one four-in-hand set, and two sets for single buckboards.

STABLES.

The stable floors here will require a good deal of repairing this winter. It would be better to floor all the stables with blue clay, of which there is abundance in the neighborhood, but we could not undertake to work it ourselves. A local brickmaker would supply us with as much as we want in trade for a couple of horses, which are useless to us, but which would be useful to him in working his puddling machine. We should get more value for them in that than in any other way.

FORAGE.

We have called for only 200 tons of hay for barrack use this year, instead of the 350 tons supplied by contract last year. The price is high, \$17.74 per ton; but owing to scarcity caused by prairie fires and drought, this hay had to be hauled 30, 40 and 50 miles.

The aggregate cost of 96 tons, put up by the several outposts, including cost of mower, rake and racks, and working pay at the rate of \$1.50 per ton, equals about \$230.

The oats supplied by contract have been clean and good.

TRANSPORT.

We have now eleven heavy waggons, including the water waggon, and one old one used for hauling hay into the stables. With the exception of the three new Canadian-built waggons received early in the year, all these waggons are old and will not run much longer.

Last winter they were thoroughly repaired, painted, &c., by our own artizans fitted with spare parts, and took the road in the spring in first rate order.

During the past season the repairs to them have been continuous, and I fear it will be found that four new waggons will be necessary in the course of next season.

The Canadian-built waggons above mentioned are not an unqualified success.

The best waggon for these parts is the Schutler. They cost, laid down here, \$150, and of that about \$25 duty might be remitted on police account.

At present we have too many different patterns of waggons, and the parts are consequently not interchangeable, as they should be.

ARMS.

We have eighty-five carbines, few of which can be said to be even in passably good order. They were old carbines when first issued to "K" Division at Battleford on its formation.

I do not think the Winchester is well suited for the use of this force, but have not had the opportunity of seeing a better arm. More careful sighting would tend to reconcile one to its other imperfections.

Of eighty-seven Enfield revolvers which we have, all are in good order but eight.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment is good. The saving in wear and tear of canvas will pay an appreciable dividend on the money laid out in permanent outposts.

DESERTIONS.

Eleven desertions have taken place from this division during the year, of which two of the men gave themselves up within a short time. Of the remainder, three deserted from the barracks, two from Milk River Ridge, two from Writing-on-Stone, and two from Pendant d'Oreille outposts. Of the three who ran away from the barracks one had deserted in 1885 in southern Manitoba and subsequently re-engaged. He was undoubtedly half-witted. Another came here, I believe, with the intention of deserting—at all events, he was of no use during the short time he was here. The third had been making free with Inspector Baker's property, and reasonably deemed it unsafe to remain.

The only reason that can be assigned for the desertions from the outposts is that the men thought they would have better times on the other side of the line, but it is certain that they will never get their three comfortable meals a day and money in their pockets for the same amount of work which they did here.

Staff-Sergeant White ascertained that at Great Falls, in Montana, there were numbers of men in idleness. The only work to be had was smelting, and few of them could stand the pressure. How they managed to exist was a mystery.

As far as the police force is concerned, if men cannot be trusted near the frontier without taking advantage of its proximity, the sooner they benefit their country by leaving it the better.

INSPECTIONS.

The post here has been frequently inspected by yourself during the year, and the Assistant Commissioner inspected the outposts in June. The latter officer commenced a second inspection of the outposts and of the division generally on the 28th November.

BARRACKS.

During the last few months a hospital has been built within the precincts of the barracks by a contractor, under the auspices of the Department of Public Works, and is nearly completed.

It contains two wards, each 28 ft. by 14 ft.; surgery, 13 ft. by 10 ft., and kitchen 10 ft. 11 in. by 11 ft. 4 in. on the ground floor, and an infectious ward, 28 ft. by 13 ft., and two smaller rooms, each measuring 12 ft. by 11 ft. on the second floor. Of the latter, one will be available as an officers' room if required, and the other for the hospital steward. The principal want, for which no provision has been made, is a bath room.

A lean-to has also been added to the building erected last year for a recreation room, and when the improvements are finished the men will have a billiard room, reading room and canteen.

Two of the barrack rooms have been lined with wood, and are now very comfortable. This will prevent the plaster from falling off, and will stiffen the building generally. The other four barrack rooms require to be treated in the same way.

This work has been done by contract, under the supervision of the Clerk of Works.

An orderly room and office, and a larger and more convenient carpenter's shop, are much required.

TELEPHONES.

Whenever the town should progress to any extent, it will be advisable to have telephonic connection between the town, police station and the barracks.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

Telegraphic communication with Kipp, now that "D" Division has a permanent out post there, would be a great convenience.

Such communication with Milk River Ridge will be a necessity if new railway and mining works are taken in hand there.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We are still without water, except such as we haul by a waggon load at a time. Four household extinguishers and a few pails represent our sole fire protection, and the prospect is not cheering.

In January last a fire originated in the surgery, owing to the explosion of a bottle of permanganate of potash, an occurrence that could not have been foreseen, and but for the promptitude of the men the entire barrack building must have gone up in smoke.

Again, the other night a horse got loose in the stable and the picquet went in to tie him up. Being unable to catch the horse readily, the sentry put his lantern down behind him and attempted to get hold of the horse's head. The animal suddenly dashed past him, kicked at the lantern, broke it and set the lighted oil running over the stable floor. Const. Dupont seeing that the oil had run down between the planks, and that he was powerless singlehanded, at once gave the alarm.

Promptitude again averted disaster, but if this had happened only one hour later the stable must have gone and the thirty horses in it.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The long-wished for bridge over the Belly River here is now in course of construction, and will be a great boon when finished. Competent judges, however, say that the contractors have taken it at \$10,000 too low a figure.

RANCHING.

The spring prairie fires and long continued drought prior to the June rains were a very serious cause of anxiety to the ranchers in this neighborhood and to cattle and horse owners generally. "Blackleg" caused a good deal of destruction among the calves in the first half of the year, but lately I have not heard of many cases.

GAME.

Owing to the Indians not having overrun the country, as they did last year, the antelope have had time and opportunity to increase and multiply, and if they have a similar chance next year there will be a tolerable stock of such game.

In the spring I was pointing out to the spokesmen of a band of Indians that they would not be allowed to molest the antelope in the breeding season, and said that if such slaughter were permitted the antelope would soon go where the buffalo had gone. A smile, "child-like and bland," played over the Indian's face as he replied: "Yes, but then the white men are the buffalo."

I beg to enclose a list of criminal cases tried in this district.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE,
Superintendent, Commanding "K" Division.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT STEELE, COMMANDING MACLEOD DISTRICT.

FORT MACLEOD, 30th November, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of this district for the year ended 30th November, 1889:—

I took over the command of the district from Superintendent P. R. Neale on the 8th December, 1888; Superintendent Macdonnell taking command of "H" Division on the same date, and Inspector Wood relieving me of the command of "D" Division, thus placing me in a position to devote the whole of my time and attention to the general work of the district.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district during the year has been extremely quiet, considering the large mixed population passing to and from the United States.

CRIME.

There has been no serious crime in this district during the past year; the majority of cases have been for infraction of the liquor laws, and some few of larceny, principally of a petty nature. There were several cases of cattle killing reported—in two of the cases arrests were made and the prisoners committed to trial before the Supreme Court.

Several Indians were arrested for bringing stolen horses into Canada, but were afterwards released, as parties in the United States who were advised of the arrests having been made and who were requested to prosecute failed to appear. I had, therefore, to release the prisoners.

There were some few arrests made for setting the prairie on fire—in one case the prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor, and in another a fine of \$50 was imposed, which was paid, and the case appealed to the Supreme Court.

One J. W. Garland was committed for trial for shooting with intent at Corporal Armer of this force, on duty in charge of the town detachment, Macleod. The case is to come up for hearing at the next sitting of the Supreme Court.

A few cases of assault have been heard, but none of a serious nature.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The following detachments were supplied from this Post during the year:—

Stand Off.....	1	N. C. O.	3	Men.
St. Mary's.....	1	"	3	"
Kootenay.....	1	"	2	"
Big Bend.....	1	"	2	"
Leavings.....	1	"	1	"
Kipp.....	1	"	1	"
Lee's Creek.....			2	"
Mosquito Creek.....	1	N. C. O.	2	"
Milk River.....	1	"	3	"
Porcupine Hills.....	1	"	2	"
Pincher Creek.....	1	"	5	"
Crow's Nest.....			2	"
Town Detachment.....			2	"

In addition to the above-mentioned permanent detachments, I had two flying patrols formed, whose duties were to patrol in certain portions of the district which could not be covered by the permanent detachments. These flying patrols were principally for the purpose of preventing cattle-killing on the ranges, and, I believe, did good service. In addition to this, I had one commissioned officer stationed at Pincher Creek, and another at St. Mary's. The duties of these officers were to visit and inspect the different detachments placed directly under their charge, and to generally supervise the work done.

All the detachments patrolled regularly, making connection with "K" Division at Milk River Ridge, and with "E" Division at High River.

Patrols have been kept up between all these detachments, ranches within a radius of twenty miles of each outpost have been visited at least once a week, and any complaints of settlers have received prompt attention.

From reports received on all sides, I find the settlers and public generally to be highly pleased at the manner in which the patrolling has been carried out, and the demeanour of the members of the force towards them.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

An escort was formed on 4th October, consisting of two commissioned officers, two non-commissioned officers and eight constables, to proceed to Kipp, where they received from "K" Division the money for the treaty payments of both Blood and Piegan Indians. This escort proceeded to the reserves of those Indians and handed over the money to their different agents, leaving men to strengthen the detachments at the reserves during the payments. Everything passed off quietly.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

On the night of the 12th January, the Collector of Customs at this place, reported to me that 53 head of horses, which had been seized some months ago, and were on herd at Heney's ranche near Macleod, pending the decision of the Minister of Customs, were stolen from the herding ground. I immediately despatched one corporal and six constables in pursuit, and at the same time notified all the outposts. This party returned the next day having failed to overtake the thieves who it was supposed were by that time across the line, the information from the Collector of Customs not having been communicated to the Police for twenty-four hours after the theft had been discovered. Later on it was ascertained that the thieves had entered Montana, U.S., and were arrested with the horses in their possession on the south fork of Milk River, at the instance of the Montana Stock Association, were placed in gaol at Benton, and are still there pending trial.

Every arrival of settlers or stock has been promptly reported by the frontier detachments, through me to the Collector of Customs at this place, and Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton has made the necessary inspections under the quarantine regulations.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the general conduct of the non-commissioned officers and constables has been good.

I am surprised that there is not more crime among the men, considering the many temptations with which they are surrounded. There is hardly a respectable place of resort, such as they would be likely to visit, and none for amusement in the town. An other drawback is the fact that no recreation room worthy of the name is at this post. I am pleased to say that one is now in course of construction; I am hopeful that it will be finished and furnished in a comfortable manner at an early date; this will greatly obviate the necessity for the men leaving barracks to seek amusement, as they will be in a position to spend their evenings both pleasantly

and profiably in barracks, which, from what I have seen and know of the members of this command, is their anxious desire to do.

The majority of men who get into trouble are recruits who have little experience in the country; the older hands who are acquainted with the customs of the country and the character of the people out here, give very little trouble and are not often led to commit themselves.

All ranks have been willing and obedient to those in authority over them on all occasions.

DRILLS, TARGET PRACTICE, &C.

The command has been thoroughly drilled, both mounted and dismounted, as far as circumstances would allow.

Field gun drill was held during the summer months under Inspector Wood.

The opportunities for drill at this post are very few and far between, but, with great difficulty, I have succeeded in giving the whole of the men a course, as far as I could go, for about a month. The dismounted drill was carried out, under my supervision, by the officers, each of whom instructed his own sub-division, assisted by the non-commissioned officers.

The mounted drill consisted of field movements, riding, etc., and training of the men to ride at the paces laid down in the Cavalry Regulations. There was great interest taken in it by both officers and men.

Owing to the immense amount of patrol work in this district, it would appear that all men coming to this post for duty should be thoroughly drilled and have at least a year's service.

There was a gun detachment formed from "D" and "H" Divisions, and instructed under Inspector Wood, who had each gun fully horsed and manned by good drivers. Inspector Wood has done his utmost to keep the guns in an efficient state and men and horses up to their work.

Lectures on the Constables Manual were given by the officers of the different divisions weekly, during the early part of the year, until the men were thoroughly conversant with their duties.

The annual carbine and pistol practice, both mounted and dismounted, commenced May 30th, under the direction of Inspector Starnes, who performed the duties of Musketry Instructor, to my entire satisfaction, and it was continued until all the members of both divisions had completed their course.

The non-commissioned officers and men, also, were instructed in the manual of signalling by flags at various distances under Inspector Matthews.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the men of both divisions is good, the average height being 5 feet 9 inches.

The men are mostly young, of robust constitution, and well fitted to perform the arduous duties entailed upon them.

A great majority of the men in the district are as fine a lot as any officer would wish to command, being hard-working, painstaking, and always do their duty in a straightforward manner.

RECRUITS.

Only one man has been recruited at this place, but several men who had previously served in the force applied for re-engagement and were accepted.

Many of the men whose time expired during the year re-engaged for a further term of service.

HEALTH.

For the state of the health of this command, see report of Assistant Surgeon Fraser herewith.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery is in good condition. "D" Division saddles are mostly all double cinchas and are well suited for the work, much more so than single cinchas with which "H" Division is supplied. A number of new cinchas will be required during the coming year to replace those badly worn.

The harness is all in good condition, most of that in possession of "D" Division having been supplied during the year. "H" Division was also completed with new harness.

RATIONS AND LIGHT.

The rations supplied by the contractors are good and the issue liberal.

An allowance of cabbage and turnips during the winter months would be very acceptable.

The coal oil received has been of first class quality.

A garden of four acres has been laid out and ploughing commenced so that operations towards the cultivation of vegetables may be started early in the spring.

If the garden proves a success it will greatly benefit the different messes.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The men are now well equipped in the matter of clothing and kit. I would strongly recommend that all articles required for issue during the year should be in store here not later than the 30th June.

The clothing supplied is generally of fair quality.

The members of this command provided themselves with a broad-brimmed hat which is used during the extreme warm weather on patrol duty only. I would recommend that a free issue of similar hats should be instituted.

I would also recommend that the stable clothing be made an annual issue; these clothes only last a very short time, having to be used on all fatigues, patrol duty as well as stables. Many men are forced to purchase on repayment an ample supply of this clothing to meet the requirements of the service.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND ARTILLERY.

The command is fully equipped with the Winchester carbine and Enfield revolver.

The Winchester carbine at present in use is not fitted for the service. I recommend that this arm be changed at an early date for one more suitable. A new weapon has been decided upon for the British cavalry, and as it has been no doubt selected after mature consideration, I would suggest that when new arms are purchased the force be supplied with the same.

Inspector Starnes, in his report on ammunition, says that used at target practice was good with the exception of a dozen rounds or so.

With regard to the artillery branch, our armament consists of two 9-pounder M. L. R. guns, and two bronze mortars, which are in serviceable order, and a sufficient amount of serviceable ammunition for both is in store.

A complete set of harness for each gun is also on hand.

No ammunition waggons have ever been supplied.

INCREASED RATES OF PAY.

All men entitled to good conduct pay during the year have received it in accordance with existing orders.

INSPECTIONS.

The post, stores and command were inspected on the following dates: By yourself on 10th January, 27th March and 31st July; by the Comptroller on 31st July; by the Assistant Commissioner on 27th March and 26th November, and by Inspecting Superintendent Cotton on August 14th. The hospital and medical stores by Senior Surgeon Jukes on the 17th June.

The outposts were inspected regularly by the officers placed directly in charge and by myself on several occasions during the year, and by other officers detailed at uncertain times, as also by the Assistant Commissioner twice during the year, who after each inspection expressed his appreciation of the manner in which the arms, accoutrements and horses were kept, as well as the cleanliness of the men's quarters and camps.

On 13th October, His Excellency the Governor General visited and inspected the barrack rooms, hospital, guard room and stables, and expressed himself as highly pleased with their appearance, particularly with the state of the stables and horses.

Assistant Surgeon Fraser, in charge here, inspects the sanitary condition of the barracks weekly, and reports result to the district office.

I personally inspect the barracks thoroughly once a week, visiting the men's rooms and mess rooms, besides at uncertain times, and have very seldom found it necessary to find fault.

The orderly officer inspects the barracks, hospital, messes and stables daily; he attends all stables, all other officers noon stables.

Officers commanding divisions inspect their harness and saddlery weekly and kits monthly.

The usual monthly musters of men and horses were held, the horses being numbered and branded as occasion required. The herd is visited daily by the orderly officer, and frequently by Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton.

DESERTIONS.

The following desertions have taken place during the year :—

"D" DIVISION.

No. 1669,	Constable Morris, J.,	December 31, 1888.
2242	"	Woodruff, G. L., April 14, 1889.
1593	"	Rowe, J., February 25 "
2263	"	Gowing, A. M., June 15 "
1784	"	Depres, M., May 1 "
1768	"	Keator, G. E., January 22 "
2171	"	Thompson, J., April 14 "
1998	"	Stephenson, H., May 18 "
2056	"	Smith, J., June 21 "
2173	"	Hammond, W. R., June 15 "
2213	"	Burton, C. S., October 30 "

"H" DIVISION.

No. 1657,	Constable Demarsh, A. L.,	April 25 "
1251	"	Heron, A., May 13 "
1369	"	Ware, W. H., May 18 "
2009	"	Watts, A. E., June 18 "
2047	"	McClintock, J. " "
1177	"	Stewart, J., June 22, 1889.

Most of the foregoing men were of very indifferent character, and some were tempted by the high rate of wages supposed to be offered by parties in Montana.

On account of our close proximity to the lines it is an easy matter for the men to get away and evade arrest. Men who deserted and settled in Montana, wrote to their comrades here giving such glowing accounts of what they were doing, as to induce others to join them, some of whom have, since their desertion, written here stating that if they were guaranteed light punishment they would gladly return.

It has been ascertained that a couple of men freighting contraband whiskey from Montana, on several occasions have induced men to cross the lines with them, merely to make the passage money. I hope to be able to bring some of these parties to justice.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

During the year the following amounts have been deposited through the Department in the different banks:—

" D " Division.....	\$2,374 49
" H " do	2,634 60
Total.....	<u>\$5,009 09</u>

HORSES.

The actual strength of the horses of this command is as follows:—

" D " Division, saddle.....	44
do team.....	39
do pack ponies.....	18
" H " Division, saddle.....	76
do team.....	26
Total.....	<u>203</u>

The horses of both Divisions are for the most part of a high class, young and in good condition and free from any serious diseases.

The total mileage of the horses travelled by both Divisions on duty is 352,854 miles.

" D " Division.....	152,210 miles.
" H " do	200,644 "

The horses purchased this year for this command have proved a good lot, and well adapted for the work of the force.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in a fair state of repair.

Nearly all the heavy waggons are constantly on the road with supplies for the different detachments, the wear and tear is very great. Two heavy waggons were supplied this year.

Of light transport I have at present a medium supply; so many small parties going out during the year, a good supply of light transport is a necessity. The light waggons supplied this year appear to be of good material and workmanship.

FORAGE.

The oats supplied by the contractors, which were all grown in the vicinity, have been of very good quality.

The past season was a very unfavorable one for the hay crop and in consequence thereof the price of hay was much higher than last year. The quality of the hay supplied is as good as could be obtained in the district; great care has been exercised in receiving and stacking the hay, and it has been thoroughly salted as put in the stack. The stacks have been in all cases secured by a good fence and protected by fire breaks, as well as from the high winds by rails securely tied down.

A quantity of barley and bran is fed to the horses during the winter months, being boiled and fed warm once a week.

STABLES.

There is at present stable accommodation, including infirmary stable, for 125 horses.

The new stable which was completed this year adds greatly to the requirements of stable accommodation at this post; the stalls in this stable were not found suitable,

and had to be torn out and replaced; the lower half of the stalls are now laid down with planks, the upper being of earth. This greatly benefits the horses' feet.

The large stable in use by "H" Division requires to be completely renovated and refitted similar to the new stables; the present boarded stalls in that stable are unsuitable and dangerous, taking into consideration the many young unbroken horses which have to be handled.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment is very good, "D" Division has only received as yet 10 carbine buckets, but these are seldom used.

New Bell tents and some few "A" and Wall tents will be required for next season's work, as those at present on hand are pretty well worn out.

The high winds which prevail in this district are terribly destructive to our tents.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

The barrack furniture is in fair condition, and has all been made in the post.

I would again strongly recommend that more suitable barrack furniture be procured, such as iron cots, and tables and benches with iron legs.

FUEL.

The post is supplied with coal by the contractor from the Galt mines at Lethbridge; Pincher Creek detachment is being supplied this year from the Stewart mine; Kootenai and Big Bend detachments are now being supplied from the Rouleau mine.

Wood is only purchased for use at the detachments which are not at present supplied with coal stoves.

TELEPHONES.

There is no Government telephone at this post.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The only telegraph line in this district is the Galt line, which connects Macleod with Lethbridge, and from that point to all points east and west.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The fire protection at this post consists of one hand engine with 500 feet of hose, 8 Babcocks, and the necessary ladders. In summer a supply of water is kept in barrels placed around the pump-house; in winter no preparations other than fire-buckets and Babcocks are available should a fire break out. The water in the well cannot be reached by the suction pipe of the engine. This will be overcome this winter if the Department of Public Works follows out their intention of constructing a large tank in the upper part of the well.

The necessary fire orders have been published and posted up in the barrack rooms, detailing the members of both divisions to their special work, should any alarm of fire be given. In addition to this, the water cart and all available waggons loaded with water barrels are told off daily to assist in case of fire.

Every precautionary means is taken to prevent the destruction of public property by fire.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water for the horses is obtained from a well in the centre of the square. This well, which was only 28 feet deep last year, has been bored to a depth of 120 feet this summer by contract, and is now in good working order, and an ample supply of water can be obtained at all seasons of the year, but is of such an alkali nature as to be unfit for cooking purposes. Water for this purpose has therefore to be drawn from a spring at the foot of a steep hill 600 yards from the barracks, which necessitates the constant employment of two men and four horses.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads in this district are very good. Bridges are badly needed at many points, there being only one at present in the district, which spans a small stream between here and Pincher Creek. They should, at least, be placed over the following rivers, especially on the main trails, Old Man's River, Kootenai, Belly, St. Mary's and Willow Creek.

There was no high water during the past season, the rivers being always fordable, which was quite an unusual circumstance; but to provide for such a contingency I had two boats built, one for the St. Marys, and one for the Belly River; another will be constructed for the Kootenai, near Stand Off.

FERRIES.

There are two ferries in this district, one at Kipp and one at Macleod, both crossing the Old Man's River, but they are seldom run when most needed, for fear of accidents.

LIQUOR LAWS.

I may say that nearly all classes in this district are strongly opposed to the existing liquor laws, and there are but few who will not assist either in smuggling or screening the smugglers.

As long as the permit system does exist and the law as it is at present interpreted, it will be impossible to suppress the illicit traffic in liquor.

It has been ruled by the judges that a permit can be exchanged between two parties, as long as the liquor goes with it. The police have to be exceedingly careful in making arrests or seizures, as unfortunately the burden lies with the prosecutor to prove that the liquor seized is not the same as that brought into the country under the permit held. The defendant is not compelled to prove whether it is or not. In consequence of this it is very hard for the police to obtain convictions, and they have to be careful in checking rowdyism, &c., resulting from its use.

As the law is now, you cannot arrest a man for being drunk unless he is creating a disturbance, and I would strongly recommend that the law be so amended that any man may be arrested who is found intoxicated in the public streets or highways.

Hop beer, which is sold to Indians principally, is still manufactured, but not to such a great extent as formerly. This should be stamped out altogether, as it is a curse to the Indian population. Men would sell them this beer when they would never think of giving them whiskey, relying on the chance of proving that it is not of an intoxicating nature, although the Indians manage to doctor it in different ways to bring about the desired result.

The parties who are engaged in the manufacture of this beer are a worthless lot, are of no benefit whatever to the country in which they live, and care little what trouble the Indians may get into through its use, as long as they can escape any penalty and get the Indians' money.

I reported this matter fully to the Inspector of Inland Revenue at Winnipeg, through his assistant, Mr. Thomas, at Lethbridge, who was here during the summer, an attempt to get a conviction was made, but none of the appliances for manufacturing could be found on the premises.

SETTLERS AND CROPS.

Quite a number of settlers have located in this district this season.

The Mormon settlement at Lee's Creek has largely increased, and a still greater influx is expected next spring. Another Mormon settlement has been started at Spring Coulee, about 12 miles from Lee's Creek. These settlers appear to be all conforming to our laws; they are extremely industrious, and make sale of a large dairy produce. They have imported this year a number of cattle, and I believe it is their intention next year to greatly increase their output of butter and cheese, which is of a very superior quality.

The other settlers in this district are generally of a prosperous class, a good number of whom are ex-policemen, who raise considerable produce, for which they find a ready market.

I have collected the following information from reports I had ordered prepared by the different members of this command in charge of outposts, which will give intending settlers a fair idea of the capabilities of this district.

Kipp.

Corporal Bunt, in charge of the detachment at Kipp, reports no new settlers in his vicinity; the old settlers are located on the bottom lands along the Old Man's and Belly Rivers.

The crops this year have not been good, the hay crop proving almost a total failure; very little has been put up, and of a poor quality.

The land is rolling prairie, hills, and there are many good bottom lands along the rivers; the soil is principally light sand, with gravel bottom.

There are about 1,000 head of horses and a similar number of cattle on the ranges. The horses are principally natives, but there are a good many which have been imported from the eastern Provinces and the United States; the cattle are of a good grade.

The settlers are generally satisfied with the present prairie fire ordinances.

Stand Off.

Sergeant Hilliard, in charge of Stand Off reports, under date of 10th November, as follows: No new settlers have settled in his vicinity; the crops this year have not been successful, on account of the dry season; the crops raised are principally oats, potatoes, turnips and a small quantity of wheat. The country is well adapted for settlement.

The soil is black or sandy loam, and is well watered by the Belly and Kootenai Rivers, and numerous springs.

The settlers complain of the Indians being allowed to roam the country and carrying arms; they also blame the Indians for being the cause of the majority of prairie fires.

St. Mary's.

Sergeant Waite, in charge of St. Mary's under date of 7th November reports that 23 settlers have located in his neighborhood during the year bringing into the country with them 288 horses, 1,677 head of cattle and about 200 calves.

Owing to the late arrival of the settlers, nothing has been raised but oats, which yielded about 30 bushels to the acre; about 2,000 tons of hay has been put up, of which about 600 tons was taken to Lethbridge.

The land along the St. Mary's River, Snake and Lee's Creek, is good for mixed farming, as the lands adjacent to these streams can be irrigated at a small expense, and a good crop raised each year. On Boundary Creek the land is more adapted for stock-raising, it being excellent hay land.

The settlers are satisfied with the existing ordinances.

New Oxley.

Sergeant Blake, stationed at New Oxley, reports the land in that vicinity of a sandy loam, and in a few places stony; it is well suited for grazing purposes, and in some parts good for mixed farming; it is watered by Willow Creek, which runs north and south.

The crops this year are not up to the standard. Sir Lister Kaye has a stock ranche about 18 miles north-east of here. He has about 2,000 head of cattle on his range. The Oxley Company, 6 miles from here, have between 9,000 and 10,000 head of cattle.

All the settlers around here are doing considerable in cattle and horses.

A great quantity of hay has been put up.
The settlers are satisfied with the present ordinances regarding fire.

KOOTENAI.

Sergeant Roby, in charge at Kootenai, reports as follows :

Three settlers have located near his detachment.

The country patrolled by him is rolling and stony; the land is a black loam.

Oats is the principal crop, and the settlers state they will average 50 bushels to the acre this year.

Several settlers have suggested that the law should compel parties having hay camps to use cook stoves, and not be allowed to make fires on the ground. To this they attribute many of the prairie fires.

PORCUPINE HILLS.

Corporal Wright, in charge of the Porcupine Hills detachment, reports very few settlers in his vicinity, the land being held on lease by the Waldron Rancho Company and the Piegan Indians as a reserve, but thinks were the land available for settlement many homesteads would be located.

The crops were considerably below the average. Hay was put up in considerable quantities for the large ranching companies.

The bottom lands at the Old Man's River are light and sandy, on a gravel bed, possessing the advantage of maturing early crops. As the land rises to the hills, the soil changes gradually to a rich black loam.

The settlers are generally satisfied with the present ordinances, especially as regards prairie fires.

MOSQUITO CREEK.

Sergeant Rohrig, stationed at Mosquito Creek, reports that his district is entirely devoted to cattle and horse-raising. Many large companies have their ranges near here, as well as many private parties who have gone extensively into the business.

This season was not altogether favorable, a great number of calves having died of black leg.

Considerable trouble was experienced in securing sufficient hay for winter use.

The settlers are well satisfied with the ordinances as they stand, and have no suggestion to make regarding changes.

LEE'S CREEK.

Acting Corporal Kirkman reports from Lee's Creek that some forty-five new settlers arrived in that district and have taken up homesteads.

The crops have been fair, taking the dry season into account. Wheat averaged 18 to 20 bushels to the acre, and oats from 25 to 30.

The land is rolling prairie, well watered, and admirably adapted for settlement; the soil is chiefly black loam, on which excellent crops can be grown. Hay is plentiful.

The settlers are well satisfied with the laws and the manner in which they are administered, and have hopes of a great future for this locality.

BIG BEND.

Constable Matthews reports from Big Bend that there are no small settlers in his immediate vicinity, the land being occupied by the Cochrane Cattle Company to the west and the Blood Indian Reserve to the east.

The land extending from the southern boundary line of the reserve to the mountains is of such a hilly nature that it is almost useless for any but grazing purposes. The soil is chiefly black loam; the country is well watered.

PINCHER CREEK.

Inspector White-Fraser, who is stationed at Pincher Creek, reports that the established settlers appear well contented with the results of the season's operations, both as regards crops and stock.

Oats, have yielded a general average of 25 bushels to the acre. Potatoes have been more or less a failure, on account of the dry season, and hay is of a poor quality for the same reason.

The country is rolling towards S. E. and N. E., hilly to the N. W. and S. W., well watered, and having a soil ranging from clay to sandy loam, rich to the west and lighter towards the open lands.

I have heard of no new settlers.

The settlers are satisfied with the existing ordinances as regards prairie fires.

MILK RIVER.

Sergeant Macfarland, in charge at Milk River, reports no settlers in his vicinity. The land is good for grazing purposes, and hay is plentiful. The soil is sandy loam.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

I am informed that the ranching prospects in the district are satisfactory, the cattle and horses are looking well and a large percentage of increase was shown this year at the different "rounds up" and branding camps. The feed at present is fairly good, and good prospects of an open winter, which will be greatly in their favor.

GAME.

The game laws are rigidly enforced in this district, many of the settlers taking great interest in the preservation of the game, which on account of the country becoming more settled, is naturally getting scarcer.

Ducks, geese and prairie chickens were found in great numbers on the Kootenai and St. Mary's rivers. The mountain streams and lakes abound with brook and salmon trout.

INDIANS.

The Blood and Piegan Indians, whose reserves are located in this district, have given considerable trouble and annoyance during the past year, and unless some great change takes place it will not be lessened. The members of both tribes take every opportunity of procuring liquor of any description on every possible occasion—in fact, they even indulge in smuggling it across the line for their own use. This and horse stealing are the main causes of all our trouble with them; it seems impossible for them to resist indulging their apparent natural inclinations in this direction.

On the 2nd July the "Sun Dance" commenced on the Blood Reserve. On the 4th a constable from the Stand Off detachment then on duty at the Sun Dance reported to me at Macleod, that Sergeant Hilliard and two constables had tried to arrest an Indian, "Calf Robe," for pointing a gun at constable Zinkham, when trying to arrest him for horse stealing some time previous, and as the Sun Dance was then in progress some 200 or 300 of the Bucks assisted in rescuing "Calf Robe" from the police. On the following morning I ordered Inspector Wood, in command of a small party, to proceed to Stand Off and investigate the matter; he returned the following day, bringing with him several of the Indians who participated in obstructing the police in doing their duty. They were placed in the guard room.

On the 8th July, the five Indians that were placed in custody were brought before me and Inspector Wood, for their preliminary trial, Indian Agent Pocklington appearing for the defence, they were committed for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court, which was held on the 5th August, Indian Agent Pocklington and their chief, "Red Crow," going their bail pending the sitting of the court. The Crown prosecutor thought before the trial came off that there had been a good case

made out, that the Indians had no cause or right to assault the police, even had there been no warrants issued; but the judge, on hearing the evidence, threw out the case, as I believe he decided it was not a legal arrest as no warrant had been issued, and the prisoners were released. In making this arrest, the non-commissioned officer was not in possession of a warrant, but I consider he acted perfectly right, there being so many bad Indians wanted at times that unless a man takes every chance offered he will likely lose his man altogether, as they give very few opportunities for arresting.

The impression has gone abroad that the Sun Dance is a religious festival; it may have been regarded as such at one time, but the experience of nearly all those whose dealings and occupations have brought them in close contact with the Indians, and who are well acquainted with their manners and customs, do not now consider it as such. It has degenerated into a gathering merely for the purpose of using up presents of tea, tobacco, &c., given them by their agents or begged from their white neighbors. It is a festival that should be discouraged; it has the effect of reviving too vividly old associations. Old warriors take this occasion of relating their experience of former days, counting their scalps and giving the numbers of horses they were successful in stealing. This has a pernicious effect on the young men; it makes them unsettled and anxious to emulate the deeds of their forefathers.

It was reported to me on the 30th of April that a party of fifteen Blood Indians had left for the Crow Reserve in the United States for the purpose of stealing horses. Sergeant Hilliard, in charge of Stand Off detachment, got the names of the Indians absent from the reserve in case they were needed. On the 22nd I received a telegram from R. S. Tingley, of Big Sandy, Montana, to the effect that some of our Indians were stealing horses in that vicinity, and requesting me to take action in the matter. I sent word to the outposts to keep a sharp look out for their return and also notified the agent at the reserve to warn me of their return, should they escape the notice of our men.

On the 4th of May I received another message from R. S. Tingley that they had stolen seventeen saddle horses from him. I immediately despatched Inspector Macpherson and all available non-commissioned officers and men to intercept, if possible this band of Indians, and also notified all outposts.

On the 7th of May I received a further despatch from R. B. Harrison, Helena, Montana, stating that the Bloods had run off forty horses belonging to the Crows. Scout Given was sent out at once to notify Inspector Macpherson in charge of the patrol then looking for these Indians, and to join his party. I also received a telegram from the Officer Commanding Fort Assiniboine, U. S., that nine Bloods had passed through the Bear Paw Mountains, having stolen stock belonging to the Crow Indians in their possession.

Several rumors came in from the reserve, brought in by Indians who claimed to have seen "Prairie Chicken Old Man's" party, and who reported that they were all killed by Gros Ventres in the Bear Paw Mountains.

On the 16th Inspector Macpherson's detachment captured the "Bee," who was one of the party, and sent him in here.

On the 18th he sent in "Hind Gun" together with "Young Pine" and the "Scout," who by the advice of the chiefs gave themselves up to the Indian Agent Pocklington, all of whom were placed in the guard room here.

"Young Pine" made a confession regarding the trip, and stated that the party comprised five Bloods and one South Piegan, and that on the Big Horn at the Crow Agency they drove off about 100 head of horses, the most of which were very poor and dropped along the trail. When returning on the second day they were surprised by a large party of Gros Ventres, who commenced shooting at them; they jumped on their horses and went further into the Bear Paw Mountains, the Gros Ventres continuing to fire on them, they firing in return, and saw some of the enemy drop; they continued to retreat, and noticing two Indians on the trail in front of them, they pursued them and killed one of them, an "Assiniboine." The "Scout" took his horse and "Prairie Chicken Old Man" his gun and scalp. At this moment a party of American Cavalry were seen coming to cut them off, so they continued their

flight, leaving nearly all the stolen horses in the hands of the Gros Ventres, they however, arrived on the Blood Reserve with five of the stolen horses and one stray horse. These they handed over to their chiefs, who handed them over to us. Owners for these horses have not yet been found. I sent a description and brands to the Montana Stock Association, but they have not yet been claimed; they are at present running with our herd here.

On the 13th of June the Indian Commissioner, Mr. Hayter Reed, was here, and held a conference with these Indians in regard to their late conduct, and told them there had been no charge laid against them, as the parties from whom the horses had been stolen had lodged no complaint. They were dismissed with a good caution and an intimation that they were liable to be sent for at any time to answer to the charge.

On the 21st of June "Calf Robe," another of this marauding party, came to the post and gave himself up, but I released him, first giving him a good lecture as to his future conduct.

Two Indians during the year were tried and convicted of frequenting tepees kept by women and peddling same for the purpose of prostitution. They were both given six months hard labor. Severe sentences in these cases were given solely as an example to try and stamp out this pestilence.

Several minor cases of Indians being drunk were tried before me and other Justices of the Peace and punished accordingly, but in nearly all cases it was a matter of impossibility to convict the whites who furnished them with the hop beer, it being proven that the Indians themselves had doctored the beer by using tea and tobacco.

The North Piegiens are the best behaved Indians I have anything to do with, very seldom having a case against any of them for misbehavior.

All Indians visiting the town of Macleod are required to have passes from their agents, failing which they are ordered at once back to their reserve.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

During the year the members of this command were called upon, on a great many occasions, to extinguish prairie fires. The first call was in April, when a large fire was burning in the vicinity of Willow Creek; thence across the country to the Little Bow River. In this instance several of the hired men on Strong's rancho co-operated with the police in the work, killing cattle and hauling their carcasses along the fire trail; this had to be done to put the fire out, no water being available.

On the 10th of this month the Government hay stack at St. Mary's was destroyed by a prairie fire which was travelling at great speed, owing to the high wind prevailing at the time; every effort was made to protect the stack, but of no avail.

During May no fires were reported and only one in June and none during July and August. In September and October prairie fires were raging all over the district, no less than ten large fires, as well as some minor-ones, having been reported. Large parties were sent to all these fires. In many instances every available man in the post was turned out, the citizens of Macleod were pressed into the service, and on most occasions they responded willingly. The men for some two weeks were forced to remain out both day and night fighting the fires—in fact, at times no other duty could be done.

The settlers were highly pleased with the manner in which the men worked, and the great assistance given in saving the feed on the ranges.

A great number of the townspeople having no horses or vehicles would have been unable to turn out to give assistance had not police teams been sent to transport them to the scene of the fire.

My opinion is that a great number of these fires were started by "round up" parties and parties having hay camps, who, on changing camp, were careless in extinguishing the fires used for cooking and branding purposes. There are now over

thirty fire guardians in this district, which will, I hope, aid greatly in checking this evil.

POLICE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The press and others at times have made attacks upon the manner in which police officers perform the duties of Justices of the Peace; at the same time there are others who take a firm stand on the opposite side. There are men who imagine and say that it is impossible for a commissioned officer of the police to divest himself of his feelings as a police officer and sit impartially as a justice. I think the very fact of our being placed in this position is a guarantee of our responsibility and forces us to act in an impartial manner, well knowing that should we show any inclination to err, as accused, we would only give our opponents room to talk. Only one case has come under my notice of an officer being biassed; in all other cases I think the decisions have been just and unprejudiced; and I would look upon any man who could not, under existing circumstances, do his duty as a justice without fear or favor, a poor specimen of humanity and one not likely to be in the police force.

If the matter were thoroughly sifted, it would be found that it is only in regard to liquor cases that police officers as Justices of the Peace are supposed to err. The sympathy of the public being with the whiskey traders and against the liquor laws, they show the very fault for which they blame the police, viz., that of prejudging the case for the defence.

If people would calmly consider this subject and throw prejudice aside they would come to the conclusion that the Justices of the Peace who are members of the force will compare favorably in ability and fairness with any in the Dominion.

In conversation with many, I have been unable to get any suggestions in regard to appointments which would give better satisfaction.

Were all magistrates civilians it would be no guarantee that they would not be biassed in their judgments, and they are certainly not as free of the different cliques and their neighbors squabbles as police officers are, and often more afraid of public opinion.

In this district there are several notable exceptions. Mr. Morden and Capt. Scobie, who have been acting here for quite a while, are capable men, and have given general satisfaction. Men of this stamp cannot be always got.

Superintendent Macdonell and Inspector Wood were the only other Justices of the Peace, besides myself, until the arrival of Inspector Begin, and they shared the work of that exceedingly disagreeable office.

BUILDINGS.

The following is a list of buildings erected and improvements made during the past year in this district under the supervision of Inspector Starnes and Staff-Sergeant Davis:

I would particularly refer to the buildings at Kipp, Big Bend and St. Mary's which are all of a superior class, and fully meet the requirements of the service. The St. Mary's building will be completed by 31st December.

The building and stables erected on Beaver Creek for the use of the Porcupine detachment are constructed of logs, and are well built, the work being done by Corporal Sparrow, Constable Davis and three others.

Staff-Sergeant Davis deserves every credit for the manner in which he has carried on this work, as do also the constables of the force who were working under his orders.

The whole of the work has been done by the members of this command, and reflects great credit upon them.

Big Bend.

Built house 18 by 20 feet, and kitchen 12 by 12 feet, shingled roof and sheeted inside and outside with siding. Stable 26 by 18 feet, shingled roof, five stalls, oat bin and saddle partition. Latrine shingled and sided.

Kipp.

Built house 26 by 28 feet, kitchen 12 by 14 feet, shingled roof, sheeted inside with beaded lumber, oiled and varnished outside, with siding painted. Upstairs, one barrack room 18 by 26 feet. Downstairs, officers' room 11 by 16 feet, store room 11 by 10 feet, corporal's room 10 by 10 feet, dining-room 11 by 16 feet, hall 5 feet wide, verandah in front of building. Latrine sided, and shingled roof. Stable 24 by 35 feet, shingled roof, sided and painted, fourteen stalls, saddle partition, lean-to coal shed 10 by 10 feet, sheeted and shingled. Outhouse 10 by 10 feet, sheeted and shingled.

Porcupine Hills.

House 18 by 20 feet, logs and plaster, shingled roof. Stable 18 by 26 feet, logs and plastered, shingled roof, five stalls and outhouse.

St. Mary's.

House 26 by 28 feet, and kitchen 12 by 14 feet same as Kipp. Stable, coal house, outhouse, and latrine same as Kipp.

Stand Off.

Old logs made into a kitchen, 18 by 18 feet.

Macleod.

Kalsomining, painting and varnishing done in two large barrack buildings, mess and kitchens; sergeant's mess building; sergeant's quarters, orderly room; "H" Division office; veterinary office; hospital; commanding officer's kitchen and wood-work; officers' mess and pantry.

Inspector Matthew's quarters: Log kitchen sheeted over with dressed lumber and battoned and painted; fence for yard painted; latrine; three rooms papered and wood-work painted;

Sick Stable.

Log stable divided into two by lumber partition, two box stalls of 2-inch lumber, lock-up 5 by 12 feet, nine stalls, upright bales and mangers renewed.

Bake House.

Old carpenters' shop taken from west side of square and placed east; sheeted inside with beaded lumber, new floor and joists, one new window, one new door; brick floor, two bricks thick, in corner, for portable oven to rest on. Building inside 17 by 25 feet.

Carpenters' Shop.

New shop built 24 by 40 feet, with upstairs for painting; not yet completed.

Recreation Room.

Old sick stable, 25 by 50 feet, moved to place in line with barrack rooms, raised $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, new floor (double), sheeted inside with "V" grooved lumber, new windows, doors, partitions, &c., not yet completed.

Chimneys.

Six brick chimneys built on officers' quarters, one on Inspector Wood's quarters, two on Inspector Matthew's quarters, one on "H" Division saddle room.

Officers' Quarters.

Old recreation room to be partitioned off for two single officers' quarters; not yet commenced.

Sidewalk.

A board walk of 2-inch plank was built all round the square and from the south-east corner to the hospital door, 8 feet wide in front of barrack rooms and 3 feet wide elsewhere.

Pincher Creek.

New blacksmiths' shop, 14 by 16 feet; not yet commenced.

BUILDINGS REQUIRED.

Stand Off.

Stand Off being a central point to all outposts, besides being the most important outpost in the district, requires permanent quarters to hold at least twenty-five men. Repeatedly during the past summer and winter from twenty to twenty-five men, with officers, have been forced to sleep on the floor. In addition to the men stationed here, teamsters and their off men with supplies for other detachments, parties out on special duty on the Blood Reserve, or in transit to other points, necessitates accommodation for a large number of men. I will submit plans and detailed estimate, which I recommend to your consideration.

I would suggest that the officers' quarters which you intended to have constructed at Pincher Creek be placed at Stand Off. I consider that there is no outpost in the district of such importance.

Referring to the estimates that were submitted for that place, I venture to have the officers' quarters laid out to suit either married or single officers. There is a very slight difference in the expense.

For Men's Quarters.

A T shaped building, front part 48 x 28 and back part 24 x 40 containing the following: One barrack room 28 x 20, one 18 x 20, an office 10 x 10 and a non-commissioned officers' room 10 x 10, a hall 8 feet wide, two cells, a small wash room, a mess room 14 x 24, a kitchen 16 x 16 and a store room 8 x 16.

It would be built with a sheeting of shiplap, covered with tar paper and outside with siding, the inside with beaded matched lumber the whole to be painted.

The total estimated cost of this building is \$2,031.00.

This post would require permanent officers' quarters. I would recommend that a building of which estimate and plan will also be forwarded to you, containing hall, sitting and dining room, pantry, kitchen and servants' room, with an upstairs for bed room.

The estimate cost of this would be about \$1,100.

One more stable to hold twelve horses is also necessary, and the present one needs sheeting outside. This could be done, and building a small outhouse and coal shed lean-to for about \$350.

Milk River Ridge.

Will require a building of the same description as the Kipp one, that is to say a house 28 x 26, with kitchen 12 x 14, and an upstairs for barracks room, ground floor, with non-commissioned officers' room, officers' room, dining room and store room, a stable to hold twelve horses.

This would cost \$950.

Macleod.

A blacksmith's shop will be required in the post; this would have to be the same size as the carpenters shop built this year, 24 x 40, so as to allow two fires going and hold waggons being repaired and horses being shod.

This would cost about \$500.

I cannot too strongly recommend the building of a second coal shed in the post, as the present one holds only about half of the year's supply; the other half has to be put outside exposed to the weather, and there is, consequently, a large loss. I will forward estimate of cost.

I would also recommend that the inside of "H" Division stable should be all changed, the floor taken up and replaced by a new one, having clay half way in the stalls for horses' forefeet to rest on.

The present board partitions between stalls replaced by swing-bales, the inside of stable sheeted with shiplap. The present board floor has proved injurious to horses, and the stiff partition dangerous in the handling of young horses, estimate will be forwarded.

The very rocky ground between the barracks and the town of Macleod makes the walk exceedingly disagreeable and hard on men's boots. I would recommend that a two-plank walk be built from the barrack gate to the outskirts of the town, a distance of about 650 yards. This could be done at a cost of about \$275.

Cemeteries.

Shortly after I assumed command of this district. I caused the plot of ground containing the graves of the members of the force who died in the old fort to be examined, as it was reported to me that there was great danger of the next spring freshet carrying away the whole of the remains. I personally inspected the plot of ground said to be reserved as a police cemetery, and formed the opinion that a much better selection could be made. As it was urgent that the remains be taken up at once, and placed where they would be safe, I had the bodies exhumed, and those of the Protestants placed in the Protestant cemetery, and the Catholics in theirs, both of which cemeteries I am pleased to state have been neatly fenced. I also caused to be exhumed the bodies of Sergeant Chassie and Constable Collins of "D" Division, which were interred in the previously selected burying ground in rear of the barracks, and had them placed with the others.

The pastors of both denominations are willing to reserve for the police a considerable plot of ground in their respective cemeteries, in consideration of receiving a small remuneration to help to keep them in repair, and which is now in progress of settlement.

Officers.

During the past year the officers of the district have performed their duties satisfactorily, and supported me, and cheerfully met my views in all matters. Superintendent Macdonell and Inspector Wood are in charge of the two divisions here, and by their excellent example have established between their respective Divisions a state of good feeling which is pleasant to observe, and which certainly did not exist when they took command.

Inspector Starnes superintended all the building and repairing in the district; in addition to his other duties, which he performed in turn with the rest of the officers. His work has been satisfactorily done. Mr. Peters, Superintendent of Public Works, has expressed his opinion of it as equal, if not superior to any in the country.

From the beginning of the year until 1st. August Inspector Wilson was in charge of the outposts extending from the Porcupine Hills to Milk River, making Pincher Creek his headquarters. These detachments he visited monthly during last winter and also at uncertain times until 24th May, when Inspector Macpherson took charge of the outposts on the border, as it was utterly impossible for one officer to perform the duty. These officers travelled many thousands of miles during the year in inspections and other duties connected with their charge, and carried out promptly and well any orders received from me. Inspector White-Fraser relieved Inspector Wilson 1st August, and has been unremitting in his attention to the work allotted to him.

Assistant Surgeon Fraser joined this post on June 16th, and on the 17th took over medical charge from Dr. G. A. Kennedy. He has proved himself most attentive to the sick and punctual in his duties.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

The conduct of the non-commissioned officers now serving at this post and district has been in almost all cases all that could be desired. Those employed on patrol and special duty have in every case shown great anxiety to carry out the duties allotted to them in a proper manner.

Sergeant-Major Stewart, who is now on furlough, has been undeviating in his attention to duty. He is a very capable non-commissioned officer, firm and fair in carrying out his duties, which are much more trying than those of the sergeant-major of a regiment. He scarcely leaves the barrack square, except during meal time, from early morning until last post.

Staff-Sergeant Fane has carried out the duties of quartermaster-sergeant in a most satisfactory manner, giving satisfaction in every respect. His books are neatly and well kept.

Staff-Sergeant Davis, as referred to under the head of building, has been most attentive to his work and has done all he could to push the construction of detachment buildings to a completion. He has shown great tact in his management of the men and in assisting them. I suggest that this non-commissioned officer be placed in charge of any work of this kind which has to be done in the western part of the Territory.

Sergeant-Major Hetherington was promoted to staff-sergeant in the early part of the year, and shortly afterwards appointed acting sergeant-major of the Dépôt Division, from which he was transferred to this post as acting sergeant-major of "D" Division, and since promoted to the full rank.

While in charge of the town detachment at Macleod, as sergeant, in December last he displayed great firmness and moral courage in bringing to justice three non-commissioned officers, two of them his seniors, who were behaving in town in a manner calculated to bring discredit on the force. This non-commissioned officer is conscientious and painstaking to a marked degree, and improving himself in the knowledge of his duties.

Sergeant Hilliard is in charge of the detachment at Stand-Off, near the Blood Reserve, a position requiring great tact, knowledge of the Indian character, and pluck. He has performed the duties of this disagreeable situation in a most satisfactory manner.

Sergeant Hayne has performed the duties of hospital sergeant here since last spring, and on no occasion has there been any complaint on the state of the hospital, or anything connected with it, either by the surgeon or any of the inspecting officers.

This non-commissioned officer lately received the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal for saving the life of Reg. No. 1977, Constable Rawlings from drowning. This is the second testimonial that he has received.

The Governor General's visit to the District.

On 29th September I received instructions to provide a travelling escort and transport to meet His Excellency the Governor General and party at Lethbridge. I detailed Inspector Wood for this duty, as also the required number of non-commissioned officers and constables as escort and the necessary transport; three 4-horse and a single team were sent from Calgary to complete the transport required.

The escort consisted of the following:—

Inspector Wood in command, Sergeant Brooke and forty-four other non-commissioned officers and constables, twenty-three saddle horses and eleven 4-in-hand teams.

This escort met His Excellency at Lethbridge on the morning of the 11th and left that place for the Blood Reserve. On the same day I proceeded from here with a mounted escort consisting of two sub-divisions from "D" and "H." Inspectors Wilson and Matthews were placed in command of their own sub-division.

The Governor General and his party arrived on the reserve at noon and were received in the usual manner. A large number of Indians assembled to do him

honor. A pow-wow was held and a sham fight was given, showing the Indian method of warfare, which was highly interesting.

His Excellency left the reserve the same day, proceeding to the Cochrane Rancho.

On the evening of the 12th October His Excellency arrived at this place and was received by a guard of honor and a salute of nineteen guns. A large number of people assembled on that occasion. The next day being Sunday the Vice-regal party remained at Macleod and attended Divine service. On the same day His Excellency honored the barracks with a visit, minutely inspected the post, and expressed his entire satisfaction and gratification at its efficient state, particularly the hospital and stables.

On Monday morning, the 14th October, His Excellency started for Calgary, which place he reached on the fourth day afterwards, visiting *en route* all the important ranches of the district, the travelling escort and transport returning to Macleod on the 22nd October, all the horses in good condition, and the transport none the worse for the trip.

On the morning of the 14th October, the ladies of His Excellency's party proceeded to Calgary *via* Lethbridge. Transport was provided by Inspector Wood.

Inspector Wood deserves credit for the manner in which he conducted the escort and transport. The behavior of the non-commissioned officers and men forming the escort was all that could be desired.

As the Assistant Commissioner, who accompanied His Excellency, reported on this subject, it is unnecessary for me to give further details.

GENERAL WORK.

During the greater part of last winter a guard, consisting of one non-commissioned officer and three men, was mounted daily. Three provost constables to take charge of the prisoners and a night stable picquet of three men was mounted in the evening and relieved at reveille. An inlying picquet of six mounted men was detailed daily and held in readiness to turn out when required. During the summer the duties were so excessive, and there were so many men employed on patrols, that I was obliged to take off the day guard and detail as a substitute a provost guard of one non-commissioned officer and three men, who remained on duty for a week.

Provost guards are very unsatisfactory, as having a tendency to produce slackness. Daily guard mounting has quite the opposite effect.

The remaining duties were fatigues, which were constant. Very few of the men had a day off during the past year.

There have been church parades every Sunday for men whose denominations are represented in the town.

The town of Macleod has been patrolled night and day, and the detachment stationed there has done very good service towards the suppression of crime and rowdyism.

December 2, 1888.—Corporal Sparrow and Constable Myles, acting under information received, arrested near Willow Creek two men named Pete Smith and John Cabler for having in their possession a waggon loaded with whiskey. They were tried on the 3rd. Smith was discharged and Cabler was fined \$200 and costs, and the horses, harness and waggon confiscated by the Customs Department.

December 7, 1888.—One grey mare and one horse, the property of P. K. Richards and J. McDougall, of Macleod, were recovered at Stand Off by the members of that detachment and handed over to the owners.

December 15, 1888.—Sergeant Waite, in charge of Stand Off detachment, brought in a horse he recovered from the Indians, the property of A. J. White, of Slide Out, to whom the horse was handed over.

December 19, 1888.—“Star Child,” a Blood Indian, reported to me that “The Dog,” an escaped convict, was at the South Piegan Agency, and about to return to the Blood Reserve, and asked that he might be retained at St. Mary's detachment for a

short period, in order to assist the police in arresting him. His request was complied with, but no trace of "The Dog" could be had.

December 19, 1888.—Constable Murray, of "E" Division, and a Mr. McDonald, of Calgary, arrived here, having a warrant for some horses and waggons on which Messrs. Lafferty and Smith, of Calgary, held a mortgage, and which were then under seizure. On their arrival here at 3 p.m. their horses being played out, asked for assistance to capture these horses and waggons, which were being hurried towards the line. I immediately sent out two parties, one in the direction of St. Mary's and one in charge of Inspector Wood, on the Benton Trail, who after several hours hard riding caught up with the parties, seized the property wanted and returned here. The property was handed over to the Calgary authorities on the 21st.

January 4, 1889.—Sergeant Hetherington, in charge of the town patrol, arrested one George Braden, Calgary stage driver, for having liquor illegally in his possession. He was tried and convicted on the 12th instant, fined \$100 and costs, and horses and waggon confiscated. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court and the conviction quashed.

January 4.—Two Indians "Crazy Crow" and "The Fellow-that-never-ties-his Moccasins," were arrested by the detachment at Stand Off, for having in their possession a saddle which was stolen from a Mr. Maupin, of Pincher Creek. The former was dismissed and the latter having been convicted, was sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labor.

January 17.—Inspector Matthews and six constables arrived at this post from Regina for duty with the Command.

January 21.—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor arrived at this post to-day and left for Calgary on the 24th. I furnished him with the necessary transport.

February 4.—Signalling drill commenced at this post, under Inspector Matthews.

February 9.—Three Indians, "Crooked Leg" "Fat" and "Patsey," were arrested for being drunk in the town of Macleod, and were given fourteen days imprisonment.

February 18.—One child, a Blood Indian was arrested for being drunk in Macleod and, on the 19th instant, was sentenced to 14 days imprisonment.

March 8.—The town patrol arrested eight men in the act of gambling seven of whom were fined \$50 and costs, or one month's imprisonment with hard labor, and the other \$50 and costs for allowing gambling on his premises, elected to do the month; the balance appealed to the Supreme Court.

March 21.—One E. Venn, a hop-beer vender, was tried and convicted of having given beer to Indian women. He was fined \$100, or three months imprisonment with hard labor. He took the latter.

April 2.—The detachment to be stationed at Milk River during the summer was this day sent out to that place, under charge of Inspector Macpherson.

April 3.—The detachment to be stationed at Big Bend was sent out this date. This will in future be a permanent detachment; also, two men were sent out as a flying patrol between the Dry Forks and Stand Off, to prevent cattle killing in that vicinity.

April 8.—Field gun drill commenced this date, under Inspector Wood.

April 12.—One sergeant and two constables left for Mosquito Creek, where they will be stationed during the summer months.

April 26.—Two Indians, "Broken Rib" and "The Man-who-carries-the-Pot," were arrested for being drunk and disorderly in the town of Macleod. They were tried and convicted, and sentenced, the former to one month's imprisonment and the latter to two months' imprisonment with hard labor.

June 9.—The Assistant Commissioner and myself left to inspect the different detachments, commencing with Pincher Creek.

June 10.—Two white men named, Loudon and Fontain, were arrested this day near Kootenai by Constable Condon, suspected of killing cattle belonging to Mr. Macfarland. They had a preliminary examination here and were committed for trial at the Supreme Court, but were admitted to bail pending trial, and were afterwards dismissed, the case not being proven.

June 19.—Mr. Gray, from Montana, U. S., arrived here in search of a stolen horse. It was recovered by the detachment at Stand Off and handed over to him.

July 7.—An Indian named "No Flyer" was arrested at Stand Off and brought here, charged with stealing a horse from Mr. Johnson last fall. He was committed for trial, and was sentenced to by the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod to six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

July 9.—Information was given by the Waldron Rancho Company that a horse of theirs had been stolen, and the thief had made off in the direction of the Crow's Nest Pass, *en route* to British Columbia. Sergeant Waite and Constable Robinson were sent in pursuit. They recovered this horse at Pincher Creek, but found that another horse had been stolen from a rancher there by the same party, who had joined with another man guilty of the same crime, both of whom made off together. Sergeant Waite and Constable Robinson obtained a warrant at Pincher Creek from Inspector Wilson and proceeded in pursuit *via* the Crow's Nest Pass to Galbraith's Ferry, B. C. On their arrival there they found that the thieves had passed through a couple of days previous, making for Okanagan *via* Morgan Pass. The warrants were handed over by Sergeant Waite to Mr. Dennis, Government officer at the Ferry, who hired a special constable and sent him in pursuit, promising to report if he succeeded in capturing the thieves. No report has yet been received from the British Columbia authorities.

August 7.—Myself and assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton left this post to visit the different hay camps in the western part of the district, in order to judge the quality of hay, making a distance of 140 miles in three days, and found the hay very poor everywhere, and none better than that being delivered in the post.

August 19.—Two Indians, "Heavy Runner" and "Eagle Tail," arrived from Stand Off, to make a report regarding the horses stolen from them by the Gros Ventres. They were sent with interpreter Potts to St. Marys, there to meet Inspector Macpherson, who accompanied them to Chinook, Montana, U. S., to prosecute. The Gros Ventres were committed for trial, and are now in goal at Benton, awaiting trial.

August 28.—A Chinaman, "Ah-Too," laid information against a Piagan Indian for being drunk and assaulting him. Sergeant Brooke was sent to the reserve to arrest him, but found that the Indian had skipped the country.

September 30.—A fire broke out in the bake shop at this post about 8 p. m., which resulted in its total destruction. The command, under my own observation, worked manfully, and did everything in their power towards extinguishing the fire and preventing its spreading to other buildings in the vicinity, in which they were successful, although a high wind was blowing at the time.

On this date a Mr. Meztler, laid information against "Owl Bear" and "Fast Rider," for stealing a mare and colt, Inspector Macpherson recovered them in the United States. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the Indians, but they skipped the country, and are still at large.

October 23.—Indian "Morning Owl," was arrested in the town of Macleod for being drunk, and was fined \$10 and costs or one month's imprisonment. Fine paid.

November 4.—An Indian, Joe Smith, was arrested in Macleod for being drunk. He was fined \$10 and costs or one month's imprisonment. He took the latter.

November 12.—The Milk River detachment was relieved by me for duty at the post during the winter months.

November 16. Sergeant Waite, in charge of St. Mary's detachment, reported here bringing with him 110 gallons of whiskey which was found in a caché by Constable Percival and Scout Giveen on the St. Mary's River, but no person could be seen in the vicinity of the caché. The whiskey was destroyed at this post, under the supervision of Inspector Matthews, orderly officer.

November 17.—Sergeant Hilliard, in charge of Stand Off detachment, reported having found a caché of 15 gallons of liquor near Stand Off, which he destroyed.

November 20.—The Assistant Commissioner arrived at this post to make his inspection, leaving on the 21st, accompanied by Inspector Wood, to inspect all the detachments in the district, and returning on the 26th, when he inspected this post.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Springs of coal oil have been discovered in the fork of the South Kootenay Pass, near the Kootenay Lakes, by Mr. W. L. Lee. A great many claims have been staked out.

Coyotes, which have been in the past very destructive on calves and sheep, are in a fair way of being exterminated. Several of the ranchers keep packs of hounds for the purpose. The Cochrane Rancho pack destroyed 112 of these animals last month.

The Porcupine Hills detachment, formerly stationed at Dunbar's, has been removed to Beaver Creek, on what is called the "Old, Mill" trail, where the new quarters have been built, being now about 27 miles distant from the post and 9 miles further than the old site. Its present location is more central, being close to the Waldron Rancho, the stables and fields where their thoroughbred stock is kept being within a quarter of a mile. Firewood is close and plentiful. The feed here is good, and an abundant supply of water.

I would recommend that the Police quarter-section at Pincher Creek be fenced with barbed wire. The posts and top rails can be got very cheap at that place. This is absolutely necessary to preserve the feed for the horses of that detachment, on account of the large number of cattle running at large in that section.

The same should be done at Stand Off on account of the large number of Indian ponies prowling around. I will have estimate of cost prepared and forwarded to you

With your approval I have had posts and top rails got ready for the extension of the barrack square towards the south.

As you are aware, this is most necessary, owing to the present position of the hay stacks. When the fence is extended there will be less risk from fire.

I enclose herewith, in connection with this report, return of Criminal Cases; Mileage Reports "D" and "H" (not printed) and Police Map, giving the stations of all outposts established during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. B. STEELE,

Superintendent, Commanding Macleod District.

The Commissioner

N. W. M. Police, Regina.

Since the above report was forwarded, the following letter has been received from the Secretary of the Board of Stock Commissioners of the State of Montana:—

STATE OF MONTANA BOARD OF STOCK COMMISSIONERS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

HELENA, MONTANA, 13th January, 1890.

L. W. HERCHMER, ESQUIRE,

Commissioner, N. W. M. Police.

SIR,—The Board of Stock Commissioners of the State of Montana, in their efforts to protect the live stock interests of the citizens of both Montana and the North-West Territory, have frequently called upon the North-West Mounted Police and the authorities of the North-West Territory to aid them in their efforts, and we take this occasion of expressing our high appreciation for the assistance and many courtesies received at their hands; and the people of both countries are greatly indebted to Inspector D. H. Macpherson, who is thoroughly conversant with the status of the live stock interests of both sides of the line. For this reason we trust he may be retained in his present position, feeling sure that it would be to the benefit of the people of both countries.

Very respectfully yours,

BOARD OF STOCK COMMISSIONERS.

R. B. HARRISON,

Secretary.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT PERRY, COMMANDING "F" DIVISION, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the district of Prince Albert.

Very little change has taken place in the condition of this district since I submitted my last annual report. There has been no marked increase in the population nor decided improvement in the wealth and prosperity of the settlers—the former undoubtedly due to the want of railroad communication, and the latter to the exceptionally dry season.

The early completion of the railroad from Regina to this point, now being so rapidly constructed, will speedily change this state of affairs, inspiring those already here to renewed energy, and will confirm the confidence in the future of the district, even now firmly established. It will attract a large proportion of the immigrants coming to the North-West, thus ensuring the influx of capital for the development of the vast resources of this district.

Before the intentions of the Government were made known last spring on the question of providing railroad communication, a general and widespread despondency existed, which was manifested by public meetings.

These meetings gave legitimate expression to the feeling that a point had been reached in the settling up of the country on the Saskatchewan, formerly known as the Fertile Belt, whence no advance could be made unless rail communication was given, and without which retardation would take place. This district is possessed of sturdy, energetic and pushing settlers. Its chief town, Prince Albert, ranks among the wealthiest in the Territories, with good shops, fine, substantial residences, and most excellent schools.

Good schools exist throughout the district. New settlers will find the elements of civilization already established, an attraction however, common to the whole Territory.

INDIANS.

The Indians on the different reserves of the district are quiet and contented. The police have only been called on once by their agent to interfere. Some of the Duck Lake band left their reserve last spring without permission, to attend the Sun Dance at Sturgeon Lake. A small party was sent to intercept and turn them back, which they did without trouble.

Little or no crime has been committed by the Indians, and it is probably true that they live more peaceably together than the same number of whites.

I would call your attention to my last year's report on the Sioux Indians living near this town. I again strongly recommend that they be placed on a reserve, where they would be subject to beneficial influences and gain a permanent home for themselves. The early advent of the railroad makes it desirable that they should be removed from the vicinity of the town.

FRENCH HALF-BREEDS.

The French Half-breeds are in a much better condition than last year.

Owing to the exceptionally low water in the Saskatchewan River, steamboats could not come up with freight, and consequently all the imports for this district and country lying far to the north had to be hauled overland from Qu'Appelle. They obtained a large percentage of this freight.

During the coming winter plenty of work will be afforded in making and hauling ties for the railroad. I therefore do not anticipate any extended applications for relief. A few of the poorest families and some widows may require aid.

Last winter not much assistance was afforded. Several applications were made, but work was usually offered and was seldom accepted. Wood was purchased from the needy.

During the spring and summer a few were employed around the police barracks cutting wood, clearing the reserve and erecting a fence.

CRIME.

I have no serious crimes to report having been committed. The following summary is taken from the list of cases disposed of during the year.—

Larceny and horse stealing	7
Having glandered horses in possession.....	2
Offences against the game laws	1
Setting out prairie fires	1
Resisting the police in the execution of their duty.....	1

You will notice that larceny is the most common offence. One case of horse stealing is recorded. The horse was stolen by a Cree Indian near Calgary, in 1888, and brought to Snake Plains. Information was subsequently given to us, and arrest and conviction followed.

Several complaints were made to me from time to time that horses had been stolen, but in every case it turned out that the horses had only strayed.

During the year six civilian prisoners have undergone terms of imprisonment in the guard room.

The lamentable death of the Finlayson Bros., who perished some hundred miles north of Cumberland in January last, created much sympathy in this district, where they were well and favorably known. These unfortunate men were engaged in trading with the Indians in that country, which is inhabited only by a few straggling bands. They were found dead near a camp fire by one of the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company some time after their death. Information reached here on 14th March. Some of the most intimate acquaintances suspected foul play, and made affidavits, before a coroner, which were forwarded to the Honorable the Minister of Justice. All the facts of the case, which could be ascertained, were submitted in a report made by me. The Honorable the Minister decided that no suspicion of foul play was disclosed, and therefore an investigation was unnecessary.

LIQUOR LAW.

Another year's experience has given me no cause to change my views on this question, as submitted in my last year's report.

The permit system, at present fails to regulate the use of intoxicating liquor amongst a certain class. Permits are nominally issued for domestic use only, but too often are obtained with the sole object of selling the liquor thus imported. It appears to me that, either the actual granting of the permits, or the recommending of them, should be vested in a board appointed for the purpose, in each district or large town, so that the members of the board would be acquainted with the applicants. In this way the present abuses of the system would be greatly modified.

The following table, showing amount of liquor imported into the district, is taken from the lists of permits sent from headquarters :

	Galls.
Wine and spirituous liquors.....	896
Malt liquor	190
Four per cent. beer for sale.....	2,500

Ninety per cent. of the spirituous liquors was imported by residents of the town.

PATROLS.

The system of patrols, laid down for the district, have been regularly executed, except when other important duty has interfered. During last winter all the Indian reserves were visited at intervals. During the summer the detachment stationed at McKenzie's Crossing, Batoche and Saskatoon patrolled weekly along the South Branch for a distance of 100 miles.

These detachments, being stationed at the ferry crossing of the South Saskatchewan, were able to examine all vehicles coming into the district from the south, for the purpose of preventing the importation of intoxicating liquor illegally.

SPECIAL DUTY.

The nature of the duty performed by the Mounted Police is so well known that it is unnecessary to deal with it in detail.

This Division has been actively employed during the whole year. A large amount of travelling has been done by small parties and patrols. The total mileage travelled by the horses is 90,000 miles.

Two long trips were made by the division—to Saskatoon and return in June, and to Regina and return in the fall months. The strength which marched to Saskatoon was as follows:—Officers, 2; N. C. O. and men, 55; horses, 60; waggons, 7.

Three days were occupied in travelling the distance of 100 miles, and the same time in returning. While there a team of "F" Division, consisting of 10 men, fired a rifle match with a team of the same number from "C" Division, Battleford, for the possession of a trophy cup presented by the officers of the Hudson Bay Co., Saskatchewan District. "F" succeeded in winning the cup.

On the 29th August, under your orders, the Division under my command of the following strength, marched for Regina *viâ* Saskatoon:—

2 Officers; 46 N. C. O. and men; 56 horses; 9 waggons.

A detachment of 18 men, under command of Inspector Norman, were left at the Post.

Saskatoon was reached on the 3rd September and "F" Division was there joined by "C" Division under the command of Inspector Chalmers. The strength was:—

1 Officer; 44 men; 45 horses; 3 waggons.

Both Divisions marched for Moose Jaw on the following day and reached there on the 9th, distance 165 miles. Two stretches of 40 miles were crossed without water; the first from Beaver Creek to the elbow of the South Saskatchewan, was passed by a night march without detriment to the horses; the last stretch into Moose Jaw was very fatiguing, camp being reached at one o'clock in the morning. After two days' rest, to recoup the horses, the Command moved on to Regina. While there, "C" and "F" Detachments were formed into a provisional Division, and shared all the regular post duties.

On the 4th of October, they took part in the review before His Excellency the Governor-General, and on the previous day, had the honor of forming the escort for His Excellency on his arrival at Regina.

On the 9th, both Divisions marched for Saskatoon by the railroad trail, on their way to respective head-quarters.

The behavior of both Divisions while associated together under my command was excellent, and I cannot speak too highly of the good feeling and fellowship which existed between them.

The distance travelled by each Division was 600 miles.

ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The usual escort, at the annual payment of the Indian Treaty Money was furnished; that, to the Carlton Agency, travelled upwards of 400 miles.

Last February, an escort of 5 men was sent to take the Indian Treaty Commissioners, Col. Irvine and Mr. Goulet, to Montreal Lake, who were proceeding there

to admit certain bands of Indians in that district, into Treaty No. 4. There was neither hay nor oats to be had the entire distance of 160 miles, consequently, hay was pressed and a supply of it was forwarded half way. No difficulty was experienced, and the horses returned in good condition.

Col. Irvine informed me that he was much pleased with the escort, and that they had performed their trying duties to his entire satisfaction.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to the dryness of the season, scarcely any rain having fallen in the months of June, July and August, prairie and forest fires raged in many parts of the district. In the timber lying north of the town, fires frequently occurred, and further to the north-west, about Sandy Lake, much of the country was burnt over. Fortunately, no fire spread much between the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan, but to the south of the south branch and west from Fish Creek, the entire country was burnt over as far south as the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The settlers around Saskatoon and Clarke's Crossing lost a large quantity of hay estimated at 800 tons, worth at the present time \$5 to \$8 per ton. The town of Saskatoon was in great danger, and was only saved by the strenuous exertions of every inhabitant, at the time, mostly women and children.

Every effort was made by the police to prevent fires, and to discover the cause. Whenever a fire sprung up, a party was sent out to assist in checking it, and to discover the origin.

Early in the spring it was reported that the timber in the Sturgeon Lake Indian Reserve was burning. A party of 15 men was sent out, but before it reached there the fire had been put out by the Indians. Sufficient evidence was obtained to cause the arrest and conviction of the offender.

Several times in May and June fires sprung up in the timber across the river. Assistance was given by me to the Crown timber agent to subdue the flames, and an investigation was made. There are a large number of Sioux Indians living in the wood and in a dry season it is apparent that the slightest carelessness would cause a fire. In one case, the fire was traced to a smudge. Last winter I visited all the reserves lying north of the river and spoke to the chiefs personally, asking them to aid us in preventing fires. All agreed to assist in putting out fires and to ascertain the cause.

One fruitful source of fire is the inflammable material used by the Indians as wadding for their guns.

During the latter part of July and in the month of August patrol parties were sent from this post in every direction, with the object of looking after fires, but over so vast an extent of country, with settlers scattered here and there, and parties constantly travelling by the numerous trails, it was not possible that our patrols could guarantee protection from fire.

In portions of this district where the prairie is covered with a luxurious growth of wild flowers, rose bush and scrub, it is difficult to put out a fire once started—very different to the short grasses covering the plains to the south and the west.

Last summer a fire close to the barracks was put out four times, but every heavy breeze would fan the smouldering coal at the roots of some bush, and the flames would burst forth.

All non-commissioned officers in charge of detachments have been appointed fire guardians under the North-West Ordinance.

GLANDERED HORSES.

During the early part of the year several cases of glandered horses were found in the district. Determined efforts were made to stamp out the disease, and Veterinary Staff Sergeant Sweetapple, V.S., examined a large number of the horses in the district. Eighteen horses were destroyed, and their carcasses properly disposed of according to the ordinance. The owners were found willing to destroy the animals as soon as they were convinced of the nature of the disease.

I believe that the disease has been nearly got rid of. A few cases more may be found, but the same careful inspection in the future, will eventually stamp it out entirely.

INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING OF THE DIVISION.

A course of lectures lasting through the winter months was given to the division on the subject of police duties. Notes were taken by the men, and at the end of the course fair copies were made and carefully inspected and corrected.

Lectures were given also by Veterinary Staff Sergt. Sweetapple on the care and treatment of the horse. Concise notes were dictated, giving simple remedies and the proper treatment of slight accidents, which were copied by every man of the division.

During the months of January, February and March lectures were given by the commanding officer daily to a class of officers, non-commissioned and men on the following subjects. Discipline and interior economy; drill; musketry and minor tactics.

Written examinations were held at the end of the course with highly satisfactory results. Some of the papers were very superior, and the average of them excellent.

As soon as the weather permitted, spring drill was commenced. The new physical training as laid down in 1889 Infantry Regulations was adopted, instead of the extension motions. All recruits were put through a course of riding. On the completion of the spring drill, musketry was commenced, and the entire course of target practice with Winchester and revolver gone through. Men on detachment were brought in, and all the men of the division, except four, completed the course.

The returns of this practice have been forwarded to you. I consider that a marked increase in the shooting of the division is apparent in all practices, due much to the decided interest shown by all.

During the year several team matches were fired with other divisions and with Rifle Associations. "F" Division team won every match.

Sergt. Gordon won the highest aggregate prize at the annual meeting of the Assiniboine Rifle Association, and at the Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Association meeting Constable Carmichael won the trophy cup fired for by the ten highest aggregates.

No encouragement is given officially to induce an active interest in shooting. I would most strongly recommend that badges and cash prizes be awarded yearly to the best shot in each division.

I know that such badges would be highly prized, and would certainly increase the interest in the annual practice.

I believe that during the coming year the North-West Mounted Police will be made eligible for competition at the Dominion Rifle Association meeting. Our force should take advantage of this, and be represented in the meeting of 1890 by a strong team. To gain a place on that team would nerve every shot in the whole force. The musketry instruction of an armed corps is the first essential in its proper training, and consequently nothing should be neglected which would lead to that end.

On completion of the target practice, the division was instructed in dismounted and mounted drill, according to Mounted Infantry Regulations, and obtained a fair knowledge of the work.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The general tone of the division is excellent, and the men of a superior class, but in a large force it must necessarily happen that a few men of bad character gain entrance. One man was summarily dismissed on account of conviction before the civil court on a charge of larceny. The heaviest punishment inflicted during the year was one month's imprisonment with hard labor in one case only.

DESERTIONS.

No desertions have occurred from the division.

HEALTH.

The general health has been good. Twenty-two patients have been admitted to hospital, but only two have been dangerously ill.

Average daily sick report.....	4.37
do number off duty.....	1½

The increase in the average off duty was caused by the protracted illness in five cases.

The physique of the division is excellent.

In connection with this subject, I would point out that there is no proper hospital building at this post. A barrack room is temporarily fitted up, but for obvious reasons is not satisfactory. I hope that a small hospital capable of holding six patients may be erected during the coming year.

RATIONS.

Our supplies are of excellent quality, and according to contract. I would again refer to the want of good cooks properly trained, who would secure the full benefit of the rations to the men. There is a large waste in the kitchen, which would be prevented to the advantage of the division mess.

KITS AND CLOTHING.

The kits of the men are complete, and the quality generally good. The fur coats of sheepskins, dyed black, are very warm and comfortable, but are very heavy, either for riding or marching. They have not been long enough in use to judge of their durability.

I am of the opinion that some changes should be made in the uniform, and that a suitable prairie suit should be adopted. Serviceability and comfort should first be considered, and as a consequence fitness in appearance would result. Our present uniform is only suitable for men in barracks.

INCREASED RATE OF PAY.

I desire to point out to you a feeling, which I have in common with many other officers, on the subject of the pay and promotion of the commissioned ranks.

The force has now been in existence upwards of sixteen years, and has still on its strength a number of officers who joined in its early days; and therefore the subject of advancement is one demanding attention. The grades in the force are few, being practically limited, in the combatant rank, to Inspector and Superintendent, as promotion beyond the latter grade is only possible.

Virtually the only advancement is from an Inspectorship to a Superintendency. In future years the slowness of promotion to that grade will be felt. There are now a number of Inspectors, of seven to eight years' service, and many of five and six years' service. To the larger number, promotion appears almost hopeless. Once a Superintendent, it is at an end, and under the present regulations, the pay is fixed for all the years of service, no matter how long.

Stagnant and hopeless promotion is not for the welfare of any force, and therefore the desirability of a change in the present regulations cannot be contested. An officer having joined the force has taken a calling, which he cannot well relinquish, and all his hopes of advancement are centered on it, in the way of promotion and increase of pay. It is his ambition to succeed in his profession, but ambition without hope cannot exist, and therefore the stimulant of reasonable promotion to certain grades, according to length of service, must be provided. This principle is recognized in the Imperial service and in the permanent corps of the Canadian militia. In the latter a lieutenant usually obtains a captaincy in five years, and a brevet majority follows in time. I am not sure whether these ranks add increased pay, but they certainly assume a more important position, as the ranks of captain and

major by long and glorious association convey with them a marked distinction. If the force is compared with the Royal Irish Constabulary, to which we are perhaps now similar, it will be found that the position of the officers in the latter is much better than ours.

The principle of increase of pay according to length of service is recognized, and the number of grades double the number in this force. In the Civil Service Act of Canada the principle is laid down by statute. A clerk has an annual increase of \$50, until he attains the maximum of his class. We pay the same superannuation fee, but owing to no increase of pay it bears immeasurably harder on us than on the Civil Servants, who have their annual increase and final retirement on the percentage based on the increased salary.

I know that my views will meet with your approval in this matter, and I trust the attention of the Government may be directed to the subject.

DISCHARGES.

A number of men purchased their discharge during the year, but were compelled to wait long periods for the privilege.

A quicker and surer way is necessary, and as recruits for the force are easily obtained, no strong objection can be urged.

ARMS.

I would again recommend that the Winchester carbines be thoroughly overhauled and re-sighted; a new pattern sight should be adopted, and properly adjusted for each carbine.

ARTILLERY.

The old 7-pr. M. L. R. bronze gun at this post has been declared unserviceable and taken into store.

BARRACKS.

The barracks are in complete repair. The only improvement effected during the summer past was the erection of a new fence. A recreation room, hospital and magazine are required. The magazine is a necessity. A large quantity of fixed ammunition is kept in the quartermaster's store, which, in case of fire, would be very dangerous.

Barrack furniture has not yet been provided.

STABLING.

The stabling is excellent.

HORSES.

During the year five horses were transferred from the division, four cast and sold, and twenty-three transferred to the division.

The effects of the epidemic of last year were noticeable. Those horses which were attacked by the epizootic never fully recovered their strength, and were especially subject to any change in the weather or extra fatigue.

The team horses of this division are very good and sufficient for the work of the district. The saddle horses are chiefly young, and the long trips of the past summer bore heavily on some of the lighter ones.

FORAGE.

The forage received during the year was very good, and the cost very reasonable. A large quantity of oats were received from the Interior Department, which had been returned in place of seed grain issued to the settlers.

SADDLERY.

The saddlery is in good order and thoroughly serviceable. A partial supply of superior numnahs were received; thirty more are required.

TRANSPORT.

Both the winter and summer transport is sufficient and serviceable. A small amount was received during the year. Little or none will be required for another year.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment of the division is good. A number of small articles will be required, which are shown in the estimates forwarded with this report.

SAVINGS BANK.

The sum of \$2,656 was deposited in the Government Savings Bank by members of the division during the year.

FIRE PROTECTION.

I would refer you to my last year's report for the requirements of the post on this matter.

DISTRIBUTION.

The following was the average distribution of the division in the district during the year :—

Name of Post.	Officers,	N. C. O.'s.	Constables.	Total.	Total Horses.
Prince Albert.....	3	11	46	60	64
Batoche.....		1	5	6	6
Saskatoon.....		1	3	4	4
McKenzie's Crossing.....		1	1	2	2
Mack's Crossing.....		1	1	2	2
Total.....	3	15	56	74	78

You will find attached to the report the usual list of criminal cases disposed of during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,
Superintendent, Commanding "F" Division.

The Commissioner,
N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT GRIESBACH, COMMANDING "G" DIVISION.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 1st December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1889.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general state of the district under my command is satisfactory. No crimes of serious nature were committed.

That there are frequent breaches of the liquor laws is without question, but under the present system this is an evil hard to deal with.

Owing to drought, from which there is a partial failure of the crops this year, the district is not quite in such a prosperous condition as is usually the case, but last year's crops being above the average, this will not be seriously felt.

To supply the deficiency, a larger cheque than usual was drawn on the never-failing "River Bank," with what success the following approximate statement and statistics will show.

Within a radius of four miles above and the same distance below this post, thirty-five to forty men found employment from about the middle of April to October this year washing for gold on the gravel bars, and from the banks of our river (the North Saskatchewan), and from a reliable source it is ascertained that between six and seven thousand dollars was taken out during that period, and within the radius mentioned.

A low estimate of the total quantity of gold washed out of the North Saskatchewan, say from 70 miles above and 50 miles below this post, is placed at \$20,000 for the season.

Thus many of our settlers earned enough to purchase their winter supplies, who otherwise might have had difficulty in doing so.

Quite a quantity of platinum is found with the gold, but owing to the miners not understanding its use and value, they throw it back into the river. Small rubies are also found in large quantities, and treated in like manner.

Settlers are waiting patiently for the railroad which now, there is reason to hope, will not be long in finding its way here. It is a matter of great surprise to all delegates and visitors that such a country, with so many natural resources and advantages, should have been so long overlooked.

When a railway once pierces this northern district there is reason to believe that towns will rise up second to none in the west.

There have been no prairie fires running in my district since last spring, although everything was dry and parched, and high winds often prevailed.

Owing to the heavy fall of snow which occurred on the 19th, all danger from this source is over for the season.

CRIME.

There were no crimes of a serious nature committed in my district during the past year. One man named Smith was fined \$200 in the early part of the year for selling intoxicants, and two others \$50 each. An Indian was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor for horse stealing; a Half-breed was fined at Victoria for killing moose out of season, and there was one conviction for setting fire to the prairie.

Other parties were proceeded against for the latter offence, but it is very difficult to bring the guilt home to those responsible; hence the few convictions obtained.

There were several other minor offences, as will be seen by the accompanying criminal return, but none calling for special remark.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The following are the outposts from my division :—

Edmonton.—18 miles west from Headquarters.

One officer, two non-commissioned officers and ten to fifteen men, varying according to my strength, are stationed at Edmonton.

This detachment patrols south beyond Black Mud Creek, north-west to Stoney Plains, Lac St. Anne, St. Albert, Rivière qui Barre, &c.

Victoria.—60 miles north-east from Headquarters.

One non-commissioned officer and constable have been stationed up to last month at this post, when, by your order, they were withdrawn for the winter.

They patrolled north-east as far as Saddle Lake, 30 miles, to "Bear's Ears" Reserve at "Wah-set-en-ow," 18 miles, and south-east to Egg Lake, 8 miles distant.

Peace Hills.—60 miles south-west from Headquarters.

One non-commissioned officer and one constable were stationed here till the middle of September, when they were withdrawn for the winter by your orders.

This detachment has been replaced by a flying patrol, who keep continually travelling, as the weather permits, between Edmonton and Wolfe Creek, where they are met by the Red Deer patrol.

Red Deer.—100 miles south from Headquarters.

One non-commissioned officer and five constables are stationed at this place, who escort the mail going north and south, patrol the Little Red Deer settlement, 25 miles west, Buffalo Lake, 35 miles east, Blindman's Settlement, 8 miles north, and Stoney Reserve, Wolfe Creek, 40 miles north.

St. Albert.—18 miles north-west from Headquarters.

One non-commissioned officer and two constables are stationed at St. Albert, who patrol the settlement there, which extends for several miles, also the Stoney Plain, Rivière qui Barre, and other reserves in their district.

This detachment has done good work.

As will be seen by the accompanying map, this district has been thoroughly patrolled, and from the reports of parties in charge, is in a most orderly and satisfactory state.

A special patrol was sent to Beaver Lake, and from there across to Battle River to the "Selway" settlement, returning by the Bear's Hills Reserve and Calgary trail. All settlers were interviewed, and no complaints of any kind were made. The roads were good, but water scarce, all swamps and many creeks being dried up.

A special patrol was also sent to Lac la Biche to look generally into the state of that portion of the district, and more particularly to enquire into certain rumors which were afloat charging that intoxicants were being manufactured, and that much gambling was going on there.

After a thorough investigation, the patrol party remaining some time at the place, it was found that the rumors were unfounded as regards the intoxicants, but no doubt there is a good deal of Indian gambling, which cannot be hindered.

This patrol, on the return trip, picked up an insane man named Coyle, found wandering about looking for Lord Lonsdale. He was brought in to headquarters, and is still here, a hopeless case, I fear.

Wood and water were plentiful on the more northern line of this patrol.

Patrols from Lac St. Anne and the north-western portion of the district report bush fires still burning, and large quantities of valuable timber destroyed. Nothing but deep snow can stop this devastation. Wood along these routes is plentiful, but water is only found in the larger lakes and creeks.

Patrols to Buffalo Lake, Quill Lakes, Lone Pine, Little Red Deer, Wolf Creek, and Blind Man were made from the the Red Deer detachment, and, with the exception of a case of house breaking at Little Red Deer, which is being investigated, no complaints of any moment were hard.

It will be seen, therefore, that the whole district is quiet and orderly.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT

The annuity money was escorted from Calgary and distributed to the Indian agents at Battle River, Stony Plain, and Saddle Lake reserves.

Escorts were furnished to agents Deballinhard, Lucas and Mitchell during the payments, which all passed off quietly and orderly. Nothing occurred calling for special comment.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the division has been fair.

Number of entries in the defaulters' book, 55.

Total amount of fines imposed, \$242.20.

Four men were punished by imprisonment.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

The annual drill and target practice was carried on, and all members of my command went through the usual course, with a few exceptions.

The reasons of these exceptions are attributable to sickness, inability to ride, &c., and are set forth opposite their names, in the "Remarks" column of the returns.

The carbine practice was better than last year, showing an average of 56.40 per cent.

Two of my men, Sergt. Davidson and Staff Sergt. Joyce, made 307 and 303, respectively, out of the possible 360.

Owing to my being somewhat weak in strength, and the amount of patrol, outpost, and other special duties required to be done, my division has not received as much drill as would have otherwise been the case, and as I would have liked.

PHYSIQUE.

The general physique of the division is as will be seen by the figures below good, the average height being 5 feet 8 inches, and chest measurement, 37½ in.

RECRUITS.

There were no recruits taken on in my division during the year.
Seven men re-engaged.

HEALTH.

During the early part of the year the health of the division was not very satisfactory, there being several serious cases of quinsy, the cause for which was, no doubt, owing to the very changeable weather. However, that all passed during the summer, and I have now an empty hospital, and a clean bill of health all round.

An accidental shooting case was successfully treated by Dr. Tofield, and the patient was perfectly cured within one month of the accident.

RATIONS.

The rations issued to the men are of the best quality, but owing to the failure of the potato crop and the extraordinary high price, potatoes are only issued on alternate days, beans being issued in their place.

ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

There is no artillery connected with my division.

With regard to the small arms, the result of a special inspection of carbines showed that a great many are honeycombed and otherwise used up, and in my opinion should be replaced by a stronger and more servicable arm (a true carbine), with less mechanism about it, and which would be handier to carry on horseback.

The revolvers are all in good order, and are a good hard-shooting weapon.

DESERTIONS.

I have no desertions to report.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Number of depositors for the year, 229; amount deposited, \$3,880.28. Average number of depositors per month, 19; average amount deposited per month, \$323.35.

INSPECTION OF THE DIVISION.

The division and its outposts were inspected by the Assistant Commissioner on the 12th, 13th and 14th of August last, and by Inspecting Superintendent Cotton on 28th November.

HORSES.

The horses of the division are generally in good and serviceable condition, but owing to the loss of twelve by the fire which occurred at Edmonton on the 4th September last, and also the probable necessity to replace some horses which are liable to be cast in the spring, about twenty re-mounts will be required to complete.

The re-mounts supplied last spring are of a fairly good stamp; but, owing either to some defect in breeding, or it may be from the treatment necessary to break them, five are unsound in the legs—either in the hocks, or in the fetlock joints.

Amongst the re-mounts should be three good chunky teams.

The division lost fourteen horses by death during the year—twelve were burnt by the fire which occurred at Edmonton, one died from inflammation of the brain, one died from inflammation of the bowels.

The distance covered by the horses of my division during the year was 184,369 miles, per return herewith. (Not printed.)

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness of the division is in good order, but much worn, and three sets of heavy harness are required to replace some that will have to be condemned.

The saddlery is in fair condition, and will last another year with repairs; but, as I stated last year, a saddle that will admit of the men carrying more weight, so as to be more independent of transport, is much required.

TRANSPORT.

The transport of the Division is in good order, but a new light spring waggon for patrol work is required to complete.

FORAGE.

The oats supplied by contractors are of the best quality, and are grown in the district.

The hay, considering the dry season, is very good. In addition to the new hay, I have still some of last year's, which I am now using, and which, owing to good stacking and salting at the time of putting up, is in excellent condition.

STABLES.

The stables at Fort Saskatchewan require to be re-built on fresh ground.

This is a necessity, and should be done next year; otherwise, the health of the horses will suffer, the bottom logs and foundation being rotten.

The new stable rented at Edmonton is in good condition. but will, I think, be cold.

At both Red Deer and St. Albert the stabling is good.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment of the division is in good and serviceable condition, and at the present strength, is equal to the requirements; but should my division be raised to its full compliment of men and horses it would then be hardly adequate.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

At Fort Saskatchewan, a new barrack room 60 ft. by 20 ft. has been built, and is now occupied. It is well built and will, I think, be both healthy and comfortable.

The following is a statement of building, improvements and repairs effected during the year 1889:—See Supt. Cotton's report, Appendix B.

At Edmonton new quarters have been rented from Mr. Macleod, which will be warm and comfortable.

At Red Deer and St. Albert the quarters are good.

The result of the work done will be to give more room, better ventilation, better light and better accommodation in every way, and will add materially to the health and comfort of the men.

Barrack furniture is made and supplied within the division. Iron cots would be a great improvement to the rooms, and I trust they will shortly be supplied.

FUEL.

Wood is burnt at Fort Saskatchewan, and costs from \$1.49 to \$1.60 per cord. This includes the dues, 25 cents per cord.

From the fires which have run the past few years, large quantities of cotton wood and poplar have been converted into dry wood, but contractors have to haul it from six to eight miles.

Coal is used at Edmonton for all purposes, except cooking, for which a small contract is let.

The coal costs \$2.70 per ton delivered.

I have also piled at Fort Saskatchewan some 120 cords of wood which will be suitable for firewood next winter.

This was cut by distressed Half-breeds last winter, in return for relief rations.

TELEPHONES.

One telephone is in use in my division, between the telegraph office, Edmonton, and the police barracks.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

There is only one telegraph line in my district, from Edmonton *via* Fort Saskatchewan and Victoria to Qu'Appelle.

FIRE PROTECTION.

There is no fire engine in connection with my post. All buildings have roof ladders, and are supplied with water pails, hand grenades and fire axes, besides which there are twelve household fire-extinguishers and one Babcock, distributed so as to be as effective as possible.

The men have been frequently instructed in fire drill exercise, and each detailed to his particular duty in case of fire.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water used at Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton is good, and is taken from the Saskatchewan River, for the most part. There are wells at both posts, but the water being hard, is not so good as the river water for general purposes.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads in all parts of the district have been, for the past year, of the best, and the bridging of streams much in advance of last year.

The bridges on the Calgary trail are all in first class-order, with the exception of the one over Wolfe Creek, which requires renewing.

Year after year shows great improvements in the Athabaska trail, and at present two new and substantial bridges are being built over the Vermillion and Sturgeon rivers respectively, which, in view of the ever-increasing traffic with the north, will be a great convenience to freighters and others.

The trail leading north by Victoria to Lac la Biche (160 miles) is singularly devoid of bridges, and, what there are, are mostly dangerous and useless, although there are more streams on this route than in any other part of the district.

The bridge on White Mud Creek, between Victoria and Saddle Lake, built by the Indian Department, was carried away by ice some two or three years ago, and has never been replaced. This is a very dangerous stream in high water.

Most other generally-used trails in the district being now fairly well bridged, this I think is the next that should have the attention of those concerned.

FERRIES.

There are three chartered ferries in this district—one at Fort Saskatchewan, one at Edmonton and one at Red Deer—all of which are in good working order. As recommended last year, a ferry at Victoria would be a great convenience, both to the general public and the police, as the road from here to Victoria on the south side of the river, besides being better than the one on the north, having only three creeks to cross, one of which is well bridged, is considerably shorter. Freighters from Calgary could then proceed directly to Saddle Lake and the Lac la Biche district *viâ* Victoria, shortening the route considerably.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The present liquor laws are both easy to evade and hard to enforce. That the system must be altered is the general opinion, both of the public and the enforcers of the law.

Whether a high license, or what other regulations should be made, is not in my province to discuss; but, should the present system be continued, I am of opinion, and have to recommend, that parties applying for permits should be more particularly verified, as there is no doubt that many permits are granted in the names of people who have never applied for them, and whose names are used without their knowledge by parties who thus obtain liquor which is used for traffic. Another reason is that there are always those to be found who are ready at any time to lend their names to saloon keepers, who will use them in the same manner and for the same purpose.

SETTLERS.

Quite a number of new settlers have come in during the year, and it is expected that next year there will be a decided influx of immigration.

The district has been visited by delegates, practical farmers, from both Eastern Canada and Dakota, who all expressed wonder and surprise at the vast natural resources and advantages of this northern belt—the richness of the soil, the unbounded wealth of coal, timber, rails, hay and other facilities for farming.

Though drought visited the district this year, the first time in many years, thanks to the abundant harvest of last year the effect has not been seriously felt, as has been the case in Dakota, where numbers have been ruined, and many of whom, we are informed by the delegates from that territory, will come north and make a fresh start in our district in the coming year.

An Icelandic settlement has been commenced at Little Red Deer, which, from all reports, is in a fairly flourishing condition, and likely to increase rapidly, those already there being well satisfied with their prospects.

Railway communication of course, is required to properly settle the district, and when that arrives—and there is reason to hope the time is not far distant—a long and steady stream of immigration may be expected to flow in.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

The ranching prospects of the country are excellent for cattle, sheep and horses. The pastures are of the finest in the North-West. Hay and water is abundant. Horses can range most of the winter, there being everywhere good shelter in the bluffs of cottonwood and thick willows.

GAME.

The game in this district consists of moose, elk and jumping deer, bear, beaver, otter, lynx, foxes, wolves, wolverines, coyotes, mink, rabbits, rats, &c., cranes, prairie chicken, partridge, geese, waveys and ducks. There is also whitefish, sturgeon, jackfish, &c., to be found in the lakes and streams.

Big game, which is not so plentiful, will no doubt in a short time become very scarce.

This, though applying to all kinds of deer and fur-bearing animals, and arising from the same cause, refers particularly to the beaver.

This animal, one of the most prolific of its kind, the fur most valuable, and the meat the best of food, is fast becoming exterminated by the heedless and wanton destruction of both old and young in the breeding season.

Not only is the killing of the old in the breeding season one of the worst features of the case, but also the killing of the young at any time, without regard to age or size, and I would suggest that it be made an indictable offence to kill beaver under an age to be stipulated, or what is called "kitten beaver."

I cannot express myself too strongly on this subject, bearing as it does on that already sufficiently intricate question, the future welfare of the Half-breed and Indian. If something is not done, and done quickly too, to prevent the wholesale destruction of game, a few years must see the end, and the Half-breed and Indian of the north must lose a source of income and food which has hitherto been his greatest standby, and of the thick bush Indian, his very existence.

Inspector Piercy who lately visited the north and lake part of my district, the home of the whitefish, reports on the fish question as follows:—

"Fish.—This is a matter that should be brought to the notice of the Government at once. From what I can learn the fish are becoming less every year, and at the present rate it will be a matter of only a very few years until the whitefish will be a thing of the past.

"The practice amongst the Indians has been to learn the spawning season, which they do to the very day, when the fish come into shallow water and are there caught.

"They know nothing about deep-water fishing, but this could very easily be remedied by sending fishery instructors to the different reserves."

Partridge and prairie chickens are fairly plentiful, and duck would be unlimited in number were it not for the manner in which roving bands of Indians get into their homes, destroy their eggs and beat down the young before they are able to fly, with the aid of dogs and sticks, to say nothing of their killing in the same manner the old in the moulting season.

Rabbits are more plentiful this season than last, and will now increase from year to year, until they become almost a pest. They then, in like manner decrease, until they almost disappear.

In regard to the destruction of deer and fur-bearing animals, I beg to suggest that stringent measures be taken for their protection during the close season.

Responsible game guardians should be appointed, and Indian agents instructed to advise and counsel the Indians against these practices, and every endeavor made to prevent what will eventually become a great calamity.

In regard to the destruction of whitefish, Inspector Piercy, in his report, suggests a remedy.

As to the gathering of ducks' eggs, and the slaughtering of young ducks, I would suggest that no Indians be granted passes to leave their reserves, except on special and stated business, during the breeding season, as laid down in the ordinance.

INDIANS.

The Indians on the different reserves are, and have been during the past year, orderly and contented. Very little crime has been committed by them, and few complaints made.

In June last two head of cattle were killed by the Indians on the Stoney Plain Reserve. The guilty parties were arrested and brought before Indian Agent Deballinhard, who took the evidence, and the matter remained in the hands of the Indian Department for disposal.

It is no use disguising the fact that their crops have for the most part failed, and that they will be hard up the coming winter.

Their general health, so far as I can ascertain, has been better than in the previous year.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

This is a most serious subject, affecting as it does all classes of the community. From the destructive power of the prairie fire, the difficulty in preventing and controlling it is a matter surrounded by danger and difficulties.

Of late years they have become more powerful, and of greater extent. This can be accounted for in my district, no doubt, from the great number of sloughs, creeks, lakes and swamps, which used to be full of water, being now dry. These used to act as a great protection, and were a great aid in "heading off" fires, but which now, being full of long dry grass in place of water, have the opposite effect.

Apart from the damage and loss to settlers, the country at large suffers in its vital parts. Large groves of poplar and cottonwood, valuable as building timber and fence rails, are converted into dry wood, which, falling with the high winds decays and rots.

In the heavy pine and tamarac districts great damage has been done, and vast quantities of valuable timber burnt. The difficulty in these districts is from the fire eating deep down through moss and decayed matter into the ground, and so is never properly extinguished until visited by continuous rains or deep snow.

These fires also do much damage to hay grounds when they run in the fall. At that time of the year, the ground being very dry, the roots are injured and destroyed by the action of the fire.

Travelling is rendered difficult for want of feed. I have seen the Calgary trail so burnt that it was hard to find a camp for a small outfit.

It behooves, therefore, all classes to use the greatest precautions on all occasions to prevent what once started is difficult to arrest, and the end of which cannot be foreseen.

From the beginning of March to the middle of May, more particularly during March, almost the entire district was burnt; fires raged in all directions—north, south, east and west. In most cases they were seen in the distance for days before they came anywhere near, and it is impossible to state where they commenced or how they originated.

The members of "G" Division did good service in the vicinities of Fort Saskatchewan, Edmonton and St. Albert, and I may state that during the month of March many of the settlers owe the saving of their barns, fencing, stables, and in some cases their houses, to the exertions of the police. At that time teams were kept harnessed and ready to be hitched at a moment's notice, and wet bags were kept in waggons ready for immediate use. Mounted parties were also sent to the more distant fires.

Notwithstanding all these precautions however, much property was lost and several buildings destroyed, including a grist mill, Indian houses on the Stony Plain Reserve, also hay, fencing, &c., the property of people living at too great a distance for the police to be of service.

The men stationed at headquarters were out on many occasions.

The detachment at Edmonton were out five times, on one of which occasions the town of Edmonton was threatened.

The St. Albert detachment were out four times, and did good service.

During the time mentioned high winds prevailed, and everything being in such a dry state, not the least resistance was offered to the flames. Fires which were thought to be extinguished would break out again, and this can only be accounted for by the fact of their eating into the ground and starting up again at the first high wind.

Causes.

There is no doubt that prairie fires are sometimes commenced by farmers, ignorant or careless of the danger of putting out fire to clean out their fields, and also to burn out the old bottom from their hay grounds, as also by freighters leaving their fires along the trail not thoroughly extinguished.

These cases are extremely difficult to bring home to the guilty parties, and account for the few convictions made.

Another cause, and I think a very frequent one, is from the manner in which Indians out hunting load their guns, using old rags and other inflammable material for wadding. This kind of wadding becomes ignited from the powder, and being left smouldering, no doubt in many cases accounts for fires breaking out in out-of-the-way places.

There are many other causes, but I think these are the chief.

To this subject I have given most particular attention. All patrol parties and detachments have strict and special instructions with regard to it.

I caused copies of the ordinance bearing on prairie fires to be distributed, and everything possible was done to combat this dangerous element.

RELIEF TO HALF-BREEDS.

Fewer Half-breeds applied for and received relief last winter than the winter before.

The system of exacting work for relief rations works well, and I cannot suggest any better. The accounts forwarded to you will bear me out.

Demands for relief are already coming in. The failure of the crops, more particularly the potato crop, will be severely felt by this class of the community, and there is no doubt that help will again have to be extended to them in some shape or another.

Forwarded with this report are the following returns, &c, viz. :—

Return of cases disposed of during the year.

Mileage return—(not printed).

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. GRIESBACH,

Superintendent Commanding "G" Division.

The Commissioner N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Assa.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT JARVIS, COMMANDING "B" DIVISION.

REGINA, 30th November, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report of the work done by the division under my command for the year ending to-day.

The headquarters of the division remained at Regina during the winter, and there were seven detachments distributed over the Wood Mountain and Moose Mountain districts, as detailed in my last annual report. The party sent to Manitoba last fall remained there during the winter.

Having received your orders to recommence the summer patrols, the headquarters of the division marched from Regina on 29th April, arriving at Wood Mountain on 4th May. Inspector McGibbon withdrew his detachments from Manitoba and marched them to Wood End, where they arrived on 2nd May.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT, AND CRIME.

The few settlers scattered over this part of the North-West Territories are peaceable and law-abiding citizens. There has been no crime in the district.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The whole district was thoroughly patrolled from 4th May to 9th November, but with difficulty during the last two months, owing to the scarcity of water and feed. Outposts were established at Willow Bunch, at Wood End, Alameda and Cannington. During the fall a detachment was also stationed at Pinto Horse Butte, 50 miles west of Wood Mountain post. There is a good supply of wood and water at Pinto Horse Butte, and I propose to build a hut and a stable there next year.

ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Weekly visits were paid to the Indian reserves on Moose Mountain by the men stationed at Cannington. There are no other treaty Indians in this district.

ASSISTANCE TO THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Duty has been collected along the frontier for the Customs Department.

The detachments stationed in Manitoba last fall and winter for the prevention of smuggling along the southern boundary of the Province were withdrawn at the end of April. It was soon found however, that their presence in Manitoba had become a necessity, and they were ordered back again in June. Early in July more men were sent east from Wood Mountain to patrol the country between Turtle Mountain, the Souris, and the Antler, with headquarters at Sourisford.

The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, accompanied by Mr. Parmalee, Assistant Commissioner, and Capt. G. H. Young, Inspector of Ports, visited this district in September. Transport was furnished by this division from Deloraine, Man., to Kennedy's post on Milk River, a distance of 600 miles, and the party was accompanied by an officer all the way.

The international boundary line is now watched by this division in the interests of the Customs Department, from Rhineland, Man., to the White Mud River, a distance of 520 miles.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the members of this division have been very good, the number of charges being small and invariably of a minor nature. The good conduct of these men is all the more commendable when it is considered they are distributed over a large area by twos and threes, that they are largely dependent on their own resources and sense of what is right, and that many of them are far removed from the immediate control of a superior officer.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Owing to the small number of men together at any one time in this district, there was but little opportunity for drill. A subdivision having been ordered to Regina at the time of the Governor General's visit, they were got together by drafts on the various outposts.

Dismounted target practice was carried on from time to time whenever men were available, and was completed by about one half the division. As there was but little preliminary practice, the result is scarcely a fair test of the shooting of the division. In some cases men could only fire at a few ranges at a time and several weeks would elapse before they returned to the post to complete the course.

The air was full of heavy smoke all summer, which interfered considerably with the shooting at the longer ranges.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique is generally good, the average being considerably over the standard. The members of this division, with very few exceptions, are well fitted to stand the hardships of prairie life.

RECRUITS.

Several recruits joined during the winter at Regina, some of them being posted to this division as soon as they joined the force. Some of these were subsequently transferred to other divisions, leaving nine recruits on the strength when the division marched out for the summer work. These men have behaved well, but being so much away from their division headquarters have not had many opportunities for instruction and cannot be expected to know much about the duties required of them. The peculiar situation of this division demands experienced men only.

HEALTH.

The general health of the division has been good, the only serious case of illness being that of Reg. No. 2021 Const, A. Campbell, who was laid up for three months with typho-malarial fever, but is now convalescent.

RATIONS.

The rations issued this year have been of good quality and ample quantity. The beef and potatoes, which are purchased at Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch, cannot be surpassed.

In Manitoba good board has been obtained for all the detachments at various farm houses and hotels.

A free issue of dried vegetables and oatmeal should be made I think, to all outposts drawing rations during the winter.

KITS AND CLOTHING.

The clothing and kits of this division are in good order, but several issues are in arrears. This is particularly the case with regimental breeches. I have been unable to procure the larger sizes, which are so much required.

Some of the calf-skin coats are still in use, but are a worthless article, and should be exchanged for something more serviceable, particularly in the case of men wintering out.

I again, suggest that issues of clothing should only be made on a fixed date annually, to the whole force or by divisions. A great deal of clerical work would be saved, and all the clothing being of the same age and pattern would make a better appearance.

ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

There is no artillery attached to this division. The Winchester carbines in use are gradually deteriorating from age, and require more and more repairs each succeeding year. It is surprising that they have lasted as well as they have, considering the rough usage to which they are necessarily subject, and the few opportunities of taking proper care of them. I am of opinion they should be gradually replaced by a more efficient weapon.

The Enfield revolvers now in use are in good order, and are suitable to the requirements of the force. The ammunition received this year has all turned out good.

TRANSFERS, DISCHARGES AND DESERTIONS.

Twenty-nine non-commissioned officers and men and seven horses have been transferred to this division, and thirty-one non-commissioned officers and men, and twelve horses from it.

The number of discharges have been seven, of which three were by purchase, and four time expired.

Seven desertions have occurred since my last report. One man deserted while on leave in Winnipeg last winter, and two from Regina. The other four deserted while on duty in Manitoba at various dates. Two of these having given themselves up, have since undergone imprisonment at Regina, and have been dismissed the force. The names of the deserters are as follows:—

Regt. No. 1718, Const. C. D. Seals, December.
 Regt. No. 1394, Const. W. Fiedler, December.
 Regt. No. 1843, Const. F. Clark, January.
 Regt. No. 1829, Const. J. Elwood, March.
 Regt. No. 2233, Const. H. Smith, April.
 Regt. No. 2224, Const. G. Jennings, October.
 Regt. No. 2342, Const. W. Anderson, November.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

have somewhat decreased this year, and amount to \$3,880. The number of depositors has been fifty-two, showing an average per man of nearly \$75.

STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION.

The average strength during the summer season has been 3 officers, 3 staff-sergeants, 4 sergeants, 6 corporals, 57 constables, 32 team and 46 saddle horses. As there are 15 outposts to supply, covering a distance of 500 miles in a straight line, it would seem that a few more men and horses could be utilised with advantage in this district.

WINTER DETACHMENTS.

The distribution of the detachments wintering out are as follows:—

Name of Place.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Wood Mountain		1		6	7	7
Willow Bunch			1	2	3	3
Coal Mines				2	2	2
Alameda			1	2	3	4
Carnduff				2	2	2
Manitoba (10 detachments)	1	1	2	17	21	22
Total on Command	1	2	4	31	38	40

It will be observed that the Cannington detachment is omitted from the foregoing list, that outpost being now supplied from Moosomin, from which it is only 42 miles distant.

INSPECTIONS OF DIVISION.

I have visited and inspected every outpost of this Division twice during the year, and many of the detachments, more accessible from Wood Mountain, were more frequently visited. Arms and kits were inspected whenever practicable.

HORSES.

The division is fairly well horsed, but there are about six team horses and four saddle horses unsuitable for the work required of them. Some of these have been four or five years in the force, and although they might last out another year or two on light work, they are not fit for the long journeys necessary in this section.

All the saddle horses left out with the winter detachments have been broken to harness and have been used in jumpers.

The only casualties were the death of Reg. No. 1174 in March, at Wood Mountain, and of Reg. No. 1615, who broke his leg in October, and had to be shot.

The total number of miles travelled by the seventy-eight horses of this Division is 130,691. This includes 3,000 miles travelled by my own team.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness in use in this division is in good order and suitable to the requirements of the service, with the exception of the two light sets referred to in my last report.

TRANSPORT.

All the wheeled vehicles are in running order, but half a dozen of the heavy waggons are nearly worn out. They are very old, and are constantly in need of repairs.

The half springs of the patrol waggons gave out early in the season and, after repairing them a few times, I removed the springs altogether, and I find these waggons just about as useful without the springs. Several of the waggons were broken while hauling firewood, the country being rough where the wood was got.

As many waggons as could be brought to Wood Mountain received a fresh coat of paint.

FORAGE.

The oats for Wood Mountain district were sent from here, and were of good quality and clean. Those for the Moose Mountain detachments were purchased at Moosomin, in the spring on favorable terms, and were freighted out at a reasonable rate.

The hay crop was poor this year, owing to continued drought; but I obtained enough, and of fairly good quality to supply our wants, at the same price as last year.

In Manitoba the forage is supplied by those who board the detachments.

STABLES.

No change has been made in the stable accommodation this year. An addition to the stable at Wood Mountain post and a small stable at Willow Bunch, as suggested in my last report, are required.

The patrol stables proposed to be built this year were abandoned for the present, owing to the drying up of the water supply at three out of the five places at which it was intended to build.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

There are no barracks in this district, the division being under canvas from April till November. The amount expended in renewing tents, camp stoves, fuel, &c., to say nothing on the score of health and cleanliness, would repay the cost of suitable barracks.

At Willow Bunch, the tents having been blown to rags, I rented a small house from 1st October, for the use of the detachment, at a rental of \$5 per month.

The barrack furniture issued to the division at Regina during the winter months, leaves much to be desired. I entirely agree with those officers who have already so strongly recommended the issue of iron cots in place of the bed-board and trestle.

FUEL.

The supply of firewood at Wood Mountain has practically come to an end. A great deal of extra work was entailed on the division this year in consequence of having to get their own wood. For the last two months there were twenty-one stoves constantly going at Wood Mountain alone, and it was a heavy tax on the resources of the division to keep them supplied.

Coal of fair quality is plentiful in the neighborhood, but cannot be got at without a certain amount of "stripping," for the expense of which no provision has yet been made.

TELEPHONES.

Telephones were supplied by the Government Telegraph Department last spring and operated for a short time between Wood Mountain and Moose-Jaw, a distance of 100 miles. The instrument at Wood Mountain however, was burnt out by lightning, and has been sent to the Superintendent of Government Telegraphs for repairs. The line worked very well during the time the instrument was in use.

TELEGRAPH LINE.

The telegraph line from Moose-Jaw to Wood Mountain has worked fairly well this year, but it will not be satisfactory—for police purposes—until the line is extended from Moose-Jaw to Regina.

FIRE PROTECTION.

There is none at Wood Mountain post. The nearest water is 300 yards distant.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply throughout the district is good, although in a few instances water has failed this year where it was never known to go dry before. No rain has fallen since June.

At Wood Mountain post the creek is 300 yards west, and there is a good spring 500 yards south-east. The water from this spring could be brought to the post by laying a small wooden box. The fall is about 40 feet, with a good grade. About 2,000 feet of lumber would be required for this.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

The trails throughout this district are good. There are no bridges nor ferries, nor are any required.

LIQUOR LAWS.

There has been no infraction of these laws in this district. The total amount of liquor imported during the year is less than 50 gallons.

SETTLERS, CROPS AND RANCHING.

The eastern portion of this district, from Alameda to the Manitoba boundary, is sparsely settled. The land generally is good, but the distance from a railway no doubt prevents more settlement.

One settler has come into the Wood Mountain district, having located at Little Woody Lake, about 20 miles south-east from the post.

The crops have been a failure all over. This is attributable to the unusual drought.

The country immediately around Wood Mountain offers good opportunities for ranching on a small scale. The nearest ranch is some 60 miles north, situated on Old Wives' Creek where it runs into the lake.

GAME.

Game has almost entirely disappeared from the district. The Indians, by their summer hunting, have managed to put an end to it.

INDIANS.

The Moose-Jaw Sioux paid their annual visit to Wood Mountain, spending most of the summer there. A small band of Crees passed through in the fall, returning from the United States to their reserve at Crooked Lake.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The whole district has been devastated by prairie fires, which reached Wood Mountain early in October. So suddenly did the fires come down that the hay at the post was saved with great difficulty. In the more settled districts some of the settlers lost their hay, and in some cases their buildings.

An Indian child was burned to death at Willow Bunch, the parents losing tent, blankets and all they possessed.

The origin of these fires could not be ascertained.

GENERAL WORK.

In addition to the regular patrols already referred to, this division has scouted over a large area, hunting lost horses and cattle, looking for wood and water, and generally exploring the country. In Manitoba, in addition to the work on behalf of the Customs Department, the issuing of permits to cut hay and timber has been entrusted to our men.

On 18th August Deputy Sheriff W. B. Cathey, from Montana, arrived at Wood Mountain in search of an alleged murderer who had passed the post going north on the previous day. The sheriff was furnished with a fresh horse, and escorted by Corporal Brown, rode on next day to Moose-Jaw, 100 miles. The man Brazier, of whom he was in pursuit, was arrested a few miles from Moose-Jaw and returned with the sheriff to the States to stand his trial.

A man giving the name of Martin arrived from Montana in October. His horse was suffering from glanders, and on a certificate to that effect being given by the Veterinary Staff Sergeant the horse was destroyed. The man returned to the States.

The mud roofs of the Quartermaster's store and of the hospital were replaced by a good board and shingle roof in July; and the building purchased from the Home Land and Cattle Company last year was moved over to the post and erected as quarters for the Inspector, the Sergt.-Major, and a troop store.

The old stable was floored and turned into a troop mess room, and a kitchen was built on at the back. A carpenter shop and a paint shop were built as a lean-to, in rear of the Quartermaster's store.

SPECIAL WORK.

The trail running west from Wood End is on the American side of the international boundary for about twenty miles. Assisted by Inspector McGibbon, I located the boundary line at this point, building mounds of stones to mark it, and I surveyed and opened a new trail from Wood End to Long Creek, running parallel to the boundary but two miles north of it, and entirely on Canadian territory. This trail will be used in future by all our patrols. It will probably before long be continued west to the Big Muddy and thence direct to Willow Bunch. An exploration has shown this line of country to be practicable, and an improvement on the old trail used at present.

A portion of the international boundary near Kennedy's post, on the Milk River, about fourteen miles in length, not having been marked out at the time the survey was made, I procured a transit instrument and went there early in September and located it. I built stone mounds at suitable distances and had the line chopped out across the valley of the Milk River. It is now permanently defined. In this work I received great assistance from Inspector Baker, who was stationed there, and who had previously thoroughly explored the surrounding country and found the starting and terminal points.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. W. JARVIS,
Superintendent, Commanding "B" Division.

The Commissioner
North West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT W. D. ANTROBUS, COMMAND-
ING "C" DIVISION.N.W.M. POLICE HEADQUARTERS "C" DIVISION,
BATTLEFORD, 30th November, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending this day.
The following was the distribution of members of my division during the year :—

Post.	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Constables.	Horses.
Battleford.....	4	13	51	61
Union Lake.....		1	7	8
Bresaylor.....			3	3
Sixty-Mile Bush.....			2	2

The Bresaylor Detachment was brought in early in spring, and previous to my arrival, and has not been re-established since, but a weekly patrol has been regularly kept up.

I took over the command of this division from Inspecting Superintendent Cotton on the 20th May last, and found everything in good order. Shortly afterwards I inspected the outposts, and found everything correct, with the exception of the buildings at Onion Lake, upon which I will report under the proper heading.

The general state of the district is good, as far as obedience to law and order is concerned; but I am sorry to say that owing to a very dry summer the crops were not a success. However, everyone appears to be making a living, so I am in hopes that during the coming winter the Government will not be obliged to issue rations to indigent Half-breeds, as they did last winter.

A number of Half-breeds, some from the neighborhood of Duck Lake, have settled at Jackfish Lake, about thirty miles north of Battleford. I feel certain that the above will be a prosperous settlement in the near future, the soil and hay being good, the country abounding in lakes, in which whitefish are plentiful, and there being an abundance of wood, both large and small.

GENERAL WORK.

On 3rd Decémber, 1888, an information was sworn against Mrs. J. D. O'Neill, of Battleford, who for some time showed symptoms of insanity. A warrant was issued by Inspector Howe, and the woman was placed in close confinement. At the same time a man named Joseph Nolin was confined in the guard room at this post on a similar charge. Both of them developing dangerous symptoms some few days later, were, on an order from the Lieutenant-Governor, sent under a strong escort to Winnipeg.

On the evening of 12th December, one of the Bresaylor detachment arrived here and reported that a man named Poitier had been accidentally shot by a son of Mr. Peter Taylors of Bresaylor, on that day. Inspector Chalmers and Coroner Laurie went to Bresaylor the following day, and after summoning a jury, proceeded to the scene of the accident, about ten miles from the settlement, on Mr. Taylor's ranche. It appears that Poitier and young Taylor were slaughtering a heifer, and for this purpose used a Winchester carbine. Poitier, after discharging the carbine, laid it

down, and neglected to draw the cartridges, which remained in the magazine, and on Taylor raising the carbine off the ground it exploded, the bullet striking Poitier and causing instant death. As the occurrence was purely accidental, no further action was taken in the matter.

On 12th January a number of squaws were reported by the Indian agent for being in town without passes, and without any visible means of support. They were at once arrested and ordered to go back to their several reserves.

On 16th January, a course of drill for all available non-commissioned officers and constables was commenced, and continued on every fine day, with very good results.

On the morning of the 9th February, at about five o'clock, the photograph gallery of Mr. H. A. Head was destroyed by fire. As it was a detached frame building, and a strong wind was blowing at the time, there was no possibility of saving it.

On 5th March very large prairie fires were observed among the Eagle Hills. A couple of men were at once sent out to ascertain if there was any danger to be apprehended from the fire spreading, but it appeared that the fires were started by farmers and were all under control.

On 20th March Inspector Morris left for Onion Lake to inspect the detachment at that post.

On the morning of the 13th April a fire was discovered in the boiler-house by the sentry. The fire buckets were immediately brought into requisition, and the fire extinguished without doing any damage.

On the 22nd April Judge McGuire arrived, and opened court on the following day. The only case for trial was that of William Ducharme, a report of which I give further on.

On the night of the 26th April a very severe gale raged; a large portion of the stockade was blown down. As it is no protection to the post, I would recommend that the balance be pulled down and used for firewood.

On the 27th April Inspecting Superintendent Cotton arrived and took over temporary command of the division from Inspector Howe on the 28th.

On 2nd May Inspector Howe left, after transferring the division to Inspecting Superintendent Cotton.

On 19th May I arrived here, and assumed command of the division on the following day. Inspecting Superintendent Cotton left on the 23rd.

On 25th May I was informed by Indian Agent Williams that a squaw of Pound-maker's Reserve named Pe-so-wit was charged with killing cattle, the property of a squaw on the neighbouring reserve. I at once sent out a party to arrest her, but on arriving at the reserve they found that she had, in company with her husband and two other Indians, left for the south. I wired the officer commanding at Maple Creek to look out for and arrest the parties, giving him a description of them.

On 3rd June the first of a series of weekly patrols was commenced. I have already forwarded you in my weekly reports full details of these trips.

On the morning of the 12th June a report was brought to barracks that a disturbance was going on amongst the Half-breeds on the south side of Battle River. A party was immediately mustered and sent to the scene, but it turned out that nothing more serious than a slight family disturbance had taken place. One man named Poitras was arrested, but was discharged next day with a caution.

On 14th June the annual target practice was commenced, under the superintendence of Sergeant Dunne. Every member of the division, with one or two exceptions, was put through a complete course, both mounted and dismounted, and the results showed a great improvement on last year's practice. I forward you under another cover detailed score sheets and returns.

Acting on the permission granted by you, a party consisting of sixteen non-commissioned officers and constables, in charge of Inspector Morris, left on 17th June for Saskatoon to compete with "F" Division in a shooting match for the Hudson Bay Cup. The cup was presented by the officials of the Hudson Bay Company, and is to be won two years in succession. "F" Division succeeded this year in winning the cup.

On the 19th June Lieutenant-Governor Royal and Superintendent Gagnon arrived. A mounted escort was sent to meet the party. His Honor visited barracks the next day and expressed his appreciation of the manner in which everything was conducted.

On 9th August information was laid by Farm Instructor Applegarth against a Saulteaux Indian named "Wee-ass-is-ka-win" for starting a prairie fire.

This fire had been raging for some days on the north side of the Saskatchewan River, and had gone over a very large extent of country, causing considerable loss of hay in the neighborhood of Jackfish Lake. I sent out and arrested the Indian, and on the case being proved, fined him \$5 and costs or ten days imprisonment, with hard labor. The fire started from the Indian's camp fire, and as it was shown in evidence that he had made some attempt to extinguish it I let him off with a lighter sentence than I otherwise would have inflicted.

About noon on 20th August a large prairie fire was observed close to the town in the direction of Mr. J. M. Skelton's farm. I at once got three or four teams ready and proceeded with all available men to the place. I found the fire burning furiously, and as a strong breeze was blowing, it appeared for some time as if the town would be in danger, however, after working hard for some hours, we succeeded in extinguishing it, without its causing any serious damage.

As the fire was altogether accidental, having been carried by the wind from Mr. Skelton's camp fire, I took no further action in the matter.

Acting under orders from you, a party consisting of forty-two non-commissioned officers and men and one guide, in charge of Inspector Chalmers, left on 29th August for Regina. I was glad to learn officially that while at headquarters "C" Detachment fully sustained the good reputation of their division.

On 12th September about 11 p.m., I was notified by telephone that the jewellery store of Mr. H. H. Millie was on fire. I have further on reported on this, under the head of "Telephones."

On 9th October the payment of Treaty money to the Indians commenced. I will not here mention the work done by the division in connection with this matter, but will refer you to that portion of my report on "Assistance to Indian Department."

On 13th November a number of Cree Indians were brought before me, charged with being under the influence of liquor. The information was laid by one of the Indian police lately organized by the Indian Department on Poundmaker's Reserve. After carefully going into the case, I thought it would have a better effect on the Indians if I dismissed them with a caution, which I accordingly did.

I issued a warrant for the arrest of a saloon keeper named Williams, who had supplied the Indians with beer, but could not convict him as it was shown that the Indians had drunk essences, which were given them by a Half-breed before partaking of the beer.

The old log buildings have all been mudded and whitewashed this fall, and look well. The work was done by Indians, which rendered the cost trifling, as compared with the amount paid in previous years for the same work.

I have had holes dug for a wire fence around the new barracks, and the posts cut, but owing to the sudden appearance of winter I was obliged to give up the work for the present. On the first appearance of mild weather I will go on with the work.

CRIME.

As will be seen by attached return, crime in this district is very light, the most serious being the following:—

A young Half-breed named Ducharme was arrested on the 28th December, 1888, for having broken into the Hudson's Bay store, and stolen articles therefrom; he was on the same day committed for trial by Inspector Howe. On the 17th January, 1889, he escaped from custody, but was re-arrested the following day. Referring to the re-arrest, I beg to refer you to Inspector Howe's letter of 18th January, 1889. On the 23rd April he was tried by Judge McGuire, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labor at this post.

On the 3rd May one Arthur Mannix laid information that 39 gallons of beer (hop) had been stolen from his premises. Constables Atkin's and Maguire were charged with the crime, and committed for trial. On the 21st June, under order from Judge McGuire, I admitted them to bail. On the 24th October they were tried by Judge McGuire and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Manitoba Penitentiary, to which place they proceeded under the sheriff of this district, with an escort of one sergeant and one constable from the division.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS

On assuming command I found the following outposts established :—

Onion Lake.—One staff-sergeant, seven men, eight horses.

Sixty Mile Bush.—Two constables and two horses.

The Onion Lake detachment has done good work in keeping the Indians under control and otherwise assisting the Indian agent in the execution of his duties. The house at present occupied by our detachment at Onion Lake is rented, and I would strongly recommend, both with a view to economy and the comfort of the men, that a building to accommodate ten or twelve men be built. The rent we are now paying, \$15 per month, would go a long way towards paying for new quarters. The stable is our own property, but being very old, I had it pulled down this fall and rebuilt by our own men. The roof I had thatched by Indians, at a cost of \$25.

The detachment at the Bush is in my opinion unnecessary. The men of this detachment could be utilized to better purpose by being stationed at Slessor's which is close to an Indian reserve, and on the main road between Swift Current and Battleford, or at Bresaylor, 25 miles from here, on the road to Fort Pitt.

These outposts have been regularly inspected.

By referring to attached map and return of mileage, you will see that this district has been thoroughly patrolled during the past summer. A party of five or six was sent out every Monday and patrolled in different directions, returning on Friday or Saturday. Other parties were also sent out weekly to the Bresaylor settlement.

The mileage for my division for the past twelve months amounts to 102,289 miles, being an average for each horse of 1,461 miles.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

On 2nd October I sent Inspector Morris and one constable to Eagle Creek to bring in the Indian annuity money for this district. He returned on the 7th, and on the following day, after handing over to Indian Agent Williams the box for the Battleford agency, I left for Onion Lake, at which place I delivered the box for that agency to Indian Agent Mann. As the Indians in this district had not been paid since the Rebellion, at the request of the Indian agents I furnished men to attend at the payments and have received the thanks of the agents for the assistance rendered by our men.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

I have been able to render but slight assistance to the Customs Department, as parties coming from Montana must pass a Customs post before reaching this point. I have however made one collection from parties having come by way of Medicine Hat.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, &c.

The conduct of the men of my division, with a very few exceptions, has been good, and discipline has been most rigidly enforced by me. Drill has been carried on as far as practicable. Target practice was performed, both mounted and dismounted, by all members of the division, with the exception of those unable to do so. The shooting was very fair.

I forward a report on the two kinds of ammunition (American and Canadian manufacture). In shooting, the revolver throws high, which may be accounted for by being too heavily charged with powder.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the men is good, the following being the average age, height, chest measurement and weight :—

Average age	25 years.
do height.....	5 ft. 9 in.
do chest measurement.....	37½ inches.
do weight.....	160 lbs.

RECRUITS.

Only one recruit joined at this post during the past year.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been very good since I assumed command. A short time previous to my arrival, there were a few cases of fever, similar to that of last year, but none of them were very serious, and on the appearance of rain, what appeared to be the beginning of an epidemic disappeared, and we have been free from it ever since, although the quality of the water was such as to keep us in constant dread of a recurrence of the disease, and it was only by great precautionary measures that it was avoided.

RATIONS

Are of good quality, but I fear that owing to the absence of potatoes the health of the men may be affected. On this point I would refer you to Assistant Surgeon Paré's report. Owing to the failure of the crop in this district it was impossible to procure them here, and when tenders were called for it was so late in the season that no one would undertake to bring them from the east.

Vegetables being necessary to health, and as none will be procured here till next summer I anticipate, in the early spring, a large sick report. I would respectfully recommend that in future tenders for potatoes be called for early in the season, so that in the event of a failure of the crop tenderers may be able to bring them from some other point before the cold weather sets in.

KITS, CLOTHING, &C.,

Are of very good material. In forwarding uniforms from headquarters the size roll should be more strictly followed. I beg to refer you to that part of my report of last year relating to gauntlets. The "Napa Buck" are a good gauntlet, and more serviceable than the buckskin ones at present in use. I would recommend for heavy fatigue work, such as wood sawing, that heavy leather mitts, without lining, be supplied. In cold weather a woollen mitt could be worn underneath.

ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

At this post there are two 9-pr. M.L. and two 7-pr. brass guns. The former are in good order, but the latter are unserviceable, owing to the carriages being old. In handing over the command of the division to me, Inspecting Superintendent Cotton told me that on no account were the latter to be used.

The Winchester carbines are all old. Some are honeycombed, and others are badly sighted.

DESERTIONS.

There were no desertions from this post during the past year.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

The amount deposited by thirty-three members of the division in the Government Savings Bank during the past twelve months exceeds \$4,130, being an average for each depositor of \$125. This only represents the amount paid through the Department, and does not include money lodged in various other banks.

INSPECTION OF DIVISION.

Inspecting Superintendent Cotton thoroughly inspected this division when he took it over from Inspector Howe in June. Since then forty-five men were inspected at Regina.

HORSES.

Although there are some very good horses in this division, as a whole I cannot say they are as good as they should be for the work they have to perform. The average age, after taking into consideration that the division has been strengthened by eight or nine young horses this year, is over ten years. Some of the horses have been in the force for over twelve years. Where long distances have to be travelled, and the horses are obliged to be out in severe weather, a young horse will naturally stand the hardship better than an old one. I have already recommended that some be cast. They would bring good prices from farmers, as slow work on soft ground would not hurt them, whereas travelling on hard roads and over a hilly country tells on them. Last year the horses of this division suffered from malaria, and as a consequence are not so strong as they otherwise might be, although from the care they receive they look well. As regards this epidemic, I would refer you to Inspector Howe's report of last year.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness of this division are in splendid order. The saddler is a most efficient and painstaking man, and takes pride in his work. Inspector Howe, in his report of last year, mentions this man (Constable Hollister) very favorably, and I am glad to be able to bear him out in his statement.

I would beg to draw your attention to my report of last year, referring to saddles, in which I recommend that "a 'D' might be put near the top of the cantle at the back, so that a coat, cloak or blanket could be strapped tightly up to the saddle and off the horse's back."

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order, but we have been obliged to repair the patrol waggons after every trip made by them.

Some time ago I requisitioned for rubber buffers. Since receiving them there have been fewer breakages.

The buckboards are good and strong, and have done good service.

A couple of light spring (express) waggons would be very useful, and more convenient than the buckboard, as one of them will carry sufficient baggage, forage, &c., for four or five men and horses; whereas, a buckboard will only carry sufficient for a party of two.

FORAGE.

The forage is of good quality, but I do not think is quite as good as that supplied last year. The season being unusually dry, the hay is not quite so good, although very fair. Owing to the failure of the crops in this district, a very small quantity of native oats could be procured, the balance being brought from the east.

STABLES.

No alterations have been made in the stables at this post since last year. These buildings are one of frame and three of logs. The latter are very old, and are not healthy in summer, while in winter they are cold. The other is a very good and comfortable stable. I would recommend that as soon as practicable three more stables similar to the latter be built.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment of the division is good, and is in excellent repair.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

The walls of the new barrack rooms, kitchens, &c., having been plastered on the inside this year, will be much more comfortable this winter than they were last, although had the ceilings been plastered as well as the walls they would have looked better.

At present, the ceilings are boarded and covered with thick brown paper, which keeps the heat in the rooms almost as well as plaster, although, it does not look so well. I would suggest that the ceilings be plastered next summer, and a wainscoting 3½ or 4 feet high be placed around the rooms. This would, beside preventing the breaking of the plaster, make the rooms much warmer and add greatly to their general appearance.

After the plastering was completed I had shelves placed around the rooms, for which purpose I was obliged to purchase lumber.

Previous to this time there were very few shelves in the rooms, and it was difficult for the men to keep their kits properly.

In his report of last year Inspector Howe recommended iron cots for the men. I agree with him that on the score of economy as well as tending towards the comfort of the men and the appearance of the rooms his recommendation should be carried out.

A wash-room is badly needed at this post. This was also asked for by Inspector Howe last year.

FUEL.

Wood only is used for fuel here, and as it is very dry the quantity consumed is large. I would recommend that if possible coal be procured from Edmonton next year. The first cost might appear large, but I think that in the end, it would be found cheaper. This post consumes about 1,400 cords of wood per annum.

TELEPHONES.

There is a telephone line here which connects the barracks with the telegraph office and stores in town, with the Industrial School on the south side of the Battle River, and with Mr. Bourke's farm on the north side of the Saskatchewan.

The instrument at the barracks is in my own quarters. On the night of the 12th September, just after retiring, our number was rung, and I learned that a building in town was on fire. I at once caused the assembly to be sounded, and in twenty minutes I had the fire engine, two waggon loads of water and all my available men on the ground. We succeeded in confining the fire to one building; but had there been no telephone service I am sure the fire would have extended. Our engine did excellent work, and the citizens expressed to me their admiration for the manner in which our men acquitted themselves.

The guard room being a long distance from the new as well as the old barracks (in which are the officers' quarters) an instrument should be placed in it. The only expense this would involve would be the cost of the instrument.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Government telegraph service line passes through here from Qu'Appelle to Edmonton. It is in first-class order and is constantly being used by us.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Besides Babcocks, we have an excellent hand fire-engine, reel and 500 feet of hose

WATER SUPPLY

is bad. There is a well in the square, but the water cannot be used by the men, although the horses can drink it.

All the water used in the post has to be drawn from the Saskatchewan River. A tank in the pump-house which holds thirty barrels of water and barrels distributed

in the different buildings are kept constantly full, but even this quantity would be inadequate were a serious fire to break out. I would recommend that another tank be placed under a lean-to alongside the pump-house, but under the floor.

In this building and over the tank (which could be filled from the present well) the engine might be kept. By this arrangement a fire in any of the new buildings could be reached without moving the engine, thereby saving considerable time.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The new bridge over the Battle River mentioned in Inspector Howe's report of last year has not yet been built, although a large quantity of the material has been drawn to the proposed site.

The bridges over the creek in this district are not so good as they might be this year, but contracts have been given for repairs to them, and I anticipate that next year they will be in thorough repair.

The roads are good.

FERRIES.

There are no licensed ferries in this district.

LIQUOR LAWS

are well maintained, although the permit system is not generally acknowledged to be good. There have however, been no infringements of them here since my arrival.

SETTLERS.

I am sorry to be obliged to report that the past year has not been a good one for the settlers; the season having been so dry, only a very small quantity of grain and a still smaller quantity of vegetables were garnered. I look forward to better crops and a more prosperous season next year, as we have now had more snow than there was at any time last winter.

This will give the ground the moisture it so much requires, and will, to a great extent, counteract the effects of a dry spring and summer.

RANCHING.

There are no large ranches in this district, such as there are in the southern parts of the North-West Territory, but what cattle there are look well, as do also the sheep. A number of cattle have been driven to Jackfish Lake, north of Battleford, to winter. That portion of the district will, in the near future, be well settled, as it is well suited for farming. The great drawback to its settlement is the difficulty of communication from this side of the Saskatchewan River, owing to the want of a bridge or ferry over the river.

GAME.

Game has been, I believe, more plentiful this year than last, particularly small game, such as prairie chicken and rabbits. A few deer and bears have been killed, and in the season numbers of ducks and geese.

INDIANS.

The Indians on all the reserves have worked very well, but owing to the failure of the crops will no doubt require more assistance in the matter of rations than they received last year. I would, through you, bring to the notice of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs the work done by the Indians at Onion Lake under Indian Agent Mann. The Indian Department buildings at that place were built by themselves, and, taking into consideration that the work is new to them, it reflects the greatest credit on both the Indians and their agent.

 HALF-BREEDS.

On assuming command of this district I found that some Half-breeds were working in the barracks for their rations, and rations were being issued to others who were sick. This was shortly afterwards stopped, and no rations have been issued them since.

I do not think we will be called upon to assist these people during the coming winter, as a number of families have gone south to Montana, and some to Saskatoon, to work on railway construction. A few were employed on the bridge across the Battle River, which was commenced this fall, and a large number gain their living by freighting. Of course, there will be some who will naturally look to us for assistance, but I would not recommend that it be granted them unless they give an adequate recompense in the way of work for what they receive. Some of the more prosperous among the Half-breed population subsist by farming. These are principally located at the Bresaylor settlement, but the season has not been a very good one for them, owing to the failure of the crops.

Accompanying this report are the following:—

Mileage travelled by horses of the division (not printed), and return of convictions.

In conclusion, I would beg to acknowledge the cheerful and able assistance I have received from the officers, non-commissioned officers and constables of my division.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. ANTROBUS,
Superintendent Commanding "C" Division.

The Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR SANDERS, COMMANDING "A" DIVISION, N. W. M. P.

HEADQUARTERS "A" DIVISION,

MAPLE CREEK, 1st December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the annual report of "A" Division for the year ended 30th November, 1889.

I took over command of the District from Superintendent W. D. Antrobus on 9th May, 1889, the transfer of the division, stores, &c., from that officer to myself, being superintended by the Assistant Commissioner.

Although only in command for a few months, I trust I shall be able to make a report for the whole year, as I have been attached to the division for that time.

Nothing of extraordinary interest has taken place during the last twelve months. There has been very little crime of a serious nature. Horse-stealing is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, and although the Indian nature, one might say, is imbued with an instinct to indulge in this particular kind of lawlessness, the energetic carrying out of the law and the effects of the rapid progress of civilization is doing wonders in removing this trait from their character. The only crime of this class connected with Indians was the stealing of a few head of horses by Blood Indians from Crees, at Medicine Hat. These horses were subsequently recovered by the police at Lethbridge.

The general state of the district has been one of quietness, peace and prosperity, in spite of many drawbacks.

Ranchers and those engaged in raising stock have been particularly successful this year. The small quantity of the snowfall and the mildness of the last winter brought the stock out in the spring in as fat and as good condition as they were when the winter commenced.

During the summer large shipments have been made of steers and beef-cattle from this district, and the excellence of the beef testifies to the good quality of the feed upon the ranges. The percentage of increase, as shown by the branding of calves at the spring and fall "rounds up," was very high, viz., 50 per cent, and cattlemen generally appear to be jubilant over their prospects, the only dark cloud in their horizon being the vast damage done by the prairie fires (of which I make mention further on), and the evil which will be caused thereby should the coming winter prove a severe one.

Farmers have not had such a prosperous year as is generally the case. The mild winter, although favoring the ranchers, has had a contrary effect upon them; the small snow fall during the winter left very little moisture in the ground in the spring, and the exceptionally dry summer following tended to make the season an unfavorable one for agriculturists. However in spite of so much to contend against, those that had their land in proper cultivation have nothing to complain of, and when one hears of some crops giving 65 lbs. to the bushel of wheat, and 41 lbs. to the bushel of oats, one is inclined to believe that farming in this neighborhood, even under the most adverse circumstances, is a profitable undertaking. Root crops have been very good, and though slightly injured by the same causes as other crops, they have been nearly equal to the high standard of former years. The Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company (of which Sir John Lister-Keye, Bart., is manager) have seven out of their ten farms, viz.: those at Rush Lake, Swift Current, Gull Lake, Crane Lake, Dunmore, Kingarth and Stair, situated in this district. Although this company only started operations last fall they had quite a large acreage under cultivation this summer, and with very gratifying results, considering their grain was

sown "on the soil." Each of these farms have an area of 10,000 acres, are nearly all fenced in, and have large, commodious farm buildings, horses and cattle corrals, &c., &c. They are each stocked with about 2,000 head of sheep, 65 mares, 500 cattle and 90 pigs. Next year, if it is at all a good one, this company should do extremely well. The great facilities which this district possesses for the prosecution of dairy-farming are beginning to be recognized, and have been taken more advantage of this summer than in any previous one. The supply of butter for the Canadian Pacific Railway hotel at Banff has been entirely drawn from Maple Creek, and one of our principal farmers tells me that he has sold upwards of \$500 worth of butter since May last.

Before leaving the subject of the general state of the district, I must not forget to mention the hospital in course of erection at Medicine Hat, and now rapidly nearing completion. It is being built, partly by private subscription and partly by Government aid. I might say it will meet one of the greatest requirements of this part of the country, and prove a great boon and blessing to every one. Up to the present, the nearest general hospital has been that at Winnipeg, in consequence of which police hospitals have often had to be used for persons outside of the force, a thing to be guarded against for many reasons. Great credit is due to the Assistant Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Medicine Hat, who was the prime mover in getting this hospital started, and without whose indomitable energy I doubt whether it could have been pushed to such a successful finish.

CRIME.

In the beginning of my report I refer to the absence of crime of a serious description in this district during the year, and a glance at the attached return of criminal and other cases will give an idea as to their nature. There are however, a few which might bear a little further notice.

In February the Inspector of Inland Revenue laid an information against one R. Tracey for contravening the Inland Revenue Act, there being four charges against him, the principal being "that he unlawfully made malt and steeped grain for the purpose of malting." Tracey was fined \$300 and costs, or in default of payment eight months imprisonment with hard labor, on the four charges, by the two magistrates who sat on the case. He paid the fine.

On 22nd December, 1888, I received a telegram from Colonel Otis commanding the United States Post at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, saying two men had left that place and had headed north with two stolen horses. We arrested them here on the 26th, but after holding them a few days I had to release them, the owner being too poor to come over and prosecute. Colonel Otis afterwards sent a party of United States soldiers for the horses, and they were handed over to them by the police near the boundary. One of the above mentioned horse thieves afterwards served a two months' sentence in the guard room here for vagrancy.

On 30th July, I received another telegram from Colonel Otis, stating that two men had stolen from the neighborhood of Fort Assiniboine 25 head of horses. They were arrested by Staff-Sergeant McGinnis, at Swift Current, on 1st August, and brought up here and committed for trial "for having brought into Canada property stolen in the United States of America." The trial took place before Mr. Justice Macleod, Mr. Fauquier, Justice of the Peace, and a jury, and although the owner of the horses gave very strong and convincing evidence against the prisoners, they were pronounced "not guilty" by the jury, mainly owing, I imagine, to the character the prosecutor bore. The judge, however, immediately gave an order that the horses should be restored to him, and although the thieves escaped the punishment they so richly deserved the owner had the satisfaction of getting back his property.

On 10th October, I was informed by a telegram from Fort Benton, Montana, United States, that 150 head of horses had been stolen from there and were supposed to have been taken over to the Canadian side. I at once notified all my detachments, and also the officers commanding at Fort Macleod and Lethbridge. Nothing has been seen of these horses, but Scout Cobelle reported that he discovered the tracks of a

large band of horses—which must have passed in the spring—between Cypress Hills and Wood Mountain. I am therefore inclined to the opinion that these horses were stolen in the early part of the summer, and their loss not discovered until the fall “round up.” The parties who stole them must have crossed the boundary line somewhere south of the east end of Cypress Hills, and re-crossed it into the United States below Wood Mountain and gone into Dakota, where the horses in all probability had their brands altered, and were sold.

A reported case of cattle-killing quite lately turned out, upon careful investigation by Sergeant Tucker, to be devoid of any truth.

As is generally the case, infringements of the liquor law are the crimes which predominate in numbers over all others this year, and the majority of these occurred at Medicine Hat, the largest town in the district. I am happy to say however, that of late the traffic in intoxicants has been greatly reduced at this place.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

During the summer the distribution of the division was as follows:—

	Officers.	Non-Com-missioned Officers.	Constables.	Horses.
Maple Creek.....	1	6	31	41
Medicine Hat.....	1	4	16	20
Swift Current.....		1	2	2
Saskatchewan Landing.....			1	1
Dunmore.....			1	1
Bulls' Head.....		1	3	5
Willow Creek.....		1	4	5
Graburn.....		1	4	5
Battle Creek.....		1	6	6
Farwell.....		1	4	5
East End Post.....		1	5	6 & 2 mules.
Maple Creek Town.....		1	1	2

The detachments at East End, Farwell, Graburn, Willow Creek and Bull's Head only remain out during the summer, and they have been brought in since the 20th of November for the winter. All these detachments, together with that at Battle Creek, are situated in the Cypress Hills,—to within the last few years a great harboring place for Indian and other horse-thieves, but now, I am happy to say, instead of being a place of refuge, it is being looked upon in an entire opposite light by this class of offenders. These posts are, therefore, a very important link in the line of patrol along the frontier. At Willow Creek we connect weekly with “K” Division from the west, and at East End we send a patrol every Tuesday to connect with “B” Division from the east.

Several improvements have been made this year to the comfortable log houses at each point. At Graburn the walls of the building were raised, a shingle roof put on to replace the mud one, and the whole building floored. Previously to this there was no floor.

At Battle Creek the men have built a very good kitchen behind their quarters.

At Farwell a first-class store-house for rations, oats, &c., was built.

At East End the detachment was moved seven miles east of the position it had last year. It is now situated on the White Mud River, close to where the trail from Swift Current to Belknap crosses. The logs of the old building were moved over to the new site, and with the help of a rancher's shack, which was given up to the police, a very comfortable house with three large rooms was built.

Besides the usual patrolling and scouting which is done by the men on detachment, and consists of riding between the outposts and thoroughly watching the

country within a radius of 15 or 20 miles around each post, a great deal of extra work is often necessitated by reports coming in of horses having been stolen, Indians getting off their reserves, &c., &c. These reports, in a great many cases, do not go into particulars, the stolen horses after a few days turn out to have only strayed, and the Indians may not have gone within 200 miles of us. We have had many cases of this description during the year.

In the beginning of June, having received word that some Stoney Indians had left their reserves, near Battleford, for the United States, and that the Indian Department wanted them stopped near the boundary, so that they might be taught a lesson by having to go all the way back, I had the whole district under my command thoroughly scouted for nearly two weeks trying to find these Indians, and this extra work told greatly upon the horses. Needless to say we did not find them; they may never have come this far, and if they did, perhaps crossed the line outside of this district altogether. If these Indians had been followed from their reserve in the north they would have been easily captured, but looking for them so far away from their starting point as we had to here was very much like "looking for a needle in a hay-stack," and "teaching these Indians a lesson" might have cost us dear, had you not ordered me to call in the scouting parties when you did.

As well as the regular patrols along the frontier, small parties have been sent out frequently during the year, both from this post and Medicine Hat. These parties visited the settlers, particularly those living at some distance from any police posts. They ascertained from these settlers whether they had any complaints, and also picked up any general information that might be of use. New settlers coming into the country are naturally sometimes anxious about Indians, or supposed western desperadoes, and a friendly visit from the police every now and then does a great deal towards reassuring them. A glance at the map of this district will show the country has been well covered by our patrolling parties.

Several horses were reported lost during the year, but they have been all recovered.

On 19th September I sent a four-horse team and single team to McCarthy's Lake, between Wood Mountain and Cypress Hills, to meet the Honorable the Minister of Customs and his party, comprising the Assistant Commissioner of Customs and the Inspector of Ports. I regret I was unable to accompany them through my outposts, but it was impossible for me to get away at the time. However, Inspector Primrose, of "B" Division, who had travelled with them from Wood Mountain, remained with the party until they reached Kennedy's post, when transport was furnished for the continuation of the journey by "K" Division. I saw the Minister when he was passing Maple Creek by train on his return to Ottawa, and he was good enough to express himself as well pleased with the situation of the outposts, and the manner in which he had been taken through by the teams sent from here.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The majority of Indians in this district have never taken "Treaty," and there being no reserve, we have not been called upon to render any assistance to the Indian Department, further than to escort the annuity money for the northern Indians from Swift Current to Eagle Creek. This duty was performed by Inspector Begin and one constable. From Eagle Creek the money was taken to its destination by a party of police from Battleford.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

The two railroads in this district, namely the Canadian Pacific Railway and North-Western Coal and Navigation Company, have not called upon the police this year for any assistance. There seems to be perfect harmony between the management and employées. I have detachments at the following stations along the line of railway: Swift Current, Maple Creek, Dunmore and Medicine Hat. A constable is always present at the arrival and departure of trains at these points.

ASSISTANCE TO THE CUSTOM'S DEPARTMENT.

The outposts on the line of patrol have done a great deal towards facilitating the collections being made for the Custom's. All parties arriving in, or departing from, the country have been made to report, and I am satisfied the Custom's Department have lost no collections during the past year. In one instance a Half-breed, owing to a misunderstanding of the directions given to him through an interpreter, did not report at the Custom's office. He was traced, and the amount of duty collected from him at Battleford. No seizures for Custom's dues have been made this year.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, ETC.

I am able to report that the discipline and conduct of "A" Division has been, especially for the latter part of the year, excellent. When I first took over command there was a slight increase of offences against discipline, but this I attributed mainly to a change of *régime*. Whilst on this subject, I would like to contradict an erroneous impression which seems to be prevalent in the force, that this division is lacking in discipline. If such has been the case, I can conscientiously say it is not so now, and I believe that you will bear me out in this statement. "Give a dog a bad name and it will stick to it" is an old but true saying, and I would respectfully request, for the sake of the division, that this imputation be officially discredited.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, ETC.

Throughout the winter and during the early part of the spring, before the detachments went out, drill was regularly carried on, both at Medicine Hat and here. All the men of the division are well drilled, with perhaps one or two exceptions, these being men who, owing to circumstances, such as remaining out on detachment during the winter and summer, or being sick, were not available when the drills were going on.

The target practice this year has not been satisfactory. I was only able to complete the course of dismounted practice. The revolver and mounted target practice was not carried out. Various reasons tended to prevent my finishing the full annual course. I could not bring the men in from detachment when I wished, owing to matters of greater importance necessitating their staying out. Also some of the ammunition issued turned out to be very inferior, and there was a delay before a fresh supply could be received from Regina. Unfortunately, some of the best shots in this division fired with this inferior ammunition and made wretched scores. Time would not permit of my allowing them to fire over again when the good ammunition arrived.

Although it may not appear so from the annual musketry return, for the above reasons, still I can safely say that I have no less than ten first-class shots in the division, and only few who are not good average marksmen. I would strongly recommend that means be adopted for the greater encouragement of rifle shooting throughout the force. I would also suggest that a medal or good money prize with a badge, be given each year to the best shot in the Force, and that for the best shot in each division a prize of \$10 and gold badge be given, the four men coming next to him to get \$5.00, and a worsted badge. The badges to be the same (*viz.*, crossed carbines), and worn in a similar manner as is the custom in the Imperial service.

PHYSIQUE.

The general physique of "A" Division is very good, the average height being 5 feet 9 inches; chest measurement, 37½ inches; weight, 158½ lbs, and age 29 years

RECRUITS.

No recruits have been engaged in "A" Division this year. Several applied for enlistment, and their applications in every instance were forwarded to head quarters. None however were accepted, as they did not meet the requirements

the force. Fourteen members of the division completed their term of engagement during the year; eleven of these re-engaged for a further term of service and the remainder took their discharge.

HEALTH.

The health of the division, as will be seen by Assistant-Surgeon Haultain's report, has been very good. During the winter there were a great many colds and sore throats, caused by the bad ventilation and crowded state of the barrack rooms. These barracks were originally built for twenty-five men, and we have to crowd twice that number into them every fall when the detachments come in.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied, both at Medicine Hat and here, by the contractors, have been particularly good this year. I have not received a single complaint about them.

KIT, CLOTHING, ETC.

There are twenty-five men in this division who have no fur coats for winter wear. I have some fur coats in store which are issued to men (not having their own), when performing any duty which subjects them to exposure.

ARMS-ARTILLERY.

On 2nd September, 1889, I reported to you upon the Winchester carbines in the possession of this division, and attached a list giving the number and condition of each arm.

These carbines have nearly all been on the books at this post for some years, and were spoken of in the Annual Reports for 1887 and 1888, as requiring "to be looked over." A new lot of carbines will soon be needed, and I would recommend that before any purchase is made something be done to find out if a better arm than our present one cannot be obtained. Most officers in the force, I believe, agree in condemning the Winchester carbine.

I would repeat here a suggestion which has been made several times before, that every man in the force should have the same carbine throughout his whole term of service, and not have to change every time he is transferred from one division to another. The manner in which small arms are made cannot prevent slight variation in the sizes of different parts; each carbine has then its peculiarities, and the knowledge of one is no guide to the firing of another. A constable, to become any kind of a shot, should therefore understand perfectly the weapon he uses, and to obtain good results should stick to that particular arm.

The Enfield revolvers in the possession of the division are in good order. There is no artillery either at this post or Medicine Hat.

DESERTIONS.

One constable deserted from the division this year. He was a useless man, and a good riddance.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

A man that will save is generally a steady man, and it shows well for the members of this division that their deposits in the Government Savings Bank for the past year should amount to the respectable sum of \$5,200, an increase of \$2,127 over that deposited last year. No division in the force deposited so large an amount last year.

STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION.

The division is up to its full strength in non-commissioned officers and men, but for the greater part of the year and at the present time is two officers short.

During the summer, to carry on the work properly, the strength of the division ought to be increased to 125 men. Being split up, and having to occupy two barracks, 60 miles apart, besides supplying so many detachments, makes us very short of men. In fact, it is sometimes impossible to spare men sufficient to attend to matters of the utmost importance. "A" Division is more scattered than any other division in the force. If it is your intention to add the detachment at Kennedy's post to this division next year, the increase I recommend will be absolutely necessary.

INSPECTION OF DIVISION

You visited and inspected the head-quarters of the division at Maple Creek on 29th March, 18th April and 10th November. The Assistant Commissioner inspected the division on 6th May, and the out posts along the line of patrol between the 3rd and 8th of July. The detachment at Medicine Hat was also inspected by you on 12th January and 29th October.

HORSES.

The horses of the division are in good condition after the summer's work. The only remount received this year was in exchange for another horse. There have been two deaths amongst the horses, and another had to be destroyed on account of an injury to the coffin joint.

Eight horses, at the least, will require to be cast, and replaced by new ones, before the patrol work commences next year. I have at present 18 horses on herd for the winter, at Fish Creek, and this number I will increase shortly, as several other horses require a good rest.

The total mileage covered by the horses of "A" Division this year, exclusive of that in and about the barracks at this post and at Medicine Hat, is 135,396 miles. One horse travelled 3,926 miles, and five have done more than 3,000 miles, the distance from Quebec to Vancouver.

The distances in this district are well measured, and the above mileage very correct.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery of the division is in good order. Seven new saddles will be required to replace old ones that have worn out and been condemned lately. Some of the single cincha saddles in the possession of the division ought to be exchanged for double cincha ones; because, in a hilly country like that in which our line of patrol runs, the former is very apt to give horses sore backs or injure them in other ways.

The harness is fairly good, some sets being rather old. A number of new collars are required. We have some in store, but they are too small.

TRANSPORT.

The new heavy waggons received this year have given satisfaction, but the remainder being old are continually out of repair.

The patrol waggon I was supplied with during the summer is an excellent one. I was unable to send a proper vehicle, and had to borrow one from "B" Division, to meet the Minister of Customs when he passed through my district. The only light spring waggon in the division is an old rattle-trap that was used when the Marquis of Lorne made his trip through the country. It would not be safe to go more than five miles outside the barracks with it. I believe "A" Division is the only one in the force which has not a good, light spring waggon.

A single buckboard is also greatly needed. We have not one at present.

FORAGE

The hay put up this year, though hard to obtain, is very good, and quite equal to that of former years. The supply for Medicine Hat, viz., thirty-five tons, is hardly

sufficient, and I shall have to take nearly all the horses away from there in the winter, leaving only as many as will be requisite to do the work about the post.

The supply of oats in this district being limited, I have received the greater part of them from the east. The oats were of very good quality.

STABLES.

There is not sufficient stable accommodation at Maple Creek; another stable to hold fifteen or twenty more horses ought to be built. A hospital stable is also badly required. At Medicine Hat the stables are large enough for the number of horses belonging to the detachment.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

I require four Smith & Wesson revolvers, such as are issued to men on duty along the line of railway; also a sufficient supply of field glasses, so that besides those issued to the sergeants of the division I can have enough for each detachment. Other articles in the way of general equipment I make mention of under different headings.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

The barracks both at Medicine Hat and here have had to have a great deal of plastering done to them this year. On account of these repairs the men in barracks at Maple Creek were under canvas for the greater part of the summer.

As I have stated, the barracks here are too small and too crowded in winter. The Quartermaster's store is not large enough. Owing to this it is nearly impossible to keep the stores as they should be. If a separate store were built to hold oats, with room enough for a casualty store as well, it would be a great convenience.

During the year I have had one of the sections of the waggon-shed converted into a store for articles in charge of the Sergeant-Major. Hitherto there was no such accommodation. At present there is being built—by our own men—a good-sized log house for a carpenter shop; the building which is now used for this purpose will be turned into a saddle and harness room.

I intend during the winter, with your permission, putting up an addition to the recreation room large enough to hold a billiard table. The fence around the barracks, which was mentioned in last year's report as being in course of construction, was finished during the winter. As will be seen by Assistant-Surgeon Haultain's report, the hospital—an old portable building patched up—is hardly habitable in winter for a sound man, much less a sick one.

It is high time, I consider, that the present arrangement by which the division occupies two barracks be abandoned. The division should be united at either Maple Creek or Medicine Hat, and a detachment of four or five men sent to whichever place is given up. Such a change would be the greatest saving, both in expenditure and in men, besides which, it would ensure much more thorough carrying out of the work required to be done by the police in this district than is possible at present.

We have nothing in the shape of barrack furniture, except what is made by our own carpenters, a great deal of which has to be re-made every year, and a saving in this line might be easily accomplished by supplying the police force with proper barrack furniture, such as iron bedsteads, iron-legged tables, &c., &c.

FUEL.

The fuel used at this post and at Medicine Hat is coal, supplied from the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company's mines at Lethbridge. It is an excellent coal of its kind, but being soft, burns quickly. It also slacks a good deal, and quite a loss is experienced on account of this, in spite of having a good coal shed.

A small quantity of wood is used for the bake-shop.

TELEPHONES.

I beg to reiterate the recommendation of past years, viz., that telephone communication be furnished between the barracks and town at Maple Creek and Medicine Hat. It would be a great convenience and assistance, besides a saving in horse-flesh.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The principal telegraph lines in this district are those of the Canadian Pacific Railway. From it branch the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company, and Rocky Mountain line at Dunmore and Walsh, respectively. The former connects us with Lethbridge and Fort Macleod, whilst the latter gives us a means of communication with all parts of Montana, and has been of great use from the fact that it passes the detachment at Battle Creek, where there is a telegraph office, the operator being Reg. No. 1672, Constable Kennedy.

FIRE PROTECTION.

At Maple Creek and Medicine Hat the means for protection against fire are as good as circumstances will permit. Barrels and buckets filled with water are kept in the barrack rooms and other parts of the post, ready to be used at a moment's notice. Babcocks and hand grenades are well distributed and handy for any emergency. Ladders are attached to all buildings, and great care is taken in seeing that chimneys and stovepipes are kept clean.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply here is very limited, and we have to depend upon a small well a quarter of a mile from this post for all the water, except that for horses, used in the barracks. The water for the horses is obtained from a well in the barracks, which is quite alkali, but not enough so to affect them.

At Medicine Hat there is excellent water to be obtained from the Saskatchewan, upon whose banks the barracks stand. A well sunk there last year has not proved a success.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

A new bridge will have to be built next year between the barracks and the town of Maple Creek. The present one has been in existence for several years and is used by everyone. The bridge put up by the North-West Government last year is out of the way, and not on any direct trail, though on the road allowance.

FERRIES.

There are two ferries in this district crossing the South Saskatchewan at Medicine Hat and Saskatchewan Landing. The former belongs to the police, and is managed by one of our own men; the latter is under the control of a private individual, and is, I believe, a paying concern, being on the main trail between Swift Current and Battleford.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The liquor law is, I think, throughout the country, considered to have served its purpose. Public feeling is strongly against it. From a policeman's point of view, this law is still more unattractive than it is to the public. The enforcing of it of late has been particularly hard, owing to the ruling of certain judges, and the way dealers in liquor can protect themselves by permits. To obtain a conviction, is impossible almost, without some means are adopted which in many cases bear the stamp of being outrageous breaches of confidence, and the unhappy informant is subjected to the revilings and a storm of abuse from the community at large.

An unpopular law is always difficult to carry out, and as the country is gradually becoming more settled the greater difficulty is experienced. As a furtherance

of the temperance cause, few people who live in the North-West Territories will disagree with me when I say it has been a failure. My experience is that the law does a great deal of harm.

SETTLERS.

There has been a large influx of settlers into the western part of this district during the year, but in other parts the immigration has been very slight.

The Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company brought out from the south of Scotland a number of new men during the spring for their different farms. They appear to be a steady, industrious class, who have been accustomed to farming. They will no doubt make first rate settlers in the country at some future date.

The new arrivals in the western part of the district, whom I allude to above, are principally Austrians, sixty-five out of seventy-five families being of that nationality, the remainder Germans, and of each a great number are of Jewish extraction. These people have settled down at a point about twenty-five miles south-west from Dunmore, and have called their place Josephsburgh, presumably after the Emperor Joseph of Austria. All are very well satisfied with the result of their first year's experience. They were, however, unfortunate enough to lose about eighty tons of hay from prairie fires. Their ill-luck in this respect unhappily is shared by nearly every settler in the country this year.

Fair crops of oats, wheat, and potatoes were raised, good buildings and out-houses have been built, and others are in course of construction; a school-house and church is talked of, and a post office—if not already—soon will be established. In the way of stock, they have about 700 head of cattle, but very few horses. Oxen are used for hauling wood, ploughing, &c. Before spring they expect to possess some good teams of horses suitable for farm work.

These people appear to be peaceable and hard-working, neat and clean in their habits, and of very obliging disposition.

The laws of the country are unknown to them, and none are able to speak or read English. They are therefore much afraid of breaking the law unintentionally. They have been deeply impressed with improbable stories told them of the Indians, who are a source of anxiety to them. In consequence of this Reg. No. 996, Constable J. Halenbach, has been by your order stationed at Josephsburgh for the winter. This constable, who is a German by birth, has already done a great deal towards helping these settlers and making them conversant with the laws of the country.

GAME.

This part of the country has long had the name of being a good one for game. The wooded coulees of the Cypress Hills, with their clear springs and streams, form good shelter for the larger game—deer, bear, &c.; even beaver still exist in small numbers. The abundance of rose bush affords good feed for the prairie chicken, while the larger and more secluded lakes are the breeding ground of many water-fowl, besides being the resting place of thousands during their migratory flight in the spring and fall. Certain kinds of game are rapidly decreasing. The only traces of elk are the numerous bleaching horns, and antelope are only seen now in small bands. The close season has been rigidly observed by the real sportman this year, but there has been little check to the Half-breeds and Indians (non-treaty), some of whom make a practice of taking the eggs and killing the young birds, a custom which is far more destructive than wholesale and legitimate shooting during the proper season. It is not easy to punish these offenders, as their trips may be taken under many pretexts—bone gathering, &c.; but there are several keen sportsmen in the district, whose appointment as game guardians would have a beneficial effect. The number of Indians who require game for their sustenance is small, and there is no reason why, under proper management, this district should not continue to be considered one of the best shooting grounds in the North-West.

INDIANS.

The Indians are scattered through the district, as follows : Swift Current, eight families; Maple Creek, twenty. and Medicine Hat, ten—thirty-eight families in all—which will give approximately, fifty-five men, sixty women and seventy-five children.

The majority of these Indians have never entered into any treaty with the Government; those who have are stragglers from their reservers, and have been away for a long time. Some are Assiniboines, but the greater number Crees. Polishing buffalo horns and selling them to passengers on the trains passing through is what they mainly depend upon for a living; Some Indians have made as much as \$7 or \$8 some days by these means.

They have also other ways of earning a livelihood, such as assisting the farmers at haying-time, gathering buffalo bones, which are shipped East for fertilizing purposes, and doing odd jobs about the towns. They seldom, however, remain long at any work which calls for much energy. As a whole they are a peaceable, fairly moral and well-behaved lot of Indians, they give very little trouble; the settlers do not complain about them, and only one or two have been convicted of any crime.

Buffalo horns are fast becoming as scarce as the buffalo themselves. It will therefore only be a short time before the Indian loses this—as I have already stated—his principal source of maintenance. He will then either have to sink his dislike for hard work—as he has a great many of his other traditions—or take the treaty and live on the reserves with the other Indians.

HALF-BREEDS.

At Swift Current and neighborhood there is a shifting Half-breed population, which averages about eighteen families, the number there at present, at Maple-Creek and vicinity, ten families, and at Medicine-Hat, five. A few at Swift Current are engaged in freighting from that place to Battleford and other points in the north; others catch fish in a lake near there, and the remainder polish and sell buffalo horns. The Half-breeds at Maple Creek and Medicine-Hat, with one or two exceptions, are more well-to-do, and some are among the most respected people in the community. Several Half-breeds reported at the Customs here on their way north, they having been in the United States since the Rebellion. Some of them were in very destitute circumstances, and I had to give them slight assistance.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The last summer and fall have, without doubt, been the worst experience the people in this country have had of the devastating prairie fire. From the beginning of March to the middle of November a day and night have scarcely passed during which we could not see somewhere on the horizon the columns of smoke, or at night the lurid glare in the sky of a prairie fire.

Settlers have lost in some instances very heavily from this cause, their farm-buildings being burnt, &c. Hay-stacks all over the country have been destroyed, and this article, which was scarce anyway, on account of the dry season, has been made still more so by the fires burning up the best hay meadows. Added to all this the finest cattle ranges in the country have been burnt over, and it will be difficult to form an estimate of the injury the cattle-men will suffer if unluckily the approaching winter proves a hard one. Fighting prairie fires this year became most heartless work to both the police and settlers; no sooner were they put out in one place than they sprung up at another. Beside this, the unusually high winds which prevailed most of the time rendered the extinguishing of the fire an almost hopeless task. As to where the principal blame lies for this state of affairs, there can be no doubt. The fires in nearly every case are started by sparks from the engines of the Canadian Pacific and North-Western Coal and Navigation Company's railway. We are unable to proceed against them, and it certainly appears these railways cannot help it. The Canadian Pacific Railway have put smoke arrestors, I understand, on their engines, but these become clogged up in such a manner that the engineers have

topunch holes in them, or take them off, in order to make sufficient draught for their fire. The settlers are not altogether blameless; they are quite apathetic until the prairie fires are burning all around them, when they suddenly awake to the fact that if they had set to work in the spring, when the ground was soft, they might have, by ploughing fire-breaks along the railway track, done a great deal towards diminishing so much destruction and loss.

The farms of the Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company have suffered as much as others, and Sir John Lister-Kaye, the manager, has a scheme which I think ought to be taken up. It is roughly, I believe, as follows:

The railways and settlers, with the assistance of the police, join together in the spring and plough fire-breaks along each side of the railway tracks, and others branching out therefrom, to stop the fires spreading should they by any chance get away from the tracks. This of course would involve a great deal of work, but with an energetic co-operation on the part of every one, I certainly think the scheme feasible. A few fires have been started away from the railways altogether, and there have been two or three convictions this year of persons caught doing so.

Perhaps the worst of all the fires was one in the beginning of April which originated between the Cypress and Sweet Grass Hills. It was started I think by some parties crossing over into the United States. The remains of their camp were found. This fire burnt for two weeks, entering the Cypress Hills at the west end and burning to the east, destroying in its path the remains of Old Fort Walsh, a stable and part of a hay-stack belonging to one of the detachments, and much valuable timber. Our men have been sent on all occasions when a prairie fire was within reach, and have rendered much valuable service and saved a great deal of property.

GENERAL WORK.

The work throughout this year has been, on the whole, most satisfactory. Crime has been reduced; offenders, with few exceptions, have been made to answer for their misdeeds, and there is no doubt that the activity of the police has prevented a great deal of lawlessness which might be looked for in a country such as this.

In concluding my report, I wish to bring to your notice the satisfactory manner in which Inspector Davidson, commanding the detachment at Medicine Hat, fulfils the duties he is called upon to perform. He being the only other officer in the division, I am consequently alone at Maple Creek, and were it not for the thorough knowledge of his duties possessed by Sergeant-Major Wilde, I would find it difficult to attend to everything; for from the fact of the division occupying two barracks, the office work is particularly heavy. I have great pleasure also in acknowledging the assistance I have received from the other non-commissioned officers of the division.

Accompanying this are the returns of criminal and other cases tried in this district, and of the mileage travelled by horses of "A" Division (not printed).

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. E. SANDERS.

Inspector Commanding.

The Commissioner,
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. A. MCGIBBON.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

MORDEN, 30th November, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following remarks *re* Manitoba detachment.

At Morden I collect duty and issue permits for the Crown Timber Department.

At Manitou, Corporal Snow collects the duty and issues timber permits. He corresponds direct with the Inspector of Ports and does special work for the Custom's Department.

At Rhineland the men are stationed on the Walhalla trail. They issue "Let Passes" to parties going to the United States side of the line; also, issue timber permits and patrol east to Gretna.

At Burritt's, 16-1-6 the men issue "Let Passes" and look after timber, this township being heavily timbered. They are stationed on a trail leading to Elkwood, Dakota.

At Windygate the men issue "Let Passes." They are on a trail which leads to Langdon, Dak., on the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway. Their chief work is to keep Dakota settlers from stealing wood from the Canadian side. At Snowflake the duty is the same as at Windygate.

At Crystal City the men issue "Let Passes," also timber permits, and see that Dakota settlers who bring over wheat to be ground take back the correct quantity of flour from the wheat brought over. They also look after Pilot Mound and Clearwater.

At Cartwright the men issue "Let Passes" and send people who have to pay duty to Killarney; they are stationed on a trail leading to Cartwright and Holmfield, from St. John and Bottineau. This is an important point.

At Wakopa the men issue "Let Passes" and issue Timber Permits and watch trails leading to Deloraine, Boissevain and Killarney.

At Sourisford they issue "Let Passes" and watch trails leading from Bottineau.

At these points one man is always at the station to issue "Let Passes"; the other on patrol.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MCGIBBON,

Inspector.

The Commissioner,
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX N.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions during the Summer of 1889.

Divisions.	STATIONS.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
"A"	Maple Creek		1	2	1				2	3	1	40	50	48			48
	Medicine Hat			1					1	1	2	14	19	12			12
	Buff's Head										1	3	4	5			5
	Willow Creek										1	4	5	5			5
	Graburn										1	4	5	5			5
	Battle Creek									1		5	6	6			6
	Farwell										1	4	5	5			5
	East End									1		5	6	6	2		8
	Swift Current								1			2	3	3			3
	Dunmore											1	1	1			1
"B"	Wood Mountain		1	1					2	3	2	32	41	36			36
	Moose do			1					1		2	16	20	22			22
	Willow Bunch									1	1	6	8	10			10
	Manitoba									1	1	8	10	11			11
"C"	Battleford		1	2	1				2	7	6	61	80	58			58
	Onion Lake								1			7	8	8			8
	Sixty-Mile Bush											2	2	1			1
"D"	Fort Macleod		1	3					2	2	5	43	56	42	10		52
	Pincher Creek			1								2	3	2			2
	Stand Off									1		4	5	7			7
	St. Mary's									1	1	3	5	7			7
	Kootenay									1		2	3	3	1		4
	Kipp										1	6	7	4			4
	Milk River									1		5	6	5	1		6
	Leavings											2	2	2			2
	Crow's Nest											1	1		1		1
	Herd											4	4				
"E"	Calgary		1	1	2	1			4	2	5	64	80	66			66
	Banff				1				1		3	17	22	8			8
	Gleichen								1			7	8	11			11
	High River									1		4	5	5			5
	Morley											1	1	2			2
	Scarlett's										1		1	1			1
	Sheep Creek											1	1	1			1
	Industrial School											1	1	1			1
"F"	Prince Albert		1	2					5	3	4	56	71	71	1		72
	Batoche									1		5	6	5			5
	Saskatoon										1	2	3	3			3
	St. Louis de Langevin									1		1	2	2			2
"G"	Saskatchewan		1	1					4	3	1	46	56	51			51
	Edmonton			1						2	1	11	15	13			13
	St. Albert										1	2	3	3			3
	Peace Hills									1	1	2	2	2			2
	Victoria										1	1	2	2			2
	Red Deer								1			5	6	7			7

APPENDIX N.—North-West Mounted Police—Distribution of the Force during the Summer of 1889—*Concluded.*

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
"H".	Fort Macleod.....	..	1	..	2	1	1	3	3	4	40	55	80	..	..	..	80
	Pincher Creek.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	7	11	..	..	..	11
	Porcupine Hills.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	4	..	..	..	2
	Big Bend.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	4	..	..	..	4
	Lee's Creek.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2
	Musquito Creek.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	3	3	..	..	3
	Crow's Nest.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
	Herd.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
"K".	Lethbridge.....	..	1	..	3	..	..	3	4	3	48	62	30	2	..	..	32
	Fifteen Mile Lake.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	3
	Nine Mile Butte.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	3
	Milk River Ridge.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	5	8	..	..	..	8
	Writing-on-Stone.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	9	12	..	..	..	12
	Pendent d'Oreille.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	7	8	..	..	..	8
	Kennedy's Crossing.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	5	..	..	..	5
	Pot Hole.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	7	..	..	..	7
Depot	Little Bow.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	4	..	..	..	4
	Regina.....	1	..	2	1	8	1	1	15	8	8	142	187	94	..	..	94
	Moosomin.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	7	8	..	..	8
	Whitewood.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2
	Broadview.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	..	..	..	2
	Wolseley.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	2
	Qu'Appelle.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	..	..	..	3
	Touchwood.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2
Depot	Moose Jaw.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	3
	Saltcoats.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	7	8	..	..	..	8
	Wapella.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
		1	1	11	1	32	5	2	52	56	68	817	1,045	875	16	2	893

RECAPITULATION.

"A" Division.....	..	1	..	3	1	...	4	6	7	82	104	96	...	2	98	
"B" do .....	..	1	..	2	..	...	3	5	6	62	79	79	...	..	79
"C" do .....	..	1	..	2	1	...	3	7	6	70	90	67	...	..	67
"D" do .....	..	1	..	4	..	...	2	6	7	72	92	72	13	..	85
"E" do .....	..	1	..	3	1	...	6	3	9	95	119	95	...	..	95
"F" do .....	..	1	..	2	..	...	5	5	5	64	82	81	1	..	82
"G" do .....	..	1	..	2	..	...	5	5	5	66	84	78	...	..	78
"H" do .....	..	1	..	2	1	1	3	5	6	58	77	102	...	..	102
"K" do .....	..	1	..	3	..	...	4	5	6	83	102	80	...	..	80
Depot do	1	..	2	1	9	1	1	17	9	11	164	216	125	2	127	
	1	1	11	1	32	5	2	52	56	68	816	1,045	875	16	2	893

APPENDIX O.—North-West Mounted Police—Distribution of the Force by Divisions
on 30th November, 1889.

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
"A "	Maple Creek.....			1	1	1			3	3	3	49	61	56		2	58
	Medicine Hat.....					1			1	1	4	21	28	26			26
	Battle Creek.....									1		5	6	5			5
	Swift Current.....									1		2	3	3			3
	Dunmore.....											1	1	1			1
	German Settlement.....											1	1	2			2
B "	Regina.....				1				3	1	2	28	35	33			33
	Wood Mountain.....			1						1		7	9	9			9
	Moose Mountain.....										1	7	8	9			9
	Manitoba.....				1					1	2	15	19	22			22
	Willow Bunch.....										1	2	3	3			3
C "	Battleford.....			1		2	1		4	5	5	63	81	64			64
	Onion Lake.....								1			7	8	6			6
D "	Macleod.....			1		4			3	4	2	58	72	56	12	3	71
	Pincher Creek.....											3	3	5	2		7
	Kootenay.....									1		2	3	3	1		4
	St. Mary's.....											5	5	5			5
	Porcupine Hills.....											3	3	2			2
	Stand-Off.....									1		4	5	6			6
	Kipp.....										1	2	3	3			3
	Leavings.....									1		1	2	3			3
E "	Calgary.....		1	1		1	1		5	3	6	65	83	78			78
	Banff.....					1				1	2	11	15	8			8
	Gleichen.....									1		7	8	11			11
	High River.....										1	2	3	4			4
	Industrial School.....											1	1	1			1
	Morley.....										1		1	1			1
"F "	Prince Albert.....			1		2			5	4	5	59	76	67	1		68
	Batoche.....									1		5	6	6			6
	Saskatoon.....										1	3	4	4			4
G "	Saskatchewan.....			1					4	3	3	49	60	47			47
	Edmonton.....					1				1	1	7	10	8			8
	Red Deer.....								1			5	6	7			7
	St. Albert.....										1	1	2	2			2
H "	Macleod.....			1		2	1	1	1	5	5	48	64	87			87
	Pincher Creek.....					1				1		6	8	9			9
	Porcupine Hills.....										1	1	2	2			2
	Lee's Creek.....											2	2	2			2
	Big Bend.....											3	3	3			3
	St. Mary's.....								1				1	1			1
"K "	Lethbridge.....			1		3			5	3	3	57	72	57			57
	Middle Coulee.....											3	3	1	1		2
	Milk River Ridge.....								1			3	4	7			7
	Writing-on-Stone.....									1		7	8	7			7
	Pendent d'Oreille.....										1	5	6	8			8
	St. Mary's.....										1	4	5	11			11
	Little Bow.....										1	3	4	4			4
Depot	Regina.....	1		2	1	10	1	1	19	6	9	139	189	96	2		98
	Moosomin.....					1			1			6	8	8			8

APPENDIX O.—North-West Mounted Police—Distribution of the Force on the 30th November, 1889—*Concluded.*

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Senior Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
Depot	Whitewood											2	2	2			2
	Broadview									1		2	2	2			2
	Wolseley										1	1	2	2			2
	Qu'Appelle										1	2	2	3			3
	Fort Qu'Appelle										1	2	2	3			3
	Touchwood											2	2	2			2
	Moose Jaw									1		1	2	3			3
	Saltcoats								1			6	7	7			7
	Wapella											1	1	1			1
		1	1	11	1	32	5	2	59	53	66	807	1,038	894	19	5	918

RECAPITULATION.

"A" Division.....	1	2	1	5	5	7	79	100	93	2	95		
"B" do	1	2		3	3	6	59	74	76		76		
"C" do	1	2	1	5	5	5	70	89	70		70		
"D" do	1	4		3	7	3	78	96	83	15	3 101		
"E" do	1	2	1	5	5	10	86	111	102		103		
"F" do	1	2		5	5	6	67	86	77	1	78		
"G" do	1	1		5	4	5	62	78	64		64		
"H" do	1	3	1	2	6	6	60	80	104		104		
"K" do	1	3		5	5	6	82	102	95	1	96		
Depot.....	1	2	1 11	1	1	8	12	164	222	129	2	131	
	1	1 11	1 32	5	2	59	53	66	807	1,038	894	19	5 918

APPENDIX P.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SENIOR SURGEON A. JUKES, 1889.

REGINA, N. W. T., 20th December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to place in your hands, to-day, my Eight Annual Report as Senior Surgeon of the North-West Mounted Police for the year expiring on the 30th of November, 1889, accompanied by the annual reports of the Assistant Surgeons in medical charge of the various posts throughout these Territories for the year which has just expired.

A careful examination of these reports shows, that apart from accidental injuries and surgical cases generally, the health of the force during the last twelve months has on the whole been fairly good, and though a large number of cases appear upon the sick reports, they have, with few exceptions, such as rheumatism, specific venereal affections and malarial fever of a mild type, been of a comparatively trifling nature and of short duration.

With regard to the specific affections above referred to, I strongly endorse the remarks made in the report of Assistant Surgeon Bain, of Prince Albert, respecting General Order 384 of 1882, which orders hospital stoppages to be made for men suffering from diseases the result of their own indiscretion. I regard the operation of this General Order, wherever enforced, as mischievous, tending to increase rather than lessen the danger, both to individuals and the community at large, and have no hesitation in recommending in the strongest manner that its operation and enforcement be discontinued. If this is done the presence of disease will at least become known, enabling such cases as occur to be isolated under proper hospital management; if not, a monthly examination of every man in the Force should be made, in order that its existence, if present, may be made known, and proper treatment be provided. This order, though not, so far as I can discover, retained in the printed "Regulations and Orders for the North-West Mounted Police," is still in active operation at headquarters, and probably throughout the force, and unquestionably with evil results. These diseases are by no means peculiar to the North-West Territories, but are unfortunately found every where throughout the civilized world, in all towns, cities, camps, garrisons, and wherever considerable numbers of young, unmarried men are congregated; and all unwise legislation enforced under penalty serves inevitably to aggravate rather than diminish the disastrous consequences of keeping its existence a secret, at least from the medical authorities.

The large number of cases appearing upon the report of Assistant Surgeon Dodd at headquarters, may be accounted for in the following manner: 1st, because the number of men at headquarters is ordinarily much greater than at any other post; 2nd, that all new recruits are first received here, where they become in a measure acclimated, and get over the disagreeable effects produced on all newcomers by the alkaline constituents of the water; 3rd, that, so long as the "Regulations and Orders" are complied with, no man is invalidated from the force until he has first appeared for final examination and observation before the Senior Surgeon at headquarters, where they often remain for considerable periods under treatment, during which time their names appear often for several weeks together upon the daily sick report, whose length they tend very materially to increase.

Four deaths only have occurred in this force during the year now terminated, two of which, both of "E" Division, at Calgary, were caused by disease—namely, Regt. No. 1751, constable Leigh, of valvular disease of the heart, resulting from acute rheumatism; and Regt. No. 2058, Constable John Masterton, suddenly of apoplexy. Of the remaining two, the first, Regt. No. 2181, Constable Alfred Perry, of "K" Division Lethbridge, was accidentally drowned in fording the Belly River;

the last, Regt. No. 2329, Constable Albert Hirsch, of the Dépôt Division, Regina, committed suicide by shooting himself with his pistol, in barracks.

On the night of 12th, June 1889, I left Regina on a short tour of inspection to the western posts, beginning with "E" Division at Calgary, where I arrived early on the morning of the 14th, on which day I made a thorough examination of the drugs, instruments and medical appliances at the old hospital, the new one not being yet completed, taking, at the same time, a complete list of all instruments and surgical appliances found there. The drugs I found in good condition, and ample for all probable contingencies for some time to come. The instruments, of which I made a complete examination and inventory were numerous, and amply sufficient for the requirements of the post, the majority of these being in fair condition.

On the 15th of June, I examined and subsequently reported to the Commissioner upon the case of Regt. No. 1971, Constable Birtwell, whom I found in Hospital at Calgary, and who, thirty-two days previously, received a severe injury of the left forearm by being thrown over the head of his horse, which, had put his foot in a badger hole, some forty miles north of Calgary, on the Edmonton trail, on the 14th of May. He arrived at the Calgary hospital, where he first received medical treatment, on the 17th. When first seen by me, on the 32nd day after the receipt of the injury, the arm was not in as satisfactory a condition as could be desired; but under proper management and care was, in my opinion, clearly capable of being restored to perfect usefulness. This opinion I then expressed, and suggested to the Assistant-Surgeon in charge the course I thought should be pursued. Assistant-Surgeon Aylen arrived from Battleford a few days (four or five) later, and took the place of Assistant-Surgeon Paré, at a period when nothing beyond the recommendations already made by me, efficiently carried out, were necessary to restore the motion and use of the elbow joint; any obscure fracture which may originally have existed having already united. Had Assistant-Surgeon Paré remained in charge of the case, I have no doubt the result would have been equally favourable. I have as yet had no opportunity of examining the new hospital, recently opened at this post, since it was completed and occupied; but, judging from what I saw of it in an unfinished condition, it should be one of the most perfect in the Territories for the purposes required.

On leaving Calgary I proceeded *via* Dunmore, at which station I was met by Assistant-Surgeon Fraser, to Lethbridge and Fort Macleod, leaving him in medical charge of the latter post.

At that period a portion of the small hospital provided by the Galt Mining Company for their employées was used by "K" Division, at Lethbridge, as a temporary hospital, since which period a small but sufficient hospital has been specially provided by the Department, which I have not yet seen. Little sickness, in the absence of all zymotic diseases, should exist at this post, the location of which I regard as one of the most salubrious in the North-West Territories. Almost the entire stock of drugs at this post was destroyed by fire in January last. New and complete supplies of medical stores have since, from time to time, been forwarded. The furniture for the new hospital was long since ordered through the Commissioner.

Proceeding from Lethbridge, I visited and inspected the hospital at Fort Macleod, where, as at all other posts, an adequate supply of all necessary medicines and surgical instruments is maintained. At some of the posts, owing to the frequent shifting of assistant surgeons, each of whom wants, and requisitions soon after his arrival, for special preparations, which his predecessor, and probably his successor, may not be in the habit of using: a great variety of such articles exist, some of them in considerable quantities, many of which may not be favored by the medical officer temporarily occupying the position of assistant surgeon there. In one case, that of Maple Creek, considerable quantities of old, and for the most part deteriorated, stock had accumulated, much of which had been transferred seven years ago from old Fort Walsh. I had a quantity sent to Regina, and such as was not spoiled by age and exposure was taken upon the stock of the "Drug Supply," and the worthless articles condemned by me and destroyed, but in other cases I have preferred leaving everything as it stands; because, were I to remove them, the next

assistant surgeon occupying the post may perhaps on his arrival requisition at once for the very articles which were removed as not being required by his predecessor.

The next Post examined by me was Medicine Hat, on the South Saskatchewan, where a considerable detachment of "A" Division is permanently stationed. A few rooms in one of the barrack buildings are here used for hospital purposes, at present under the care of Staff Sergeant Tullock, a very competent non-commissioned officer, formerly with me in the hospital at Regina. I found everything here in excellent order; only a few men were left in charge of the outpost, the majority having been detached on patrol duty south of the Cypress Hills. A small but well-selected stock of drugs, sufficient for all probable requirements, is maintained here, and it is occasionally visited by Assistant Surgeon Haultain, the highly efficient medical officer lately appointed Assistant Surgeon to "A" Division at Maple Creek, to which post I proceeded after my inspection of Medicine Hat.

I was glad to find on my arrival at Maple Creek that a great improvement had been effected in the water supply at that post, and that the new well furnishing drinking water to "A" Division, whose headquarters are here, had at length been provided. The water now in use is a great improvement upon that obtained from the old source, and appears to be sufficient in quantity. The greater part of this division being engaged during the summer months in patrolling the great plains lying between the Cypress Hills and the international boundary line, only a few men remain in barracks during that period; but all cases of injury or sickness requiring medical or surgical treatment are brought in for that purpose to the headquarters post of the Division, and during six or seven months of every year the greater part of "A" Division is at this post. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that a competent hospital should be provided there. For many years I have directed the attention of the Department to this important matter, the condition of the old building, hitherto used of necessity as a hospital, being so irredeemably bad that the chances of a patient suffering from any severe form of disease, and necessarily confined therein, in any but the finest weather, would be of the worst. I have already on former occasions said so much upon this important subject that nothing remains to be added on that score. The building is simply unfit for habitation, and especially so for the reception and proper care of the sick. One patient is at the present time unfortunately confined there, and it is found almost impossible, even by nailing up blankets as screens about his bed, to render his condition tolerable. The building is not worth repairing, and any more money expended would be simply thrown away. It is not fair either to the sick or to the surgeon placed in charge of them that such difficulties should be permitted any longer to stand in the way of affording every care and comfort necessary to insure success in the management of such diseases and injuries as are at all times possible to men of this force; and I most urgently recommend that a small, comfortable hospital, such as has recently been erected at Lethbridge, be provided as early as possible in the spring of 1890.

The report of Acting Assistant-Surgeon Tofield, in medical charge of "G" Division at Fort Saskatchewan, shows that the health of the men stationed at that post has been, as usual, remarkably good. It is a matter for sincere congratulation that it has been so as, in case of the outbreak of any form of sickness at this post, the hospital accommodation at the surgeon's disposal is practically *nil*, as a glance at the report referred to will show. My report of 1886 especially mentioned the situation of this post as "a highly salubrious one," which good and well deserved reputation it has continuously maintained; but conditions may very possibly arise by which disease might be imported, either from the growing town of Edmonton, in its neighborhood, or by immigrant settlers coming into the Territories, and especially some of the contagious *eranthemata*, under which circumstances the want of proper hospital accommodation would entail increased danger and suffering upon all. More than this: it should be borne in mind that the very nature of the duties required of and performed daily by members of this force renders them liable to accidents and injuries to a much greater extent than ordinary civilians; and it is in my opinion of great importance to the efficiency, health and well being of the very widely

separated "divisions," that some adequate hospital accommodation, however limited in extent, should be provided at every one of the larger posts (the sooner the better), and that these should be regularly inspected at proper seasons by the Principal Medical Officer. Under the "Regulations and Orders for the North-West Mounted Police," this important matter has been established by "regulation;" it being wisely decreed that "the Principal Medical Officer at headquarters will, at least once in each year, proceed to the various districts and posts for the purpose of inspecting the hospitals," &c.

The post at Battleford has not been visited by me since the occasion of the serious outbreak of malarial fever in the autumn of 1886, when I visited it with the Commissioner in the latter part of September of that year, at which time I spent, some days in the old Post there. Since then, I understand, an entirely new post with a very commodious hospital, has been established near the site of the old one, but the new post has never been visited or inspected by me, my duties as senior surgeon having been for the most part confined to the personal performance of the enormous amount of office work connected with the medical department at Headquarters; the whole of which, in addition to many other equally important duties, have, during that entire period, been performed personally by myself alone; and during the last four years especially, owing to the largely augmented strength of the force, this great and steadily increasing amount of office work, and the continuous confinement it necessarily entails, has become a great burden. Various opportunities during these years have been kindly afforded me, for visiting eastern Canada, with relation to the selection and purchase of the annual medical supplies, or as examining medical officer for recruits, and have been accepted by me as a great boon; but on all these occasions the inevitable office work to which I have referred has, during my absence, been steadily piling up behind me, all of which had to be overtaken and cleared off on my return, in addition to keeping up my regular current duty. It is possible that these visits, under present arrangements for the drug supply, may be no longer necessary; but the time hitherto occupied by that duty can be spent with equal advantage to the public service and to myself, in making the annual inspections required by the "Regulations and Orders;" some arrangement at the same time may be made, by which the Assistant Surgeon, during my absence, may perform a considerable part of the ordinary office duty, hitherto devolving upon myself alone.

It will be observed in the annual reports of Assistant Surgeons herewith forwarded that comparatively few cases of endemic malarial fever have occurred among the men during the year now closed, and that these have been of short duration and of an unusually mild and benignant character, no fatal case having been recorded. The reasons for this will be at once comprehended by those familiar with the conditions upon which the presence and intensity of this disease, in all cases and everywhere, depend, when it is remembered that the past summer has been one of the coolest and most equitable which has occurred in these Territories for many years, and that malarial fever of a severe and malignant type, though not solely dependent upon this especial factor, is never found of a severe and malignant character unassociated with long, continued and very high ranges of summer temperature, which, during the past season, have nowhere in these Territories prevailed. It is true that the summer and autumn months have been with us preternaturally dry, and that the water in the North Saskatchewan, and indeed throughout the Territories, has been unprecedentedly low, thus laying bare, for many weeks, vast areas of low and ordinarily marshy flats, mud banks and exposed river bed, ordinarily covered with water; and had a very high diurnal average temperature prevailed during the summer and autumn months, then, from the concurrence of these two causes, the summer of 1889 would have been long remembered as the most fatal year in their history, so far as we have any accurate knowledge of it; but fortunately, though the seasons referred to have proved so unprecedentedly dry that the North Saskatchewan at Battleford could be crossed with a "buckboard," the average diurnal temperature during the summer and autumn months has been remarkably low, and to this happy though unusual circum-

stance, must be attributed our fortunate exemption from all serious and fatal forms of malarious disease.

I have now reached a point in my annual report at which my personal knowledge of the North-West Mounted Police posts ceases. I must therefore leave the excellent report of Acting Assistant-Surgeon Bain, of Prince Albert, to speak for itself. I have already referred to a portion of this report as eminently worthy of consideration. The epidemic influenza reported by Dr. Bain as prevailing at Prince Albert in April and May last appeared about the same time very generally at Regina, where a large number of cases occurred which have been recorded generally on the annual sick report as "colds," by the Assistant-Surgeon; the only cases distinctly shown as "influenza" being referable to the days when, during the absence of the Assistant, Surgeon, I personally presided at sick parade, and some of these cases came before me.

The necessity for a small hospital at Prince Albert, so reasonably asked for in Dr. Bain's report, must be apparent. I have elsewhere referred to the subject of hospitals in this report. No headquarter post of any division should continue without one. The remoteness of Prince Albert and the difficulty and danger of transferring any serious or important case to headquarters renders it doubly necessary that a small hospital such as has recently been erected at Lethbridge, should, as soon as possible, be provided at Prince Albert also, and I strongly recommend that this suggestion be complied with as soon as spring opens.

Not only at Prince Albert, but at Lethbridge and various other posts, certain surgical instruments and appliances have been asked for, both last year and this. I have no copies of these requisitions, which are not always sent in duplicate, the annual reports asking for them having been forwarded to Ottawa. A list of all surgical instruments and appliances still necessary at the various hospitals should be asked for separately from the Assistant-Surgeon at each post, early in the spring of 1890, or before; and the senior surgeon should be permitted to select and order these personally when an opportunity occurs for his visiting Ontario, as instruments sent up on ordinary requisition are not always satisfactory.

The whole of the posts throughout the Territories have long since been provided from headquarters with such additions to the medical stores already on hand as will complete their efficiency and maintain them, at least until 1st May, 1890, but no annual medical supplies for the year 1889-90 having been forwarded from Eastern Canada as heretofore, and the stock at the drug supply store, Regina, having run comparatively low, it has been found necessary to purchase some of those required for this purpose at Regina. As little as possible has been purchased, and under ordinary circumstances nothing more is likely to be required until the spring. I think I am justified in recommending that hereafter, at least so long as perfectly satisfactory arrangements can be made here, and the quality of the drugs furnished is as good as of those we have hitherto received from Montreal or Toronto, that no annual supplies, at least of drugs, be forwarded from Eastern Canada for the ensuing year; or, if any, then only a large and full assortment on requisition for the drug supply, as early as possible in the spring of 1890, as I think one year's experience will make it manifest that moderate supplies forwarded from time to time from headquarters on requisition to make good definite articles of stock at the various posts as they become exhausted and need replenishment will, without impairing the efficiency of the service, be much more economical. This proposition, whether permanently adopted or not, is certainly worthy of one year's trial. In the meantime, I forward herewith the annual requisitions for drugs and hospital appliances, accompanying the reports of assistant surgeons exactly as they were received by me.

As regards both instruments and hospital furniture, such as bedsteads, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, easy chairs, &c., and all hospital appliances, I recommend that these, with the surgical instruments required, be purchased in Eastern Canada, after proper examination and selection, as they are obtainable there of a better quality and at a less price, even including transport, than those obtainable at Winnipeg, and definite instructions should be given me as to the course to be pur-

sued with respect to these, so that those which are indispensable may be provided without unnecessary delay.

The following Annual Reports of Assistant-Surgeons, are herewith forwarded as received by me:—

Annual Report of Assistant-Surgeon Aylen, "E" Division, Calgary.

Annual Report of Assistant-Surgeon Paré, "C" Division, Battleford.

Annual Report of Assistant-Surgeon Dodd, Depot and "B" Divisions, Regina.

Annual Report of Assistant-Surgeon Fraser, "D" and "H" Divisions, Fort Macleod.

Annual Report of Assistant Surgeon Haultain, "A" Division, Maple Creek.

Annual Report of Acting Assistant-Surgeon Bain, "F" Division, Prince Albert.

Annual Report of Acting Assistant-Surgeon Mewburn, "K" Division, Lethbridge.

Annual Report of Acting Assistant-Surgeon Tofield, "G" Division, Fort Saskatchewan.

A. JUKES, M.B.,
Senior Surgeon.

APPENDIX Q.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEON P. AYLEN, 1889.

CALGARY, 7th December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ended the 30th of November, 1889.

The first half of the past year I was stationed at Battleford and had medical charge of "C" Division. Nothing of importance occurred at this post, except a very mild epidemic of malaria fever which appeared last May. I am happy to say that all my cases made good recoveries after an average of eleven days' illness.

The sanitary condition of this post is excellent.

The barrack rooms are well drained and ventilated. I handed over the Battleford hospital to Sergeant Heap in splendid condition. The stock of drugs and instruments are complete and in good condition.

The beds and bedding are in first-class condition and ample for that post.

"C" Division has a fine, healthy lot of men, and with the exception of an occasional accident and a case of malaria fever, no illness of any importance is recorded. Venereal diseases are unknown among this troop. On the 15th of May last I took medical charge of "E" Division, stationed at Calgary.

The only patient in hospital was Regt. No. 1971, Constable Birtwell, suffering from a fractured head of radius with considerable laceration of the lateral ligaments of the right elbow joint. The injury was due to the man being thrown from his horse while on patrol. When I took charge of the case the joint was completely ankylosed and greatly swollen, and consequently, I was unable to make out the fracture for some few days until I reduced the swelling. I am happy to say that after a long and painful treatment he made a good recovery, gaining all the movements of the joint. On the 25th of June I recommended Regt. No. 2207, Constable Craig, to be discharged. He was an opium eater, and unfit for service in this force—discharged on the 24th July.

August 16.—Reg. No. 1167, Constable Jackson, was admitted to hospital suffering from rheumatic fever attacking the left shoulder and elbow joint. During his illness pericarditis complicated his disease, and for some time I was doubtful of his recovery, but after a long and painful illness he made a good recovery. This is the first case of acute rheumatism I have seen in the force.

August 16.—I moved into the new hospital, which is a very substantial building and ample for all the patients at this post. The clerk of Public Works is putting in a system of ventilation which I think will work nicely.

It is my painful duty to record the death of Regt. No. 1751, Constable Leigh. He was admitted to hospital on the 18th of September, suffering from asthma or dyspnæ complicated with valvular disease of the heart. On the 25th of September he recovered, and at his own request was returned to duty. On the evening of 21st of October he was brought to hospital suffering severely from dyspnæ. On examining him I found the mitral valves obstructed and the lungs congested. On the 26th of October dropsy set in, and gradually increased, until he died on the morning of 20th of November.

I called in Dr. Lafferty in consultation in this case, and he agreed with me that there was no hope for him. The sanitary conditions of this barrack are very good. The barrack-rooms, and in fact all the outbuildings, are well drained and ventilated.

The men at this post are in good condition and health. Nothing of importance occurred during the last six months, except the above mentioned cases.

The drugs and instruments are in good condition, and with a small additional supply of the drugs in every day use, will be ample for the year.

I cannot close this report without informing you of the great assistance Staff Sergeant Wallace has been to me during the past six months. He is an industrious, skilful and temperate young man.

I enclose herewith the sick report for the year ended 30th of November, 1889.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. AYLEN, M.D.,
Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner,
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

DISEASES treated in the Calgary Hospital, for the Year ended 30th November, 1889.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Constitutional Diseases.</i>			
Rheumatism, acute.....	1	67	Recovered ; returned to duty.
do muscular.....	34	69	do do
Bilious fever.....	1	5	do do
<i>Local Diseases—Nervous System.</i>			
Cerebral congestion.....	1	3	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Meningitis.....	1	59	Civilian sent to Winnipeg hospital.
Insanity.....	1	11	do Selkirk, Man.
Cephalalgia.....	9	9	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Lumbago.....	4	9	do do
Neuralgia.....	2	2	do do
Myalgia.....	2	2	do do
<i>Respiratory System.</i>			
Cough and cold.....	41	28	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Sore throat.....	11	7	do do
Cold and sore throat ..	17	10	do do
Quinsey.....	2	13	do do
Ulcerated throat.....	2	7	do do
Pleurisy.....	1	4	do do
Asthma.....	1	7	do do
<i>Digestive System.</i>			
Biliousness.....	18	18	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Constipation.....	9	9	do do
Dysentery.....	1	8	do do
Diarrhœa.....	30	12	do do
Hemorrhoids.....	2	4	do do
Indigestion.....	1	1	do do
Dyspepsia.....	1	44	do do
Typhilitis.....	1	2	do do
Enteritis.....	1	2	do do
<i>Cutaneous System.</i>			
Sore lips.....	1	3	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Eczema.....	2	4	do do
<i>Genito-Urinary System.</i>			
Gonorrhœa.....	3	24	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Gonorrhœal rheumatism.....	1	15	do do
Renal congestion.....	1	1	do do
Albuminuria.....	1	2	do do
<i>Circulatory System.</i>			
Palpitation of heart.....	1	4	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Mitral obstruction.....	1	62	Died of general dropsy, 20th November, 1 a.m.
<i>Surgery.</i>			
Abcess.....	1	16	Civilian, still under treatment.
Amputation of leg.....	1	38	do discharged
Fractured head of radius, with laceration of lateral ligaments.....	1	94	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Sprained elbow joint.....	3	23	do do
Minor surgery.....	57	17	do do
<i>Ophthalmology and Otology.</i>			
Conjunctivitis.....	1	1	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Otitrhœa.....	1	2	do do
<i>Special Service.</i>			
Opium eater.....	1	24	Discharged on the 24th of July, 1889.

P. AYLEN, M. D.,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX R.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEON L. A. PARÉ, 1889.

BATTLEFORD, 30th November, 1889.

SIR.—I have the honour to tender you my annual report for this post for the year ended 30th November, 1889.

Having been ordered from Calgary on 21st June, I took medical charge of this post on 30th June.

I am happy to state that the general health of the men of this district has been good throughout the year. I am also happy to say that the fear—the well grounded fear—expressed by Assistant-Surgeon Aylen in his report for 1888, of an epidemic of fever in this post if the season was dry, has not been justified by fact.

All conditions of weather, &c., seemed to favor such an outbreak, for it has been an exceptionally dry season, the rivers and creeks were very low—in fact, sloughs, little lakes, &c., which in the memory of the oldest inhabitants were never known to be dry, were so this year. If to this is added the fact of the absolute absence of vegetables, which, on account of the failure of the crop in this part of the country, it has proved impossible to procure, we have, I think, great cause to congratulate ourselves at our escape.

As compensation for the absence of vegetables, large quantities of lime juice were allowed the men. In fact no restriction was placed on the issue.

The use of lime juice has been highly recommended by all authorities in the absence of vegetables, and its efficacy in the prevention and cure of diseases attributable to the absence of vegetables is, I may say, universally admitted. Might not its very liberal use, together with other means, viz, strict disinfection, &c., have somewhat contributed in preventing the outbreak of an epidemic which everything seemed to prognosticate. I mention this merely for two reasons: first, on account of all the circumstances considered by all authorities as being most favorable to an outbreak of this special fever being present at this post this year; second, on account of the researches that the medical profession of the Territories propose to make on the nature, origin, causes and treatment of this fever.

There has been this spring and again this fall, as the daily reports show, some febrile symptoms amongst our men, but they quickly subsided under the influences of a few doses of quinine and the treatment usually followed in these cases.

There were 321 cases treated in this hospital during the year, much the same number as last year. The cases are also much as usual, most of them being mere functional disturbances. The cases of adenitis, epididymitis, bruises, sprains, flesh wounds &c., are mostly due to accidents occurring to our artisans or to men while riding or handling horses. The number of these cases, taking into consideration the large amount of riding and the constant handling of horses by our men, is small and reflects credit on the carefulness of the men and the gentleness of the horses. The gun wound (face and eyes) were injuries resulting from the accidental explosion of a Winchester rifle cartridge, on which case I have already had the honour of submitting to you a special detailed report, and so will refrain from giving any further particulars. Reg. No. 1814, Constable Grant, the victim of the accident is now very well and doing active duty on detachment. His sight is almost as good as ever, though both eyes bear quite marked cicatrices, the left eye especially.

The men's quarters are now quite comfortable; and each man has 1,200 feet of breathing space. The window space is somewhat below the proportion recommended by authorities on construction of military hospital and barracks, but our dwellings are so advantageously situated, there is such an expanse of open prairie and consequently such an amount of perfectly pure air all around them with no shops or any-

thing in the vicinity to pollute it, that it matters not so much now, especially if we take into consideration the region we live in, and also the amount of ventilation, known as spontaneous ventilation, which must necessarily take place in all the buildings of this region. Sunlight and pure air are the best and cheapest disinfectants and they are at our doors and windows in all their purity and with all their purifying and vivifying properties, why not take advantage of them and admit them as freely as possible. No chemical substances, skilfully used as they may be can equal sunlight, ventilation and cleanliness as antiseptics.

Mentioning cleanliness (our men are noted for their neatness, cleanliness, &c., the reports from head-quarters are there to justify this assertion); but mentioning cleanliness I must say that I greatly regret the absence of a bath-room at this post. I have drawn the attention of our commanding officer, Superintendent Antrobus, to this deficiency, and so fully alive is he to the necessity that he has already provided a temporary one; but I would suggest that a permanent one of *easy access* be built. This was also one of the wise suggestions of my predecessor here, Assistant Surgeon Aylen, in his annual report of last year, to which I beg leave to refer you.

The greatest care has been paid to the distribution of disinfectants about the post. I found it advisable in the latter part of August and part of September to use a weak solution of permanganate of potash in the water barrels, for when the water got very low in the river it emitted a particularly weedy smell. This would point to the necessity of securing another source of supply for such possible contingencies.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARÉ,

Assistant Surgeon.

To L. W. HERCHEMER, Esq.,
Commissioner N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for the Year ended 30th November, 1889.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess.....	6	75	12½	Recovered; returned to duty.
Adenitis.....	4	55	13¾	One from last year.
Balanitis.....	2	10	5	Recovered; returned to duty.
Blistered feet.....	1	1	1	do do
Boils.....	4	5	1¼	do do
Bronchitis.....	4	38	9½	do do
Bruises.....	11	33	3	do do
Catarrhal Pneumonia.....	1	10	10	do do
Catarrh, nasal.....	1	1	1	do do
Chancre.....	4	59	14¾	One under treatment.
Conjunctivitis.....	9	27	3	Recovered; returned to duty.
Colds and coughs.....	60	105	1¾	do do
Constipation.....	10	10	1	do do
Colic.....	5	9	1¾	do do
Diarrhoea.....	15	20	1⅓	do do
Dyspepsia.....	4	4	1	do do
Deafness.....	1	1	1	Hearing still dull.
Dislocation.....	2	11	5½	Shoulder and finger; both recovered and returned to duty.
Earache.....	1	5	5	Recovered; returned to duty.
Epididymitis.....	3	33	11	One under treatment.
Flesh wounds.....	11	39	3½	Recovered; returned to duty.
Fever and chills.....	10	60	6	do do
Gastric disturbance.....	40	67	1⅔	do do
Gumboil.....	2	2	1	do do
Gun shot wound, face and eyes...	1	35	35	do do
Hæmorrhoid.....	5	9	1½	do do
Headache.....	13	13	1	do do
Insomnia.....	1	1	1	do do
Lumbago.....	6	11	1⅔	do do
Neuralgia.....	12	12	1	do do
Odontalgia.....	10	13	1¼	do do
Otorrhoea.....	1	3	3	do do
Otitis.....	2	3	1½	do do
Pleuritic pain.....	1	2	2	do do
Retention of urine.....	1	1	1	do do
Rheumatism.....	4	5	1¼	do do
Sore lips.....	1	5	5	do do
Sore back.....	1	2	2	do do
Stye.....	1	2	2	do do
Strains.....	15	25	1⅔	do do
Sprains.....	9	53	5¾	One from last year.
Stricture.....	1	5	5	Recovered; returned to duty.
Tonsillitis.....	26	52	2	do do
Ulcerated mouth.....	5	5	1	do do
Ulcer of cornea.....	1	15	15	do do
Vertigo.....	1	2	2	do do
Varicose veins.....	2	2	1	do do

L. A. PARÉ.
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEON H. DODD, 1889.

REGINA, 2nd December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my third annual report, covering the period between 1st December, 1888, and the present date.

The health of the men under my charge, it is pleasant to be able to report, has greatly improved, no serious accidents or cases of illness have occurred, indeed the diseases that have been prevalent were mainly colds, rheumatism and a few cases of fever of a simple type.

The sick parade still remains small and the percentage of men reporting continues to be light. The recruits who have come under my notice during the year are in every respect satisfactory in point of physique; indeed a finer body of men than that of the force, and those coming into it, could hardly be found in any regiment in the world.

It is regretted by me that no action has been taken to prevent the loss of the valuable rainwater which might be collected by means of the large roof of the hospital. That this should be saved for hospital purposes was pointed out last year, and it was further remarked that, unless proper eave troughs were put on the building, injury to the foundation would occur. As a matter of fact damage has already become apparent. The expense of catching the water would be small, since a large cistern lies within some twenty yards of the building: only eave troughs are needed. A further improvement required at the hospital is a bath room, which could be obtained by raising the roof above the kitchen. In this additional space baths and a water-heater could be placed, and no doubt space could be found for a proper earth closet which is greatly needed for patients who cannot be allowed to go outside, as they have to do at present. A side-walk is much needed to the hospital, and it requires this convenience as much as any other building in the Barracks, the sick parade having to travel some two hundred yards every morning at 8.30 a.m., wet or dry, muddy or deep in snow.

Last year an improvement in the economy of the hospital was mentioned, and the deserts of Constable West were put before you. This year the good effects of leaving the same men constantly on the staff have been very clearly noticeable, and the wise promotion of Constable West to the rank of Sergeant has given him the power of control that he needed, and which he has exercised well and discreetly. Indeed, of the whole of my staff, I am glad to be able to speak highly. It would be very convenient and expedient to have them entirely released from drill which they now have to attend and which frequently occurs at times when their presence in the wards is essential to the welfare of the patients and the order of the hospital. To so release them would be but reasonable, as the duties they now have are generally heavy.

The Guard Room, which it is part of my duty to visit daily, has always been found clean and in as excellent sanitary condition as it can be kept.

The treatment of prisoners, speaking from a professional standpoint, is good, cleanliness and regularity of habit and liberal diet are all secure to them, as was reported last year.

The Chief Provost Staff Sergeant Pigott deserves commendation for the manner in which he attends to the bodily comfort and health of his charges, a part of his duty which falls under my especial supervision. As, in the absence of a territorial goal, both civilians and police prisoners are held in the barrack guard-room, the public may be interested to know from myself that prisoners receive proper treatment when confined there.

The drugs on hand, as expected and stated by me in my last report, have lasted through the year, with very little replenishment from the supply store. I consider the stock still large enough to need very little augmentation.

Before concluding this report, I would add that in few forces would so few cases of malingering occur as among the police of this force. They are keen in the performance of their duties, and so far as those are concerned who come into contact with me, seem to be ready and willing to perform every duty, reasonably put upon them. To my own staff especially praise is to be given.

Most respectfully submitting the following report, together with the annual sick report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY DODD, M.R.C.S.L.,

Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.
ANNUAL Sick Report for Year ended 30th November, 1889.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Medical Cases.</i>				
Abdominal injury...	1	8	8	Recovered and returned to duty.
Feeble mind...	1	9	9	Invalided.
Ulcerated throat...	39	156	4	Recovered and returned to duty.
Tonsillitis...	7	65	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	do do
Colds...	115	240	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	do do
Influenza...	5	10	2	do do
Conjunctivitis...	1	16	16	do do
Tapeworm...	1	3	3	do do
Psoriasis...	1	2	2	do do
Shingles...	1	17	17	do do
Diarrhoea...	65	90	1 $\frac{5}{13}$	do do
Dysentery...	2	4	2	do do
Dyspepsia...	2	16	8	do do
Constipation...	2	4	2	do do
Colic...	15	55	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	do do
Biliousness...	10	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Neuralgia...	5	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Myalgia...	1	4	4	do do
Glandular swelling on neck...	1	4	4	do do
Gumboil...	3	5	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	do do
Bronchitis...	6	117	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 cases under treatment, 6 returned to duty.
Diphtherite...	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Lumbago...	4	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Rheumatism...	15	370	24 $\frac{2}{3}$	3 cases under treatment, 15 recovered and returned to duty.
Sciatica...	1	5	5	Recovered and returned to duty.
Fever (simple)...	14	213	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	do do
Effects of typhilitis...	1	9	9	do do
Nephritis...	1	15	15	Invalided.
Hæmoptisis...	1	19	19	Recovered and returned to duty.
<i>Surgery and Minor Surgery,</i>				
Gunshot wound...	1	28	28	
Dislocations...	3	78	26	do do
Fractures...	3	75	25	do do
Bruises...	48	222	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	do do
Sprains and strains...	48	298	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 recovered; 2 under treatment.
Varicose veins...	5	24	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 case invalided; 4 returned to duty.
Hernia...	1	13	13	Invalided.
Kicks from horses...	11	94	8 $\frac{5}{11}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Flesh wounds...	14	110	7 $\frac{7}{14}$	do do
Hemorrhoids...	4	12	3	do do
Deafness...	2	45	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 case invalided; 1 returned to duty.
Syphilis...	8	130	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 invalided; 6 returned to duty.
Frostbite...	2	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Sabarius cyst...	1	7	7	do do
Carbuncle...	1	7	7	do do
Boils...	20	75	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	do do
Whitlow...	3	28	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	do do
Ingrowing toe nails...	2	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Scalded hand...	1	2	2	do do
do feet...	2	6	3	do do
Blistered feet...	5	9	1 $\frac{1}{5}$	do do
Injury to jaw...	1	13	13	do do
do leg...	1	10	10	do do
do foot...	1	3	3	do do
do eye...	1	9	9	do do
do knee...	2	22	11	do do
Synovitis...	1	53	53	do do
Locomotor ataxia...	1	12	12	Invalided.
Epididymitis...	1	4	4	Recovered and returned to duty.
Gonorrhoea...	6	70	11 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 under treatment; 5 returned to duty.

HENRY DODD,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX T.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT-SURGEON S. M. FRASER, M.D.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

FORT MACLEOD, 30th November, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you this, my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1889.

I took medical charge of this post on the 19th June last, subsequent to which time the health of the men has been exceptionally good when the amount of exposure to which they are subjected is considered; the last few months being principally characterized by coughs and colds incidental to the season.

The sanitary condition of the barracks and vicinity is good and I beg to express my appreciation of the manner in which any suggestions made by me have been carried out. The interior of the Hospital has been lately painted throughout which adds greatly to its appearance and comfort. I would recommend that a chair be furnished for each bed, and two invalid's chairs for each ward, as without these convalescing patients have nothing but their beds for sitting or lounging on.

The cases of malarial fever shown on my returns were one of a remittent the other two of an intermittent type, all three progressed favourably. The list of accidents has been small, considering the number of out-posts and amount of riding done.

I enclose with this my annual sick list. The average daily sick list has been a little over six, which taking into consideration the number of men stationed in this district, I consider very moderate.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. M. FRASER,
Asst.-Surgeon.

To the Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for "D" and "H" Divisions, Fort Macleod, for Year ended 30th November, 1889.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Adenitis.....	2	133	66.5	Returned to duty.
Acne.....	3	23	7.6	do
Abscess of finger.....	3	9	3	do
Bruised foot.....	4	9	2.5	do
do hand.....	1	3	3	do
do shoulder.....	2	7	3.5	do
do testicle.....	1	1	1	do
do thigh.....	1	2	2	do
Biliousness.....	15	30	2	do
Bubo (Symp.).....	5	178	35.6	Four returned to duty ; one in hospital.
Bronchitis.....	1	14	14	Returned to duty.
Blistered foot.....	2	26	13	do
do heel.....	1	3	3	do
Chancre (Hunter).....	1	6	6	do
Catarrh nasal.....	2	2	2	do
Condyloma.....	1	1	1	do
Conjunctivitis.....	5	35	7	do
Catarrhal pneumonia.....	2	112	56	do
Chafe.....	1	1	1	do
Circumcision.....	1	17	17	do
Cut lip.....	1	7	7	do
do foot.....	1	21	21	do
do hand.....	2	17	8.5	do
Conjunctive headache.....	3	3	1	do
Constipation.....	2	2	2	do
Diarrhoea.....	27	40	1.48	do
Debility.....	1	35	35	do
Ear-ache.....	1	5	5	do
Erysipelas.....	1	45	45	do
Frozen toe.....	1	2	2	do
do finger.....	1	120	120	do
Fracture tibia and fibula.....	2	203	151.5	One returned to duty ; one in hospital.
do rib.....	2	3	1.5	Returned to duty.
Furuncle.....	2	3	1.5	do
Feverish cold.....	76	238	3.13	do
Fever (Malarial).....	3	44	14.6	do
Gunshot wound.....	1	49	49	Under treatment.
Gonorrhoea.....	12	135	11.25	Returned to duty.
Hernia.....	2	50	25	do
Hæmorrhoids.....	3	3	1	do
Inflamed toe.....	1	5	5	do
Ingrowing toe nail.....	2	5	2.5	do
Kick from horse.....	2	5	2.5	do
Lumbago.....	4	6	1.5	do
Neuralgia.....	3	7	2.5	do
Odontalgia.....	4	17	4.25	do
Orchitis.....	1	9	9	In hospital.
Rheumatism.....	9	146	16.2	Returned to duty.
Rheumatism with debility.....	1	42	2	In hospital.
Result of frost-bite.....	2	22	11	Returned to duty.
Strained back.....	3	8	2.6	do
do knee.....	1	3	3	do
Sprained ankle.....	6	97	16.16	do
do wrist.....	1	2	2	do
do finger.....	1	3	3	do
Synovitis.....	2	15	7.5	do
Sore lips.....	1	2	2	do
do heel.....	1	8	8	do
Sciatica.....	1	87	87	In hospital.
Stricture (Urethral).....	2	6	3	Returned to duty.
Scalded foot.....	1	16	16	do
Sunstroke.....	1	1	1	do
Tonsillitis.....	4	12	3	do

ANNUAL Sick Report for "D" and "H" Divisions, &c.—*Concluded.*

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Tumor (Jaw)....	1	7	7	Returned to duty.
Varicose veins.....	2	65	32.5	One sent to Regina ; one returned to duty.
Wound incised.....	1	19	19	Returned to duty.
Whitlow.....	1	7	7	do
Vertigo.....	1	1	1	do

Average daily sick list 6.46.

S. M. FRASER, M.D.,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX U.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON C. S. HAULTAIN, IN CHARGE
MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, 30th November, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the period during which I have had the medical charge of "A" Division. I arrived at this post on the 2nd of January, and took over the Hospital Equipment from Staff-Sergeant Tulloch. I found a liberal assortment of drugs, in good order, with the exception of some few which had formed part of the stock of old Fort Walsh. These have since been supervised by the Senior-Surgeon, and forwarded to Regina.

HEALTH.

The general health of the Division, both here and at Medicine Hat, has been good, except in the spring months when the daily sick parade showed a disproportionately large attendance, and the Hospital had several occupants, the medical cases being mainly various forms of sore throat, the surgical ones the result of minor accidents, all of which found a favourable termination however.

I would direct attention to the number of "colds" and throat affections, as shown in the appended list, particularly to that form of ulcerated throat known as Follicular Tonsillitis, which shows an average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ days on the sick report.

This is an acute febrile disorder which was prevalent in this district during the early spring months, the percentage of cases in barracks being greater than amongst civilians.

The difficulty of ventilating the crowded barrack-rooms, and the dry heat from the stoves, in cold weather, probably predisposed this complaint, while the exciting cause might be looked for in the mild chinook winds causing a rapid change of temperature and atmosphere, and thawing of the surface-soil. Rheumatism, which is often associated with this ailment, was fortunately absent. The storm-windows have since been fitted with a pane opening at the top, and pans of water will be kept on all the stoves, so that a smaller number of these affections may be expected during the coming winter.

One case of bullet-wound occurred at Medicine Hat on 1st January, and made a good recovery under the treatment of Dr. Olver, then acting Assistant Surgeon.

I see by last year's report that the quality of the drinking-water was poor, and caused much diarrhoea: the new well in use this year seems to have remedied this.

Also that fever of a malarial type showed itself. No case of either typhoid or malarial fever has originated within ten miles of Maple Creek this year (the spring opened with a dry soil, and there has been no marshy ground in the vicinity during the summer).

Several cases of typhoid (enteric fevers) amongst civilians have however come into Maple Creek for treatment, and I would take this opportunity of urging a more thorough co-operation between the police, the citizens, and the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities, as regards the sanitation, particularly the water supply, of even the small settlements, and especially those along the line of railroad, since contaminated water at one of these may be the focus of disease at many points east and west. The storage of water, necessitated in many places by the dryness of the country, is a dangerous factor. If I exceed the limits of my report, on this subject, I trust that its importance may be taken as my excuse.

I was instructed in January last to report on the sanitary condition of Swift Current, in the interest of the police stationed there, as typhoid fever had been extensive and malignant during the previous autumn months, and also in preceding

years. The cause was clearly traced to the water supply, as shown in my report of February 4th. As a result, Mr. Niblock, Assistant Superintendent of that division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Sir Lister Kaye, interested themselves in the matter, which was to some extent remedied. A report lately received from Staff-Sergeant McGinnis, stationed there, states that there has been no case of fever this fall or summer; that the old tank was burned, and a new self-emptying one substituted.

I believe that much could be done towards diminishing the annual number of typhoid cases, and other diseases, by a more thorough system of periodical inspection; and I beg to suggest that this be effected by the police assistant surgeons, visiting the settlements in their district, in the early months of spring and fall. The distribution of disinfectants is also much needed.

HOSPITAL.

The hospital at Medicine Hat has been improved since last year and suits the requirements of the post.

The hospital here has sustained many structural injuries from the weather, since staff-sergeant Tulloch's report of last year, consequently, his remarks might be repeated, but more forcibly. The north-west sections of the roof, and the chimney, were carried away by a high wind last spring, as predicted in a report of Staff-Sergeant Holme in 1885, men being in hospital at the time.

The building is unsafe and totally unfit for any serious case during the winter months; this can only be appreciated in cold and windy weather. The drugs are liable to freeze on the shelves, as has occurred this month. The hospital-latrine here has been cleaned out this year, and the general latrine at Medicine Hat removed to a fresh site. Refuse-pits have also been dug.

I append the Annual Sick Report for this post, with that for Medicine Hat as forwarded to me by Staff-Sergeant Tulloch.

I wish to mention my high opinion of Staff-Sergeant Tulloch's capability, and the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his duties as hospital-sergeant at Medicine Hat.

I would also express my satisfaction in having now a trained dispenser and dresser as acting-hospital-steward at this post, viz.: Regl. No. 2299, Constable Bates, who came here in August; before that time I had no experienced assistant. He is quite competent to fill the position of hospital-sergeant. I beg to close with the following suggestions:—

1. That police assistant-surgeons periodically inspect all towns and settlements in their district with a view to sanitary precautions.

2. That a new hospital be built at this post before the winter of 1890.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. S. HAULTAIN,
Assistant-Surgeon.

The Commissioner
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for "A" Division, for the Year 1889.

MAPLE CREEK.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	On Daily Sick Report.		Remarks.
		Number of Days.	Average of Dura- tion.	
<i>Medical Cases.</i>				
Colds and sore throats—				
Simple and bronchial colds.....	30	30	1	Returned to duty.
do sore throat.....	7	7	1	do
Quinsy do.....	3	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Diphtheria.....	2	14	7	do
Follicular tonsillitis.....	12	39	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Granular pharynx.....	1	2	2	do
Biliousness and dyspepsia.....	13	13	1	do
Cephalalgia.....	2	26	13	do
Constipation.....	14	14	1	do
Diarrhoea and colic.....	21	34	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	do
Eczema.....	2	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Gastritis.....	1	2	2	do
Headache, simple.....	3	6	2	do
Herpes, præputial.....	1	1	1	do
Insomnia.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Megrim.....	1	1	1	do
Muscular rheumatism.....	3	4	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	do
Neuralgia.....	4	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Ophthalmia tarsi.....	1	1	1	do
do catarrhal..	1	1	1	do
Conjunctivitis.....	4	7	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	do
P. N. catarrh.....	4	4	1	do
Pleurodynia.....	2	2	1	do
Pyrexia.....	4	15	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	do
<i>Surgical Cases.</i>				
Abscess—				
Alveolar.....	3	3	1	do
Of antrum.....	1	7	7	do
Chronic (inguinal glands).....	1	109	109	do
Meibomian.....	2	2	1	do
Peri-urethral.....	1	13	13	do
Simple.....	3	14	4 $\frac{2}{3}$	do
Thecal.....	3	27	9	do
Bursitis.....	3	6	2	do
Contusions.....	8	16	2	do
Fracture of rib.....	1	10	10	do
Frostbite of toe.....	1	21	21	do
Furuncles.....	1	10	10	do
Gleet.....	2	6	3	do
Gonorrhœa.....	5	53	10 $\frac{2}{3}$	do
Orchitis, traumatic.....	1	7	7	do
Periostitis do.....	1	4	4	do
Sore lip.....	2	2	1	do
Sprains.....	11	26	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	do
Strains.....	3	3	1	do
Stricture, spasmodic.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Synovitis.....	2	25	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Syphilis, secondary.....	1	1	1	do
Teeth extracted.....	8	8	1	do
Toothache.....	3	3	1	do
Tumour, sebaceous.....	1	1	1	do
Wounds, incised and lacerated.....	5	88	17 $\frac{1}{3}$	do

ANNUAL Sick Report for "A" Division, &c.—*Concluded.*

MEDICINE HAT.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	On Daily Sick Report.		Remarks.
		Number of Days.	Average Dura- tion.	
Biliousness.....	1	4	4	Returned to duty.
Bruises and sprains.....	6	48	8	do
Carbuncle.....	1	5	5	do
Colds and coughs.....	18	24	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	do
Colic.....	2	2	1	do
Congestion of liver.....	1	4	4	do
Diarrhœa.....	3	4	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	do
Dyspepsia.....	1	3	3	do
Eczema.....	1	23	23	do
Frostbite.....	1	3	3	do
Gonorrhœa.....	1	36	36	do
Gunshot wounds.....	1	46	46	do
Hæmaturia.....	1	10	10	do
Herpes.....	1	1	1	do
Incised wounds.....	1	5	5	do
Inflamed tendon.....	1	2	2	do
Influenza.....	1	4	4	do
Malarial fever.....	1	25	25	do
Punctured wounds.....	1	2	2	do
Rheumatism.....	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Syphilis, secondary.....	1	27	27	do
Sore lips.....	3	13	4 $\frac{1}{3}$	do
Synovitis.....	1	13	.....	Transferred to Regina.
Tonsillitis.....	4	36	9	Returned to duty.
Toothache.....	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do

C. S. HAULTAIN,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX V.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEON HUGH N. BAIN, 1889.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you with the annual sick report of this Post for 1889.

There has been much more sickness this year than during any former year. This statement, however, is equally applicable to the settlement generally. The causes of this were, I believe climatic, the past winter being an open and changeable one, and the past summer an exceedingly dry one.

The average number on daily sick list was 4.37 as compared with 1.39 in 1888. The average number "off duty" during the past year was 1.33. In 1888 it was .81.

In 1888 there were but five men in the hospital, and all for trivial complaints. This year there have been twenty-three men—some of them serious cases. The average time in hospital was 11½ days.

In April and May last an epidemic of influenza broke out, the daily sick list running up then on several occasions to over twenty. As I submitted a special report on this outbreak in May last I need not further refer to it.

Staff-Sergeant Breadon suffered from several severe attacks of hæmoptysis. I recommended that he be granted six months' sick leave. This was given him, and I am hopeful that the ocean voyage he has taken, and the change of climate may greatly benefit him.

There are several cases of gonorrhœa to report, but I fear this does not represent all the venereal cases that occurred during the year. I am of opinion that the order stopping a certain amount of pay of men "off duty" from venereal diseases is having the effect of making the men conceal their disease and causing them to seek relief from druggists and quack specifics. There is thus a danger of these diseases being communicated to healthy men, and it is worthy of your consideration whether this order should be continued.

I again bring to your notice as worthy of special consideration the matter of hospital accommodation.

The want of a proper hospital has been greatly felt this year. On one or two occasions the room used for an hospital was filled to its utmost capacity, and at all times it is unsuitable for hospital purposes. It adjoins one of the ordinary barrack rooms, the noise from which frequently disturbs the patients, and interferes, in some cases seriously, with their recovery.

As there is no hospital kitchen or cook, the patients meals have to be prepared in the troop kitchen. It is impossible under this arrangement to make the patients as comfortable as I would desire.

I would therefore recommend that a detached hospital, properly equipped, be built during the coming year.

There have been none recommended to be invalided from this Post during the past year.

I examined six men for re-engagement, all of whom have been accepted.

Our drug supply arrived here only this month. Part only of the drugs asked for were sent, and before the end of this year a further supply will be required.

Several surgical instruments are much required, and were requisitioned for last year, but not sent. I would especially mention a stomach pump and a set of bone instruments.

Hospital Staff-Sergeant Waller has been a great deal "off duty" from sickness during the year. When well, he has discharged his duties very efficiently.

Constable Thompson, hospital orderly, is deserving of mention for the interest he has taken in his duties. During Sergeant Waller's absence much extra duty has devolved on him, but I have at all times found him most willing and attentive.

Some gowns, caps and slippers are required for patients' use in hospital. I would also recommend that one of Heaps' bedroom commodes be purchased for hospital use.

I enclose detailed statement of cases of any importance treated here during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HUGH N. BAIN, M.D.,
Acting-Surgeon.

Commissioner Herchmer,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.
ANNUAL Sick Report, Prince Albert, for the Year 1889.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess.....	1	6	6	Returned to duty.
Acne.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Asthma.....	1	3	3	Returned to duty.
Biliousness.....	22	44	2	do do
Boils.....	3	18	6	do do
Catarrh.....	4	8	2	do do
Coughs.....	17	17	1	Medicine and duty.
Contusions.....	8	16	2	Returned to do
Constipation.....	21	21	1	Medicine and do
Cut on eyelid.....	1	1	1	do do
Diarrhoea.....	53	79	1½	Returned to do
Debility.....	4	20	5	do do
Dislocation.....	1	80	80	Severe dislocation of foot inwards; returned to duty.
Erysipelas.....	2	82	41	Returned to duty.
Extract. dentis.....	5			do do
Chafes.....	10	20	2	do do
Frost bites.....	2	4	2	do do
Gonorrhoea.....	3	30	10	do do
Gleet.....	2	8	4	do do
Hæmophthisis.....	1	81	81	On sick leave.
Hæmorrhoids.....	4	24	6	Returned to duty.
Headache.....	12	18	1½	do do
Indigestion.....	6	6	1	do do
Influenza.....	84	197	2·3	do do
Inflammation of ear.....	1	8	8	do do
Neuralgia.....	7	28	4	do do
Old injury to knee.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Pharyngitis.....	13	68	5½	Returned to do
Rheumatism, acute.....	1	43	43	do do
do sub-acute.....	1	101	101	do do
do muscular.....	6	9	1½	do do
do gonorrhoral.....	1	65	65	do do
Strains.....	6	48	8	do do
Sore throat (ulcerated).....	14	35	2½	do do
do hands.....	7	42	6	do do
do face.....	2	2	1	Medicine and do
do lips.....	5	5	1	do do

HUGH M. BAIN, M.D.,
Acting Surgeon.

APPENDIX W.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON F. H. MEWBURN,
1889.

LETHBRIDGE, 7th December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Medical Report of "K" Division North-West Mounted Police, for the year ended 30th November, 1889.

During the year, as will be seen by the report, one hundred and seventy-three (173) cases have been treated. The mortality from disease has been nil. One death from drowning took place. Three (3) cases of malarial fever occurred, but in each case the patient was subject to the disease before coming to the country. Several severe accidents have occurred, two (2) men have been invalided, but as a rule the health of the division has been excellent. The fever of the country, whatever its nature, has been conspicuous by its absence.

On the evening of the 18th January, an explosion took place in the room in which the drugs were stored resulting in the destruction of the greater part of our stock, and of the room also.

During the summer the construction of a hospital at the Barracks was undertaken and when completed will obviate the necessity of placing patients in the Galt Hospital. New furniture in the shape of beds, mattresses, etc., are on the way, for the new buildings. Our present furniture is totally unfit for use.

I would again draw attention to the necessity of a small stock of surgical instruments and appliances at this post. We are utterly destitute in this respect.

I think it would be advisable if a case book, containing temperature charts, etc., were issued to each Post, in which a daily record of each case could be recorded, the book to be kept by the Assistant-Surgeon. Such a book, if properly attended to, would contain a faithful record of all facts in a man's illness and would be invaluable. At present if the history of a case is required some time after its occurrence, the only information given by the present sets of books, is the date of entrance and discharge from hospital, the more important facts have to be written from memory. Dr. Aylen in last year's report drew attention to the necessity of such a book and I most strongly urge its being issued.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. HAMILTON MEWBURN,
Acting Assistant-Surgeon.

The Commissioner,
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report, Lethbridge, for the Year ended 30th, November 1889.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Medical Cases.</i>				
Alcoholism	2	7	3½	Returned to duty.
Bronchitis (sub-acute)	10	48	4¾	do
Catarrh	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Cephalalgia	18	32	1¾	Returned to duty.
Constipation	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Coryza	23	51	2½	Returned to duty.
Debility	6	181	30½	1 sent to Regina; others returned to duty
Diarrhoea	12	26	2½	Returned to duty.
Dysentery	2	19	9½	do
Dyspepsia	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Fever, malarial (imported)	3	12	4	Returned to duty.
do urethral	1	18	18	do
Gastritis	2	4	2	do
Hæmatamisis	1	3	3	do
Lumbago	5	21	4¼	do
Myalgia	11	32	2½	do
Nephritic colic	1	9	9	do
Neuralgia	2	34	17	do
Oxaluria	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Pharyngitis	1	1	1	do
Rheumatism (inflammatory)	1	50	50	On sick leave.
Sciatica	1	13	13	Returned to duty.
Tonsillitis	2	2	1	do
<i>Surgical and Minor Surgical</i>				
Abscess	1	4	4	do
Bubo (sympathetic)	2	86	43	1 returned to duty; 1 under treatment.
do (venereal)	1	44	44	Returned to duty.
Chafe	6	74	12½	do
Chancroids	2	2	2	Medicine and duty.
Circumcision	2	46	23	Returned to duty.
Contusion	10	71	7¼	do
Cystic tumor	1	5	5	do
Death from drowning	1	.....	.....	Dead.
Cellulitis of finger	1	3	3	do
Fissure of anus	1	5	5	do
Fracture and bullet wound	1	82	82	do
do of tibia and fibula	1	195	195	do
Frost-bite	1	3	3	do
Gonorrhœa	10	164	16½	do
Hæmorrhoids	1	3	3	do
Injury to cornea	1	2	2	do
do elbow	1	1	1	do
do finger nail	1	4	4	do
Odontalgia	5	7	1½	Extr. dentis.
Ophthalmia	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Scald	1	14	14	Returned to duty.
Septicæmia	1	89	89	On sick leave.
Sprain	1	4	4	Returned to duty.
Strain	3	5	1½	do
Stricture, urethral (organic)	1	20	20	do
Synovitis	2	12	6	do
Syphilis	1	179	179	Sent to Regina.
Ulcer of leg	1	16	16	Returned to duty.
Valgus	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Varicose veins	3	57	19	1 under treatment; others returned to
Warts (venereal)	1	1	1	Medicine and duty. [duty.
Wound of finger	1	9	9	Returned to duty.
do foot	1	41	41	do
do throat	1	15	15	do
do shoulder	1	4	2	do

F. H. MEWBURN, Assistant Acting Surgeon.

APPENDIX X.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON, J. H. TOFIELD, 1889.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 22nd December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1889.

With the exception of Reg. No. 1282, constable Mansfield, who was accidentally shot in the thigh, and Reg. No. 1228, corporal Dunning, who was thrown from his horse and sustained a fracture and dislocation, no accident of a serious nature occurred in the troop since my taking charge on the 1st June last, neither has there been any serious case of sickness during that time.

In June, July and August, the men suffered more or less from a mild form of diarrhoea, but that was readily controlled by ordinary treatment. There were a few cases of venereal disease, in all probability contracted at Edmonton.

New barrack rooms, lavatory, and latrines have this autumn been built for the men, who have now most comfortably warm and well ventilated quarters, and this post may be considered to be in a first class sanitary condition.

One thing I must beg most respectfully to call your attention to, and that is, the want of a good hospital. In most places this would be of the greatest importance, but owing I presume to the healthiness of the situation, and the trivial amount of sickness, it has either been overlooked altogether or considered unnecessary. The present building is a most unsatisfactory one, and unsuitable in every way, in the first place, it is a mere shell, with one ward capable of holding two beds, and when it is freezing on the ground floor, it is insufferably hot upstairs, and should an epidemic occur, there would be no accommodation for the patients. Considerable improvement was made two months ago, by lining and ceiling the kitchen, and covering in the stairway. It is also very much too far from barracks.

The half-yearly supply of drugs arrived in good condition. There is now a good selection. The annual sick reports and estimates for the year are herewith appended.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES H. TOFIELD, M.D.,
Acting Assistant-Surgeon.

To the Commissioner,
N. W. M. Police, Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—"G" DIVISION.
GENERAL Sick Report during the Year ended 30th November, 1889.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Anæmia.....	1	51	51	Still under treatment.
Ankle Dislocated.....	1	71	71	
Biliousness.....	10	12	1 $\frac{2}{10}$	Effects of strain or injury.
Bronchitis.....	2	2	1	
Bruise.....	1	2	2	
Bubo (traumatic).....	7	207	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	
do (gonorrhœal).....	2	36	18	
Cephalalgia.....	1	1	1	Invalided.
Cold and cough.....	26	40	1 $\frac{4}{26}$	
Constipation.....	3	3	1	
Chancre.....	2	29	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Conjunctivitis.....	1	1	1	
Chafe.....	3	6	2	One of these brought over from Oct. 1888.
Colic.....	4	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Corns.....	1	1	1	
Debility.....	2	2	1	
Diarrhœa.....	22	33	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Dog-bite.....	1	14	14	
Eczema of lip.....	4	7	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Erysipelas.....	2	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Eye, affection of.....	1	28	28	
Farunculus.....	1	10	10	
Felon.....	1	17	17	
Gastralgia.....	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Gonorrhœa.....	3	5	1 $\frac{3}{3}$	
Gumboil.....	1	1	1	
Gun shot wound.....	2	91	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hæmorrhoids.....	1	7	7	
Hepatitis acute.....	1	12	12	
Herpes Zostro.....	1	13	13	
Horse, fall from.....	3	21	7	
Horse-kick.....	2	25	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Injuries—				
Ankle.....	2	2	1	
Arm.....	1	1	1	
Back.....	1	1	1	
Finger.....	4	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Foot.....	3	30	10	
Hip.....	1	44	44	
Knee.....	2	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Leg.....	1	8	8	
Neck.....	1	1	1	
Wrist.....	1	13	13	
Indigestion.....	5	5	1	
Influenza.....	1	3	3	
Ingrowing toe-nail.....	1	3	3	
Lumbago.....	1	1	1	
Nervousness.....	2	2	1	
Neuralgia.....	4	17	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Nose, ulcerated.....	1	1	1	
Odontalgia.....	4	4	1	
Otitis.....	4	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Periostitis.....	1	3	3	
Rheumatism.....	8	54	6 $\frac{3}{2}$	
Ribs, fracture of.....	1	14	14	
Sprain.....	4	24	6	
Strain.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Synovitis.....	1	26	26	
Syphilis.....	1	58	58	
Tonsillitis.....	24	113	4 $\frac{7}{4}$	
Urine, incontinence of.....	1	1	1	
Varicocele.....	2	8	4	
Warts.....	1	1	1	
Whitlow.....	1	21	21	

JAMES H. TOFIELD,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX Y.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HOSPITAL SERGEANT E. A. BRAITHWAITE, 1889.

"B" Division, December 1st, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual sick report for "B" Division, whilst at Wood Mountain, from May 1st, 1889, to November 16th, 1889.

With regard to the Post, I would suggest that some means might be taken to bring the water from the spring (which is very good for drinking purposes) into the Post, as by the way it has been brought to the Post for use this year it is liable to be contaminated with the creek water. This latter is not fit for drinking purposes.

There has been very little sickness at Wood Mountain this year; the most sickness has been in the spring and the fall, especially the latter. I found it almost impossible to treat the men for colds, diarrhoea, etc., while they were still exposed to the cold weather under canvas.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. A. BRAITHWAITE,
Hospital Sgt.

To the officer commanding
"B" Division, N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

Forwarded for the information of the Commissioner.

E. W. JARVIS, Superintendent,
Commanding "B" Division.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL SICK Report Wood Mountain for Year ending November 30, 1889.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Cold.....	9	20	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Lumbago.....	2	18	9	
Constipation.....	10	11	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	
Dys. diarrhoea.....	2	4	2	
Diarrhoea.....	5	10	2	
do with debility.....	1	9	9	
Chafe.....	1	2	2	
Contusion.....	4	26	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Contused wound.....	2	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Abcess.....	2	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Strain.....	5	15	3	
Sprained ankle.....	1	15	15	
Febricula.....	2	20	10	
Gastritis.....	2	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Colic.....	2	6	3	
Alveolar abcess.....	1	7	7	Sent into Regina.

E. A. BRAITHWAITE,
Hospital Sergeant.

APPENDIX Z.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON J. BURNETT, 1889.

REGINA, 30th November, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting to you my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1889.

I have much pleasure in calling your attention to the remarkably good state of health of the horses of the force after a years' hard work, with both feed and water scarce along a number of the trails over which they have been ridden or driven in patrolling.

The horses of "F" and "C" Divisions, those distributed along the line of railway and those in the Macleod District have had extra hard work this year, more especially during the latter part of the summer.

Contagious diseases have not been as numerous as in former years.

Typhoid fever made its appearance among the horses of "F" Division shortly after the division arrived in Regina, but as prompt measures were taken in isolating the affected animals and thoroughly disinfecting the stables, the disease was kept from spreading, and very few deaths occurred. Immediately after the disease made its appearance I had the temperature of all the horses of the Division taken for three or four days, and by this means was enabled to detect several cases and put them under treatment, before any outward symptoms were presented. The fever could not be checked, but by giving them prompt attention, they were carried through with only a mild attack.

Several animals became affected with glanders and were promptly destroyed, and measures taken to prevent its spread, which proved successful.

During the year 126 remounts were purchased, all good useful horses. These were picked from about 400 offered for sale. A great many of the rejected ones were rather coarsely bred, the result of introducing Clyde blood, which with broncho mares makes a very objectionable cross. The result of such a cross is usually an ill-formed brute with heavy coarse head, ewe neck, light fore quarters and a round beefy leg. The horse we require is one standing from 14.3 to 15.2 hands in height, fine clean cut head, long neck, high crest, sloping shoulders, short back, round barrel, deep chest, broad round quarters with plenty of good flat bone and strong feet. Breeders could easily raise this class of horses by picking mares answering to the description and crossing them with a good heavy thoroughbred horse, one having plenty of bone and substance and not standing over 16 hands in height. The practice of keeping three or four different stallions on a horse ranch, all of different breed is a bad one and can only result disastrously to the horse-breeding interest of the country.

While visiting one of the ranches last spring where three stallions are kept for service, a thoroughbred, a coach horse and a Clyde, I saw the mares driven in and corralled and the mares in season picked out. Among the latter was an extra nice well bred mare, which was bred to the Clyde. I asked why this mare was not stunted to the thoroughbred horse instead of the Clyde and was informed by the intelligent horse wrangler, that it was not the thoroughbred's turn. I would strongly advise the horse-breeders of the country, to make it a point to breed one particular class of horses. If light carriage or driving horses use a standard-bred trotting horse, one with a thoroughbred cross preferred, if heavy carriage or coach horses, use the Cleveland Bay or coach horse, if heavy draught, get heavy draught mares to start with, otherwise they will find that they are starting away back in the race. The broncho mare, I think, is better adapted for raising saddle horses from than anything else, and as there is an increasing demand for good saddle horses, both in this

country and the east, I think ranchers would find it more profitable to raise this than any other class.

Lectures on veterinary matters have been regularly delivered at each of the posts during the past year, and I think good results will follow, as the majority of non-commissioned officers and men take a good deal of interest in this matter.

Now that the force throughout is fairly well horsed, I would strongly recommend that all four and five-year-old remounts be brought to Regina to undergo at least one year's preparation before being sent to outpost duty. Here they would get regular exercise, and feed, giving a chance to their bones and muscles to harden. When sent to the outposts immediately after purchase, young horses perhaps only a few days off grass, are sent on long, hard trips and are expected to travel at the same rate as old horses, and there is no doubt that a number of good, young horses are permanently injured by such work before they have a chance to develop. This would incur an extra outlay for transportation, but the saving in horse flesh would far outbalance this.

In the matter of drugs, I would recommend that a change be made from the present system of purchasing a yearly supply in the east, as we have to carry large quantities of certain drugs, not very often used, but necessary to have on hand in case of an emergency, and which become almost worthless by being kept for such a length of time. By giving us a half-yearly supply instead of a yearly supply and purchasing in Regina, we could carry much smaller stocks than we do at present, especially in the more expensive lines.

The drugs supplied during the last year by Messrs. Dawson and Bole have been of the very best quality.

The Hutchings saddle, manufactured in Winnipeg and now in use two years in the force has given every satisfaction, and fully meets our requirements.

The horseshoes supplied the force during the past year are an improvement over those of previous years, being of good quality and a much better pattern.

Appended will be found a table showing the number of cases treated during the past year.

Before closing I have much pleasure in thanking Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton and the different Veterinary-Sergeants for assistance rendered me and the attention they have paid to the horses in their charge.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. BURNETT,

Veterinary Surgeon N. W. Mounted Police.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Veterinary return of cases treated during the year 1889 :—

Diseases of the Respiratory System.....	85
“ Tegumentary “	34
“ Lymphatic “	11
“ Nervous “	7
“ Digestive “	71
“ Urinary “	9
“ Pedal “	64
“ Osseous “	52
“ Articular “	25
“ Muscular “	68
“ Ocular “	5
Contagious and Infectious Diseases.....	51
Wounds and Abrasions.....	213

APPENDIX A A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT VETERINARY SURGEON WROUGHTON,
1889.

FORT MACLEOD, 9th December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will forward, for the information of the Commissioner, this my report for the year ended 30th November, 1889.

During the past year I have been in veterinary charge of the horses of the three divisions, stationed in this section of the country, viz.: "D," "H" and "K" divisions. Both the head-quarters of the divisions and their detachments are constantly visited by myself.

I am pleased to inform you that no contagious or infectious disease exists amongst police horses in this district, and that the general health has been wonderfully good throughout the year.

"D" division during the past year lost but one horse. He was recommended to be cast, but becoming paralyzed in one hind limb, it was thought advisable to destroy him, the paralysis being due to embolism.

"H" division lost two horses, one of which was shot, as he was suffering from acute glanders, and all precautions to prevent the spread of the disease was resorted to, and I am glad to say with good success, as no other horses contracted it.

"K" division was more unfortunate than the others, losing several horses from various causes, some of these deaths being due, in my opinion, to the after effects of typhoid influenza, which proved so fatal to many of the horses of this division last year.

Another horse of this Division had to be destroyed, owing to an accident the bones of the knee were laid open (open joint) and the skull fractured.

Thirty-nine remounts were posted to these three divisions last spring, and I am glad to state that, with very few exceptions, they have turned out exceedingly well; they were all purchased in this section of the country, and were very carefully selected.

A public auction sale of cast police horses was held at Macloed on the 24th May last, when four horses of "D," six of "H" and one of "K" were sold. These horses sold very well indeed, considering that they were used up horses.

I should like to draw attention to the fact that both here in Macloed and at Lethbridge good "hospital stables," with isolated loose boxes, are very much needed. The infirmary stable here is a portion of the long log stable; it answers fairly well and is the best we can get, but there is no way of isolating a horse which is or may be suspected of suffering from a contagious or infectious disease, and no means of keeping up an equitable temperature, which is so essential in diseases of the respiratory organs. The flooring is also very unsatisfactory, there being no proper drainage.

Lethbridge is even worse off in this respect than we are. They have no regular "sick stable," merely three stalls and a loose box, partitioned off from one of the large stables. This arrangement, although better than nothing, in the event of an outbreak of a serious nature, would prove, from a sanitary point of view, highly unsatisfactory for many reasons.

The new stable built for "D," and completed last spring, has proved satisfactory and is capable of holding some fifty-one horses.

The large frame stable at this Post now in use, is very cold and draughty, and I would recommend that the board flooring be taken up, and the spaces below filled up with clay. The boards could be replaced along the alley way and the back part of the stalls, leaving the front so that the fore feet of the horses would rest upon the

clay surface, the whole being properly graded so as to allow the urine to drain away. This would prove not only beneficial to the horses' feet, but it would also materially improve the temperature of the stable.

The horseshoe used at this Post has given satisfaction; horses have however, to be frequently shod, owing to the dry, stony nature of the country in the vicinity of the Post.

A large number of horses are now on detachment, and are frequently visited by myself, and although worked hard they are looking well and in excellent health.

It will be necessary to cast some horses from the several divisions in this district next spring, as there are a few which are unfit for further police duty.

The horses not in use at the Post or on detachment are on herd about five miles from Fort Macleod. These horses are visited by myself twice a week, and are herded by a detachment of men told off for that purpose.

The strict attention and ready assistance displayed by Staff-Sergeant Bradley and Constable Ayre in carrying out my wishes and instructions is deserving of especial mention.

I enclose an appendix of diseases from the 30th November, 1888, to the 30th November, 1889, for "D" and "H" divisions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. A. WROUGHTON, V.S.,

Assistant Veterinary Surgeon.

The Officer Commanding
North-West Mounted Police,
Fort Macleod.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—"H" DIVISION.

VETERINARY CASES, 1st December, 1888, to 30th November, 1889.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of days off duty.	Average Duration.	Veterinary Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess.....	1	5	5	Returned to duty.
Anæmia.....	1	10	10	do
Boils.....	1	18	18	do
Bruised foot.....	2	20	10	do
Burnt heels.....	2	11	5½	do
Calk.....	2	14	7	do
Catarrh.....	4	18	4½	do
do chronic.....	1			do
Congestion of lungs.....	2			One returned, the other in hospital.
Collar gall.....	11	140	12¾	Returned to duty.
Colic.....	4	17	4¼	do
Corns.....	13	104	8	do
Curb.....	2	14	7	do
Dislocation of shoulder.....	1			Cast and sold.
Enlarged tendon.....	1	14	14	Returned to duty.
Erythema.....	1	6	6	do
Fibroid tumor.....	1	13	13	do
Glanders.....	1			Destroyed.
Incised wound.....	1	11	11	Returned to duty.
Inflamed hock.....	1	15	15	do
Influenza.....	3	30	10	do
Kick.....	3	18	6	do
Laminitis.....	1	9	9	do
Lacerated wound of leg.....	3	60	20	do
Lacerated wound and fracture of nasal bones.....	1	30	30	do
Laryngitis.....	2	16	8	do
Navicular arthritis.....	1	17	17	do
Ostitis.....	2	22	11	do
Ozæna.....	1			Died.
Pneumonia.....	1	16	16	Returned to duty.
Puncture of foot.....	6	72	12	do
Saddle galls.....	7	63	9	do
Scratches.....	1	5	5	do
Splinter in foot.....	1	10	10	do
Sprained fetlock.....	4	23	5¾	do
Strained back.....	1	4	4	do
Weed.....	1	17	17	do

T. A. WROUGHTON, V.S.,
Assistant Veterinary Surgeon.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—"D" DIVISION.

VETERINARY CASES, 1st December, 1888, to 30th November, 1889.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of days off duty.	Average Duration.	Veterinary Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess.....	1	26	26	Returned to duty.
Bruised foot.....	2	12	6	do
Burnt with rope.....	1	6	6	do
Chafe.....	1	8	8	do
Colic, flatulent.....	2	4	2	do
do spasmodic.....	5	10	2	do
Collar gall.....	7	97	13 $\frac{2}{3}$	do
Congestion of lungs.....	1	15	15	do
Conjunctivitis.....	1	15	15	do
Corns.....	6	34	5 $\frac{2}{3}$	do
Coronitis.....	1	17	17	do
Cut on forearm.....	1	19	19	do
Cut on back.....	1	18	18	Returned to duty. Transferred to Lethbridge.
Curb.....	2	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
Dentition fever.....	1	25	25	do
Enlarged fetlock.....	1	7	7	do
Fracture of scapula.....	1	.....	.....	Has recovered, but will always walk lame. He is unfit for police work and should be cast.
Fracture of radius.....	1	.....	.....	Under treatment.
Gangrene of submaxillary gland.....	1	38	38	Returned to duty.
Inflamed hock.....	1	11	11	do
Intermittent fever.....	1	34	34	do
Influenza.....	9	117	13	do
Incised wound of knee.....	1	14	14	do
Kick.....	3	26	8 $\frac{2}{3}$	do
Laminitis.....	2	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Lacerated wound of coronet.....	1	18	18	do
Nephritis.....	1	19	19	do
Paralysis.....	1	41	41	Shot. Incurable.
Periostitis.....	1	10	10	Returned to duty.
Pink eye.....	1	19	19	do
Pumiced feet.....	1	12	12	do
Puncture by nail.....	4	16	4	do
Punctured wound of forearm.....	1	6	6	do
Quittor.....	1	.....	.....	Under treatment.
Quarter crack.....	3	102	34	Returned to duty.
Saddle gall.....	7	112	16	do
Seedy toe.....	1	.....	.....	Under treatment.
Sesamoiditis.....	1	25	25	Returned to duty.
Sore throats.....	1	5	5	do
Splint.....	2	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Sprained fetlock.....	3	16	5 $\frac{1}{3}$	do
Sprain, metacarp. tendon.....	2	43	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Thoroughpin and bog spavin.....	1	21	21	do
Tumor.....	1	45	45	do
Pack Pony—Fistulous withers.....	1	.....	.....	Under treatment.

T. A. WROUGHTON, V.S.,
Assistant Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX BB.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT PRINGLE, NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1889.

MAPLE CREEK, 1st December, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1889.

The health of the horses of the division is excellent, and has been during the year.

The hay and oats supplied were of good quality, although the hay is not up to the standard of previous years, owing to its scarcity caused by drought and prairie fires.

The detachments have been kept fully supplied with the requisite medicines and appliances, and I have instructed non-commissioned officers in charge as to use of same.

I have recommended eight horses to be cast, six being troop horses and two attached; we will require at least 12 re-mounts next spring.

I have had our saddle horses and light teams shod with plates during the summer, as a result there were fewer cases of sprains and strains than formerly.

I would again recommend that a small hospital stable be built at this Post, there being no possibility of isolating any case of an infectious or contagious type, or in the event of any internal inflammatory disease, there would be no possibility of combatting it successfully, the division stables being cold and draughty.

There are at present on herd at Fish Creek, eight miles from this post, 18 horses and two mules. Would recommend that all the horses that can possibly be spared be sent out, as it has the effect of recruiting them up for the next season's work, and is also a saving on forage.

Requisitions for drugs and appliances for the use of division have been promptly filled.

I append herewith my annual report of cases under treatment in Division.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. PRINGLE,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

The Officer Commanding,
"A" Division.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—"A" DIVISION.

ANNUAL Sick Report of Horses for the Year ended 30th November, 1889.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Neerosis of coffin joint.....	1	35	35	Shot.
Uremic poisoning.....	1	30	30	Died.
Quarter crack.....	4	90	22½	Returned to duty.
Lacerated wounds.....	3	30	10	do
Punctured do.....	1	5	5	do
Tumors.....	2	20	10	do
Strains.....	2	10	5	do
Debility.....	3	46	15½	do
Saddle galls.....	3	30	10	do
Sore shoulder.....	2	8	4	do
Burnt heels.....	4	20	5	do
Bruised heels.....	2	8	4	do
Synovitis.....	1	10	15	do
Callosities.....	1	15	15	do
Peritonitis.....	1	2	2	Died.
Sand crack.....	2	20	10	Returned to duty.
Colic.....	2	2	1	do
Eczema.....	1	8	8	do
Ischuria.....	1	4	4	do
Constipation.....	2	6	3	do
Coronitis.....	1	8	8	do

J. PRINGLE,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

MAPLE CREEK, 1st December, 1889.

APPENDIX CC.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, from 1st December, 1888, to 30th November, 1889.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Trial.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.
1888.								
Dec. 4	Sir J. Lister Kaye	Chas. Smith.	Deserting employment.	Dec. 4	No	Ins. Norman and Dickson.	Dismissed	Regina.
do 4	do	J. Ashenford.	do	do 4	No	do	do	do
do 15	J. Harvey	F. Senfield	Shooting a dog.	do 17	No	J. Lewis.	do	Qu'Appelle.
do 12	J. Flayson	W. Simpson	Allowing a bull to run loose.	do 12	No	J. Sharp.	Fined \$4 and \$8 costs.	Saltcoats.
do 3	The Queen.	Dalsey	Liquor in possession.	do 3	No	J. J. Lyons.	Dismissed	Whitewood.
do	do	Mankoris	do	do 3	No	F. Cosgrave.	do	do
do	do	Pangras	do	do 3	No	D. Campbell.	do	do
Dec. 7	do	J. A. Brecken	Selling liquor illegally.	do 7	No	do	To pay cost and cautioned	do
do 7	do	W. R. Hamilton	do	do 8	No	G. F. Dunne.	Dismissed	Moosomin.
do 8	do	J. S. Carson	Cruelty to animals.	do 9	No	W. Logan	do	do
do 15	do	B. James	Larceny	do 27	No	Judge Richardson.	do	Regina.
do 17	do	H. Moore	Liquor in possession.	do 17	No	A. G. Thorburn.	\$50 and costs.	Broadview.
do 18	do	do	Giving liquor to Indians.	do 18	No	A. G. Thorburn and Insp. Constantine.	do	do
do 18	do	E. Robal	Selling liquor illegally.	do 18	No	A. G. Thorburn	do	do
1889.								
Jan. 7	do	J. McMahon.	Attempting to commit suicide.	do	No	Committed for trial. See March.	do	do
do 11	do	G. T. Robinson.	Forgery	do	No	do	do	do
do 17	do	Chas. Hurley	Liquor in possession.	Dec. 30	No	Supt. Gagnon.	Case adjourned to 8th Feb.	do
do 17	do	J. Carey.	do	do 30	No	do	do	do
1888.								
Nov. 27	do	A. Phillips	Horse stealing	Jan. 3	Yes	Judge Wetmore.	3 years penitentiary.	Wolsley.
1889.								
Jan. 2	do	A. McPhail	Selling intoxicants	do 11	No	R. Alexander.	Fined \$100; conviction quashed on appeal.	Moose Jaw.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.
1888.								
Oct. 3	The Queen.....	W. Wilson.....	Maiming cattle.....	do	8	Judge Wetmore.....	Acquitted.....	Moosomin.
1889.								
Jan. 17	do	J. W. Lund.....	Pointing a revolver.....	do	19	H. LeJeune.....	24 hours hard labor.....	Regina.
do 14	do	R. White.....	Assault.....	do	15	Supt. Gagnon.....	Sentence deferred.....	do
Feb. 8	do	Chas. Hurley.....	Liquor in possession.....	Feb.	8	do	Dismissed.....	do
do	do	A. Cudlip.....	Larceny of \$487.50.....	do	27	Judge Richardson.....	Acquitted.....	do
do	do	L. W. Herchner.....	Illegally importing intoxicating liquors.....	do	22	do	Dismissed.....	do
Feb. 4	J. Rulling.....	A. G. Bouke.....	Cruelty to animals.....	Feb.	9	J. Sharpe.....	Fined \$25 and costs.....	Saltcoats.
do 21	The Queen.....	R. Waters.....	Obstructing the police.....	do	9	S. de P. Green.....	do \$10 do	do
do 8	do	J. Ostrander.....	Selling intoxicants.....	do	9	do	do \$50 do	Moose Jaw.
do 2	do	O. H. Allen.....	do	do	5	do	do \$50 do	do
do 12	Doug. Anderson.....	Jas. Anderson.....	Assault and threatening to shoot.....	do	16	A. G. Thorburn.....	Dismissed.....	Broadview.
do 13	Jas. Anderson.....	Doug. Anderson.....	Assault and battery.....	do	16	J. E. Clementon.....	Fined \$5 and costs.....	do
do 4	The Queen.....	Le Brodin.....	Assault.....	do	4	F. G. Lyons.....	do \$5 do	Whitewood.
do 5	do	J. Wilson.....	Selling intoxicants.....	do	5	do	Adjourned.....	do
do 2	do	Ennington.....	Liquor in possession.....	do	2	Lyons & Campbell.....	Fined \$50 and costs.....	do
do 12	do	J. Wilson.....	Selling intoxicants.....	do	12	do	Dismissed.....	do
do 6	do	Campbell.....	Liquor in possession.....	do	16	do	Fined \$50 and costs.....	do
do 16	do	Campbell.....	do	do	16	Judge Richardson.....	Two weeks' imprisonment.....	Regina.
Jan. 1	do	G. T. Robinson.....	Forgery.....	Mar.	4	Judge Wetmore.....	Discharged on his own recognizance to appear when called on.	Wolseley.
do 7	do	J. McMahon.....	Attempted suicide.....	do	25	do	do	do
Mar. 16	do	W. Hardie.....	Disorderly conduct.....	do	17	J. C. Beauchamp.....	Discharged.....	Qu'Appelle.
do 16	do	Wm. Forde.....	Peddling without license.....	do	17	J. Sharpe.....	Fined \$14 and costs.....	Saltcoats.
do 23	do	G. Lane.....	Disorderly conduct.....	do	23	do	do \$5 do	do
do 23	do	Lamb.....	Larceny of wood.....	do	21	S. de P. Green.....	Sentence deferred.....	Moose Jaw.
do 25	do	T. Smith.....	Selling intoxicants.....	do	28	do	Dismissed.....	do
do 30	do	J. Robb.....	Setting fire to prairie.....	do	30	do	Sentence deferred.....	do
do 7	do	W. Elant.....	Assault and battery.....	do	8	A. G. Thorburn.....	Dismissed.....	Broadview.
do 25	do	Jas. Scott.....	Peddling without license.....	do	25	do	To pay for license and costs.....	do
do 3	do	J. Burghian.....	Felony.....	do	4	G. S. Davidson.....	Discharged.....	Qu'Appelle.
do 16	do	W. Fardie.....	Disorderly conduct.....	do	16	J. C. Beauchamp.....	do	do

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RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.
1889.								
June 1	The Queen.....	W. Annable.....	Horse stealing.....	June 18.....	.....	Judge Richardson.....	<i>Nolle prosequi</i> entered by Crown prosecutor. Fined \$50 and costs.....	Regina.
do 4	do.....	G. Annable.....	Driving a horse illegally from the prairie.....	do 18.....	.....	Inspector Drayner.....	.....	.....
do 14	do.....	S. J. Anson.....	Dangerous lunatic.....	.....	.....	.....	Committed to Stony Mountain Asylum by Lt.-Gov. 1 month hard labor.....	do
do 16	do.....	J. Blackburn.....	Larceny.....	do 18.....	.....	Judge Richardson.....	Dismissed.....	do
do 19	do.....	J. A. Kerr.....	Malicious injury to property.....	do 24.....	.....	Insp. Supt. Cotton.....	do.....	do
do 19	do.....	W. G. Pettingell.....	do.....	do 24.....	.....	do.....	Fined \$2 and costs.....	do
do 22	do.....	A. Leach.....	Vagrancy.....	do 24.....	.....	Comr. L. W. Herchmer and Insp. Supt. Cotton.....	3 months hard labor and to receive 12 lashes.....	do
do 18	do.....	Gopher Tom.....	Attempted rape.....	July 3.....	Yes.....	Judge Richardson.....	3 weeks hard labor.....	do
do 8	do.....	B. Feeney.....	Vagrancy.....	June 8.....	.....	Inspector Drayner.....	Adjourned.....	do
do 24	do.....	H. McIntosh.....	Selling intoxicants.....	do 24.....	.....	J. H. Boyce.....	Fined \$75 and costs.....	Qu'Appelle.
do 24	do.....	do.....	do.....	do 24.....	.....	J. H. Boyce and Inspector Drayner.....	do 5.....	do
do 19	do.....	J. G. Turner.....	Vagrancy.....	do 24.....	.....	Insp. Drayner.....	Discharged.....	Wapella.
do 7	do.....	B. James.....	Attempted house breaking.....	do 7.....	.....	J. Logan.....	do.....	do
do 14	do.....	T. J. Smith.....	Assault.....	do 21.....	.....	J. J. Butler.....	do.....	do
do 21	do.....	J. Mace.....	do.....	do 21.....	.....	H. Blake.....	Fined \$5 and costs.....	Qu'Appelle.
do 24	do.....	J. Boyle.....	Vagrancy.....	do 24.....	.....	Inspector Drayner and J. Boyce.....	7 days hard labor.....	Broadview.
do 26	do.....	P. Elwin.....	do.....	do 26.....	.....	Thorburn and Clementon.....	Discharged.....	Moose Jaw.
do 22	do.....	Crooked Legs.....	Stolen property in possession.....	do 22.....	.....	S. de P. Green.....	do.....	do
do 25	do.....	W. Smith.....	Vagrancy.....	do 25.....	.....	do.....	do.....	Regina.
July 2	do.....	J. G. Lovell.....	do.....	do 2.....	.....	Insp. Supt. Cotton and Insp. Supt. Gagnon and Insp. Drayner.....	Sentence deferred.....	do
do 14	do.....	T. Chabot.....	do.....	do 15.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 18	do.....	Charlotte Hawkes.....	Dangerous lunatic.....	do 18.....	.....	.....	Committed to Stony Mountain Asylum by Lt.-Gov. Fined \$100 and to keep peace for 12 mos. Discharged.....	Regina.
July 17	do.....	J. McLeod.....	Serious assault.....	July 25.....	.....	Judge Richardson.....	.....	.....
do 17	do.....	F. Mutz.....	Vagrant.....	do 17.....	.....	Supt. Gagnon and Supt. Neale.....	.....	Regina.

do	6	do	.....	W. Downs	Cruelty to animals	do	8	S. de P. Green, H. Gilmore and T. S. Walton	Dismissed with costs of prosecution.	do	Moose Jaw.
do	30	do	.....	A. Johnstone	Assault	do	30	S. de P. Green and H. McDougall	Committed for trial	do	
do	26	do	.....	{ H. Bulmer } { H. C. Cummings }	Fighting and creating disturbance.	do		R. S. Garrett, Ball, Richardson and Weldon	Bulmer fined \$15 and costs, and H. C. Cummings fined \$1 and costs.	do	Broadview.
do	30	do	.....	H. McKenzie	Unlawful fines	July	30	A. G. Thorburn	Fined costs of court	do	
do	3	do	.....	S. Dundas	Larceny	do	20	J. Beauchamp, Davidson	Discharged with caution	do	Qu'Appelle.
do	20	do	.....	L. Bell	Assault	do	31	A. McLean and Davidson	Fined \$5 and costs	do	
do	18	J. P. Sargent	.....	Rosalie (squaw)	Larceny	do	19	C. Constantine and Major Phipps	No prosecution	do	Moosomin.
do	31	Margaret Allaire	.....	O. Malterre	Abusive language	do	31	do	Dismissed by consent of prosecution on payment of costs	do	
do	6	J. Trotter	.....	J. Moore	Illegally impounding cattle	do	6	W. Finlay	Settled out of court	do	Wolseley.
do	7	The Queen	.....	C. Wynn	Vagrancy	do	7	Bray and Biehu	Sent back to Brandon, Man.	do	
do	7	do	.....	M. Wynn	do	do	7	do	do	do	
do	7	do	.....	L. Newman	do	do	7	do	Sent to a farmer to work	do	
do	9	Mary Carson	.....	J. Carson	Assault	do	9	J. J. Butler	Fined \$5 and costs, bound to keep peace for 6 mos.	do	Wapella.
do	30	C. Brodman	.....	E. Elliott	Maliciously shooting cattle	do	30	W. Logan	Plaintiff compromised with defendant, plaintiff paying costs	do	
do	2	The Queen	.....	M. Farrell	Setting fire to prairie	do	3	Finlayson	Fined \$3 and costs	do	Saltcoats.
do	3	Rev. J. McDonaid	.....	J. Bradley	Profaning the Lord's day	do	3	do	Dismissed; prosecution to pay costs	do	
do	3	do	.....	C. Sailor	Larceny	do	3	do	do	do	
Aug.	3	The Queen	.....	H. W. Bulmer	do	Aug.	3	C. Constantine and A. G. Thorburn	3 mos. hard labor	do	Broadview.
June	—	do	.....	D. A. Urquhart	Embezzlement	do	5	Judge Wetmore	3 years penitentiary	do	Moosomin.
Aug.	16	do	.....	G. Gaddis	Horse stealing	do	19	Inspector Howe	Charge withdrawn	do	Regina.
do	19	do	.....	J. Dunsmore	Concealing and aiding a deserter from N. W. M. P.	do	20	Supt. Gagnon and Inspector Howe	Dismissed	do	
Aug.	19	The Queen	.....	— Brazier	Murder, Miles City, Mont.	do		Phipps and Dump	Dismissed	do	Moosomin.
do	1	do	.....	F. Cothmore	Larceny	Aug.	9	Phipps and Constantine	Fined \$5 and costs	do	
do	8	do	.....	E. Davis	Setting fire to prairie	do	9	do	do	do	
do	8	M. P. Currie	.....	C. Eggleston	Stallion at large	do	10	do	Postponed	do	
do	10	The Queen	.....	R. McPhee	Assault on female	do	10	do	Dismissed	do	
do	10	W. Galbraith	.....	H. Ralston	Wages	do	11	do	do	do	
do	23	The Queen	.....	J. Catlor	Vagrancy	do	24	do	Fined \$5 and costs	do	
do	28	do	.....	J. Hoyle	Horse stealing	do	28	do	Dismissed	do	
do	22	do	.....	W. Eccles and J. Robinson	Robbery from C. P. R. sleeping car	do	24	A. G. Thorburn	do	do	Broadview.
do	23	Kate Palmer	.....	Eliza Boare	Unlawfully taking and retaining a brooch	do	31	do	Fined \$1 and costs	do	
do	24	The Queen	.....	R. J. McConnell	Larceny	do	10	Biden and Bray	Dismissed	do	Wolseley.
do	6	do	.....	A. Wood	Vagrancy	do	24	do	10 days hard labor	do	
do	6	do	.....	F. Gilbert	Larceny	do	6	W. Logan	Dismissed with costs	do	Wapella
do	10	do	.....	W. Page	do	do		do		do	

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Trial.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.
1889.								
Sept. 19	Garner.	R. C. Ireland.	Having vicious dog.	Sept. 20		W. Logan.	Dog killed and costs of Wapella. prosecution.	
do 10	The Queen.	J. W. Taylor.	Vagrancy.	do		J. G. Cosgrave and Vass	Fined \$1 and costs.	White Wood.
do 8	do	P. Bourassa.	Horse stealing.	do	9	Beauchamp & Davidson.	Discharged.	Qu'Appelle.
do 26	do	J. B. Lauder.	Vagrancy.	do	27	Boyce and Redpath.	Fined \$5 and costs.	do
do 13	do	G. Wolf.	Assault and battery.	do	14	S. de P. Green.	\$1 and costs or 7 days hard labor.	Moose Jaw.
do 24	do	H. Bates.	Setting fire to prairie.	do	28	Adjourned.		do
do 12	do	Rob. Short.	Assaulting his wife.	do	29	J. T. Proctor.	Bound to keep the peace.	Qu'Appelle.
do 28	do	Maguhans.	Inciting Indians to commit breach of peace.	do		Committed for trial.		
Sept. 5	do	Wolverine	Assault.	Sept. 5		Supt. Gagnon.	\$15 fine or 1 month.	Regina.
do 16	do	W. Burns.	Vagrancy.	do	17	do	\$1 and costs.	do
Aug. 28	do	Maguhans.	Inciting Indians to commit breach of peace.	do	16	Judge Richardson.	Discharged.	do
Sept. 4	Mrs. Mason	R. Mason.	Assault.	do	4	— Sharp.	\$3 and costs and peace 1 year.	Salcoats.
Aug. 30	The Queen	A. Blount and V. Wilde.	Setting fire to prairie.	do	4	B. P. Richardson and R. S. Garratt.	\$25 each and costs.	Grenfell.
Sept. 2	do	D. McMillan.	Refusing to put out prairie fire.	do	4	S. de P. Green.	Dismissed.	Moose Jaw.
do 2	The Queen.	C. Smith.	Refusing to put out prairie fire.	do	4	S. de P. Green.	Dismissed.	Moose Jaw.
do	do	J. Smith.	do	do	4	do	do	do
Sept. 2	do	H. Bates.	Setting fire to prairie.	do	4	do	do	do
do 16	do	Kayakala.	Improper use of firearms.	do	16	do	\$50 fine and costs, or 1 mo. hard labor.	do
do 26	do	J. Mason.	Larceny.			J. L. Bray.	Committed for trial.	Wolseley.
do 21	B. A. Compston.	A. Workman.	Illegally impounding horses.	Sept. 21		W. Logan.	Dismissed with costs of Wapella. prosecution.	
do 27	J. Rowell.	do	do	do	27	do	Decision postponed.	do
do 6	R. McLeod	R. Williams.	Rescuing cattle in lawful possession.	do	7	H. Logan.	Dismissed; prosecutor to pay costs.	Regina.
do 16	The Queen.	J. McGinnis.	Vagrancy.	do	16	H. LeJeune.	\$2 and costs.	do
do 28	do	C. Milton.	do	do	30	Supt. Gagnon.	Sentence deferred.	do
do 29	do	J. Keys.	Selling goods on Sunday.	do	30	do	do	do
do 11	do	W. Ott.	Breach of peace.	do	12	A. McLean and J. H. Boyce.	Fined \$1 and costs.	Qu'Appelle.
do 17	do	R. Smith.	Selling intoxicants.	do	18	C. Constantine.	Fined \$50 and costs.	Moosomin.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, from 1st December, 1888, to 30th November, 1889.—*Con.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Trial.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.
1889.								
Nov. 30	do	J. W. Taylor	Selling liquor	Nov. 30		D. Campbell and J. Buchanan.	do	Whitewood.
do 28	do	do	Liquor in possession	do 28		do	do	do
do 6	do	H. Hinchey, M. Callaghan and C. Le Belois.	Disorderly conduct	do 9		Ball, Garrett and Graham	Dismissed with caution	Broadview.
do 6	do	H. Hinchey	Insulting and abusive language			do	Dismissed	do
Oct. 30	R. C. Arnold	J. Hargrave	Assault and using threatening language	Nov. 2		Sharp, Eaking and Finlayson.	do	Saltcoats.
Nov. 15	The Queen	T. Foster	Setting fire to prairie	do 16		Sharp	Fined \$2 and costs	do
do 18	W. Ott	C. Johnston	Assault with intent to do bodily harm	do 19		J. P. Beauchamp and H. Boyce.	Bound over in \$100 and two sureties of \$50 each to keep the peace for 6 months.	
do 5	A. Stewart	C. Sheribury	Assault	do 5		C. Constantine	Fined \$7 and costs	
do 9	O. Maliture	Nan-e-quis-e-ka	Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	do 9		do	Committed for trial	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, from 1st December 1888, to 30th November, 1889—*Con.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1888.				1888.					
Dec. 6	The Queen.....	C. Crookshanks.	Selling liquor to Indians.....	Dec. 7	No.	W.D. Antrobus & J. D. Moodie, J.P.'s.	Three months hard labor.	Medicine Hat.	
1889.				1889.					
Jan. 31	do	R. O'Brien.....	Gambling.....	Feb. 2	do	J. D. Moodie, J.P.	One month hard labor.	do	
do 31	do	S. Palmer.....	do	do 2	do	do	do	do	Case dismissed.
do 31	do	P. Hallidan.....	do	do 2	do	do	do	do	do
do 31	do	H. Bertram.....	do	do 2	do	do	do	do	do
Feb. 1	do	W. Craig.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	do 1	do	Supt. Antrobus & Ins. Sanders.	Fined \$5 and costs or 10 days hard labor.	Maple Creek.	Fine paid.
do 5	do	Henry Cox, alias Stoper.	Larceny.....	do 25	do	Judge Macleod.....	Three mos. hard labor.	do	
do 5	do	Charles Rockett.	do	do 25	do	do	do	do	
do 5	do	do	Obtaining money under false pretences.	do 25	do	do	do	do	Acquitted.
do 18	do	A. R. Tracey.....	Contravening the Inland Revenue Act.	do 27	do	W.D. Antrobus & J. D. Moodie, J.P.'s.	Fined 300 and costs or 8 months imprisonment at hard labor.	Medicine Hat.	Fine paid.
do 26	do	W. Woodruff.....	Having liquor in possession.....	do 27	do	J. D. Moodie, J.P.	Fined \$100 & costs or 2 mos. imprisonment at hard labor.	do	do
Mar. 18	do	E. Cochrane.....	Selling goods on the Lord's day.	Mar. 19	do	do	do	do	Case dismissed. Defendant to pay costs.
do 20	G. McCuaig.....	T. Ireland.....	Assault.....	do 21	do	W. Finlay, J. P.	Fined \$5 and costs	do	Fine paid.
do 20	T. Ireland.....	G. McCuaig.....	do	do 21	do	do	do	do	Case dismissed.
do 20	do	F. Harper.....	do	do 21	do	do	do	do	do
do 28	The Queen.....	Benj. Breeding.....	Allowing fire to escape on prairie	do 28	do	W. D. Antrobus, J. P.	do	Maple Creek.	do
Mar. 28	Can. Ag. C. & C. Co.	Chas. Stafford.....	Deserting employment.....	Mar. 28	No.	W. D. Antrobus, J. P.	Fined \$10 and cost or 1 month's im. with H.L.	Maple Creek.	Imprisonment.
do 28	do	Henry Webb.....	do	do 28	do	do	do	do	do
do 28	do	Samuel Ryley.....	do	do 28	do	do	do	do	do
May 2	The Queen.....	Annie Moran.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	May 5	do	W. Finlay & J. D. Moodie, J.P.'s.	One month, hard labor	Medicine Hat.	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, from 1st December, 1888, to 30th November, 1889—*Con.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1889.									
Oct. 20	Patrik Connors.	Quintin Warden	Assault.	Oct. 21	do	Insp. Sanders.	Fined \$50 & costs, \$7.75	Maple Creek.	Case dismissed.
do 25	Regina.	J. Fleming	Liquor illegally in possession	do 27	do	do	do	do	do
do 27	do	E. Pearson	do	do 28	do	W. Finlay & J. D. Moodie, J. P's.	Two months, hard labor	Medicine Hat.	Case dismissed.
do 29	do	J. Miller	Larceny	do 30	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 14 days, hard labor.	do	Fine not paid.
do 29	do	A. Ashton	Drunk and disorderly	do 30	do	J. D. Moodie, J. P.	Fined \$100 and costs.	do	Fine paid.
do 30	do	J. McGary	Selling liquor.	do 30	do	W. Finlay & J. D. Moodie, J. P's.	Fined \$5 and costs or 21 days' imp. with H.L.	do	do
do 31	W. B. Higginson	R. Nearing	Assault	do 31	do	do	Fined \$15 and costs or 2 months, hard labor.	do	Fine not paid.
June 1	Regina.	R. O'Brien	Drunk and disorderly	June 3	do	do	Fined \$50 and costs	do	Fine paid.
July 11	do	F. Purviance	Keeping a gaming house.	July 13	do	do	Fined \$20	do	do
do 12	do	D. Johnson	Gambling.	do 13	do	do	do	do	Case dismissed.
do 12	do	V. Armstrong	do	do 13	do	do	Fined \$20 and costs.	do	Fine paid.
do 12	do	Lee Lii	do	do 13	do	do	do	do	Case dismissed.
do 12	do	C. Cling	do	do 13	do	do	do	do	do
do 12	do	W. Moss	do	do 13	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs	do	Fine paid.
do 12	do	R. Watson	Drunk and disorderly	do 13	do	F. Fauquier & Insp. Howe, J. P's.	Fined \$10 and costs.	Maple Creek	Fine paid.
July 20	W. Simpson	Louis Haggrey	Assault	July 20	No.	Sanders, J. P's.	Fined \$5 and costs.	do	do
do 23	The Queen	Wm. Barrewell	Creating a disturbance.	do 24	do	do	do	do	Case dismissed.
do 23	do	J. A. Pratt	do	do 24	do	W. Finlay and F. Fauquier, J. P's.	Two months, hard labor.	Medicine Hat.	do
do 21	do	J. Burns	Taking liquor into Indian camp.	do 25	do	do	do	do	Dismissed with a caution.
do 21	do	Twice Wife, Cree Squaw.	Drunk.	do 25	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs.	do	Fine paid.
do 31	do	Red. McLeod.	Causing a disturbance in the house of Ida Morton.	Aug. 2	do	do	do	do	Case dismissed.
Aug. 4	T. Yerex.	J. Van Horne.	Larceny	do 6	do	W. Finlay, J. P.	To pay the prosecutor \$5 and costs.	do	Paid.
do 4	Cowles & Yerex.	do	Simple larceny	do 6	do	do	do	do	do
do 1	The Queen	William Smith	Bringing into Canada property stolen in the U. S. of America.	do 13	Yes	Judge McLeod.	do	Maple Creek	Both acquitted.
do 12	Chas. Durward	John Dillon.	Assault	do 15	No.	F. G. Fauquier & G. E. Sanders, J. P's.	Fined \$1 and costs.	do	Fine paid.

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Return of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1889.									
Nov. 12	Mrs. Calder.	David Calder	Using threatening language.	Nov. 13	No.	W. Finlay and H. J. A. Davidson, J. P's.	To find 2 sureties in \$50 each and himself in \$50 to keep the peace for 3 months or 3 months' hard labor.	Medicine Hat.	Sureties furnished.
" 22	The Queen.	W. T. Pollard, alias H. Bill.	Feloniously entering store of T. C. Power in night time with intent to steal.	do	22	do			
" 26	do	Blue Blankets' Son, Assiniboin Indian.	Larceny from trunk of George McEwan.	do	do	Insp. Sanders, J. P.			Committed for trial.
1888.									do
Dec. 8	The Queen.	Went Home First, (Blood Indian).	Drunk	Dec. 8	No.	Supt. Deane and F. Champness, J. P's	1 month imprisonment.	Lethbridge.	
do 8	do	Big Face, (Blood Squaw).	do	do	8	do	1 do	do	
do 13	do	John Howard.	Having intoxicating liquor in possession.	do	13	Supt. Deane, J. P.	Fined \$50 and costs or 2 months' imprisonment.	do	Fine paid.
Nov. 27	do	Ed. Austin alias Ed. Rogers.	Larceny	do	10	do	Committed for trial.	do	
do 10	do	John Gideon.	Drunk and disorderly.	do	17	Supt. Deane and F. Champness, J. P's	Fined \$10 and costs or 1 month, imp., H. L.	do	do
Dec. 24	do	Mrs. Jones.	do	do	27	do	Fined \$10 and costs.	do	do
do 27	do	Mike Vasehich.	Did assault Nicholas Howdook.	do	27	do	do 20 do	do	do
do 31	do	Patrick Malloy.	do Frank Jones.	do	31	do	do 5 do	do	do
1889.				1889.					
Jan. 6	do	Clarence France.	Larceny	Jan. 7	do	Judge Macleod	1 month imprisonment.	do	
1888.									
Nov. 27	do	Edward Austin.	do	do	7	do	do	do	

RETURN of Criminal and other Case tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1889.									
July 4	The Queen.	Lee Percell.	Illegally importing liquor.	July 4	No.	Supt. Deane, J.P.	Fined \$100 and costs	do	do
July 19	do	Charles Bulger.	Having intoxicants on his premises illegally.	do 31	do	do	Fined \$50 and costs.	do	do
do 23	do	William Cunliffe	Did assault Madge Blake.	do 29	do	do	Discharged, to come up for judgment when called upon.	do	do
July 29	do	Edw. McConnell	Having liquor in his possession.	July 29	do	do	Fined \$100 and costs or 6 mos. with hard labor	Lethbridge	Imprisoned; fine paid July 31, '89
Aug. 3	do	Thos. Collins.	Drunk and disorderly	Aug. 3	do	Supts. Deane & Moodie, J.P's.	Fined \$10 and costs, or 30 days.	do	do
do 15	do	Madge Blake.	Having liquor in his possession.	do 16	do	Supt. Deane, J.P.	Fined \$100 and costs or 6 mos. imprisonment.	do	do
do 16	do	Robt. Caswell.	Drunk and disorderly	do 17	do	Supts. Deane & Moodie, J.P's.	Fined \$5 and costs or 14 days imprisonment.	do	do
do 19	do	Arnold Lambert	Evasion of Customs duties.	do 20	do	Supts. Deane & Moodie, J.P's.	6 mos. imprisonment.	do	do
Sept. 17	do	Mike Minoski.	Drunk and disorderly	Sept. 7	do	Supts. Deane & Moodie, J.P's.	Fined \$20 and costs.	do	do
do 27	do	Arnold Lambert	Horse stealing.	Oct. 14	do	Judge McLeod.	6 mos. at hard labor.	do	do
Oct. 7	do	John Paton.	Drunk and disorderly	do 7	do	Supts. Deane & Moodie, J.P's.	Fined \$10 and costs or 1 mos. imprisonment.	do	do
do 19	do	Robert Baxter.	Was a party to setting out prairie fire.	do 19	do	Sup. Deane, J.P.	Discharged; to come up for judgment when called upon.	do	do
do 21	do	John Malloy.	Setting out prairie fire.	do 24	do	do	Fined \$75 and costs.	do	Case appealed.
Nov. 16	do	Jas. Millwright.	Drunk and disorderly	Nov. 16	do	Supts. Deane & Moodie, J.P's.	Fined \$5 and costs.	do	Fine not yet paid; time allowed for payment.
do 25	do	Alex. Munro.	Letting swine run at large.	do 25	do	Supt. Deane, J.P.	Fined \$2 and costs.	do	Fine paid.
do 25	do	Henry Howard.	do do	do 25	do	do	Fined \$2 and costs.	do	do
1888.				1888.					
Dec. 1	M. Maloney.	J. E. M. Leeds.	Obtaining money under false pretences.	Dec. 2	No.	Supt. Steele	Dismissed	Macleod Dist.	do
do 3	The Queen.	J. Cablen.	Having intoxicants in possession.	do 3	do	do Neale.	Fined \$200 and costs or 6 mos. hard labor.	do	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1889.									
do 21	Madge Blake....	W. Cunliffe	Assault	Mar. 22	No.	Supt. Steele and Insp. Wood.	Dismissed	Macleod Dist..	
Mar. 21	do	do	Destruction of property	do 22	do	do	do	do	
do 28	C. Williams	E. McConnell	Smuggling	do 29	do	Supts. Steele and Macdonnell.	Case withdrawn, duty paid.	do	
April 3	The Queen.	J. Bebe.	Drunk and disorderly	April 3	do	Supt. Macdonnell and Insp. Wood	Fined \$10 and costs.	do	
do 20	H. A. Kanouse.	E. Venn.	Selling intoxicants to Indians	do 22	do	Supt. Steele and Insp. Wood.	Fined \$100 and costs or 3 months hard labor.	do	Imprisoned.
do 11	Hollow in the Middle.	Shouts in the Morning.	Assault	do 15	do	Supt. Steele	Fined \$10 or 1 month hard labor.	do	do
do 18	The Queen.	Fish Hawk.	Drunk	do 20	do	do	Fined \$5 or 14 days hard labor.	do	
do 22	Fish Hawk.	George Steele.	Selling intoxicants to Indians	do 23	do	do and Macdonnell.	Fined \$200 and costs or 6 months hard labor.	do	Appealed.
do 26	The Queen.	Broken Rib.	Drunk	do 26	do	Supt. Steele	1 month hard labor	do	
do 26	do	do	Assault	do 26	do	do and Macdonnell.	2 months hard labor.	do	
do 29	do	A. Grogan.	Selling intoxicants to Indians	do 30	do	do	Dismissed	do	
May 6	do	Madge Blake.	Creating a disturbance	May 8	do	do	Fined \$50 and \$10 costs	do	
do 10	M. Sullivan.	Red Antelope.	Theft and using threats.	do 25	do	Inspector Wood.	Committed for trial.	do	
do 10	do	Two Thieves	do	do 25	do	do	do	do	
do 17	L. Mallette.	V. Mallette.	Assault	do 17	do	Supt. Steele	Dismissed	do	
do 20	The Queen.	E. Bill	Selling liquor to Indians	do 20	do	do	do	do	
do 23	P. Lachance.	S. Brourard.	Threatening language	do 20	do	do	do	do	
May 29	J. Bebe.	Bull Horn.	Destroying property	June 1	No.	Supt. Steele	Committed for trial	do	
June 10	J. McFarland.	C. Fontaine.	Cattle killing	do 11	do	Supt. Macdonnell & Insp. Wood.	do	do	
do 10	do	E. London.	do	do 11	do	do	do	do	
May 16	The Queen.	The Bee.	Bringing stolen property into Canada.	do 22	do	Supt. Macdonnell.	Released, no prosecutor appearing.	do	
do 17	do	Low Chief.	do	do 22	do	do	do	do	
do 14	do	Scout	do	do 22	do	do	do	do	
do 14	do	Young Pine	do	do 22	do	do	do	do	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If Tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1889.				1889.					
do 2	The Queen.	Howell Harris.	Setting prairie on fire.	do	5 No.	do Macdonell.	Fined \$50 and costs or 30 days hard labor.	Macleod Dist.	
do 15	do	T. Myles.	Drunk and disorderly.	do	16 do	do Steele.	Fined \$5 and costs or 1 month hard labor.	do	
do 23	do	Morning Owl.	Drunk.	do	24 do	do do	Fined \$10 and costs or 1 month hard labor.	do	
do 29	do	John McDougall	do	do	30 do	do do	Fined \$5 and costs or 1 month hard labor.	do	
do 29	do	D. Rouleau.	do	do	30 do	Inspector Wood.	Fined \$10 and costs or 1 month hard labor.	do	
Nov. 2	do	Joe Smith	do	Nov. 4	do	Supt. Steele and Insp Wood.	Fined \$10 and costs or 1 month hard labor.	do	
do 2	G. A. Mason.	J. B. Smith.	Stealing harness.	do	4 do	Inspector Wood.	Settled outside Court.	do	
do 2	A. H. Heney.	J. W. Blanchard	Assault.	do	4 do	Inspector Wood.	Fined \$10 and costs or 1 month hard labor.	do	
do 14	The Runner.	Don. McCauley.	Selling liquor to Indians.	do	14 do	Supt. Macdonell and Inspector Wood.	Dismissed.	do	
do 15	The Queen.	A. Rouleau.	Creating a disturbance.	do	15 do	Supt. Macdonell and Inspector Begin.	do	do	
do 16	do	Young Pine.	Drunk.	do	18 do	Supt. Steele.	Fined \$10 and costs or 1 month hard labor.	do	
do 16	do	Prairie Chicken.	do	do	18 do	do	do	do	
do 16	Soldier.	Young Pine.	Stabbing with knife.	do	18 do	do	Dismissed.	do	
do 26	The Queen.	White Cal.	Drunk.	do	27 do	do	Fined \$10 and costs or 15 days hard labor.	do	
do 26	do	Three Guns.	do	do	27 do	do	do	do	
do 30	do	Big Head.	do	do	30 do	Supts. Steele and Macdonell.	1 month hard labor.	do	
do 30	do	Gourd Stealer.	do	do	30 do	do	do	do	
do 30	do	A. LaChappelle.	Selling intoxicants to Indians.	do	30 do	do	Fined \$300 and costs or 6 months hard labor.	do	
1888.				1888.					
Oct. 10	The Queen	A. McMartin.	Fraud.	Dec. 13	No.	Supt. McIlhree.	Released on bail.	Calgary Dist.	Left the country.
Dec. 11	do	D. Campbell.	Drunk.	do	19 do	do	Dismissed.	do	

do	31	S. J. Clark	Liquor in possession	1889. Jan.	3	do	Fined \$50 and costs or 1 month hard labor	do	Appealed.
do	28	W. Cousins	Larceny	do	14	do	Justice Rouleau.	do	
1889. Feb.	25	J. R. Carriock	Fraud	Mar.	19	do	Dismissed	do	
Mar.	7	J. Mamock	Breach of Inland Revenue Act	do	7	do	Fined \$50 and costs or 6 months hard labor	do	Fine and costs paid
do	7	do	do	do	7	do	do	do	do
Apl.	6	F. Tilt	Liquor in possession	Apl.	6	do	Fined \$50 and costs or 1 month hard labor	do	do
do	5	A. P. Patrick	Breach of prairie fire ordinance.	do	6	do	Dismissed	do	do
do	5	W. B. Wylie	do	do	6	do	Fined \$100 and costs or 3 months hard labor	do	do
1888. June	1	G. Brewster	Horse stealing	do	18	do	Dismissed	do	Committed at Mor- ley by Supt. Mc- Illree.
Mar.	7	do	do	do	18	do	do	do	
Aug.	24	Bad dried meat, alias Deerfoot.	Burglary	do	15	do	1 month imprisonment with hard labor	do	
1887. Aug.	24	do	Assault	do	15	do	14 days imprisonment with hard labor	do	
1889. Apl.	18	J. Patterson	Breach of prairie fire ordinance.	May.	6	do	Fined \$100 and costs or 3 mos. imprisonment with hard labor	do	Appealed. Appeal withd'n, fine paid
May	24	W. Mickle	Assault	do	27	do	Fined \$2 and costs or 14 days hard labor	do	Paid.
1888. Mar.	3	W. DeBainhard	Horse stealing	July	22	do	Justice Rouleau.	do	
1889. Apl.	9	H. McPherson	Embracery	June	11	do	Dismissed	do	
June	12	S. G. Clarke	Liquor in possession	do	17	do	do	do	
May	24	G. Levean	Selling liquor	do	14	do	do	do	
do	24	A. Tremblay	do	do	14	do	do	do	
June	14	J. Field	Liquor in possession	do	15	do	Fined \$20 and costs or 3 mos. imprisonment with hard labor	do	
do	24	P. Kennedy	Larceny	July	9	do	Justice Rouleau.	do	Appealed, convic- tion quashed.
do	29	W. Green	Vagrancy	do	3	do	Supt. McIllree & G. C. King, J. P.	do	
do	14	"Clump of trees" (Blackfoot In.)	Horse stealing	do	22	do	Justice Rouleau.	do	
do	14	The man who wears feathers (Blackfoot In.)	do	do	22	do	1 month imprisonment with hard labor	do	
				do	22	do	6 months imprisonment with hard labor	do	

APPENDIX AA—Return of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If Tried by Jury	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1889.									
July 10	The Queen.....	S. Berland.....	Liquor in possession.....	July 11	No.	Supt. McIlfree..	Fined \$50 and costs, or 1 mo. hard labor.	Calgary Dist..	Paid.
do 10	do	D. McGillis.....	do	do 11	do	do ..	do ..	do ..	do
1886.									
May 15 } June 15 }	do	J. T. Cable.....	Horse stealing.....	do 19	do	do ..	Dismissed	do ..	
1888.									
July 19	do	Big Top Knot (Cree Indian).	Vagrancy.....	do 20	do	W. M. Herchmer and Supt. McIlfree, J.P.	7 days' hard labor.....	do ..	
do 10	do	A. Tremblay....	Selling liquor	do 23	do	Supt. McIlfree..	Fined \$100 and costs, or 3 mos. hard labor.	do ..	Appealed; conviction upheld; left the country.
Aug. 13	do	W. Smith	Assault	Aug. 14	do	do ..	Fined \$2 and costs, or 14 days' hard labor.	do ..	
do 21	do	Crow Collar and The Man That Moves (Cree Indians).	Vagrancy.....	do 22	do	W. M. Herchmer, J.P.	Dismissed with a caution.	do ..	
Sept. 11	do	J. Stockton.....	Abandoning child.....	Sept. 24	do	Justice Rouleau.	Discharged.....	do ..	
do 20	do	D. Ernest	Vagrancy.....	do 20	do	W. M. Herchmer, J.P.	14 days' hard labor.....	do ..	
do 20	do	J. Wallace.....	do	do 20	do	do ..	do ..	do ..	
do 18	do	J. S. Hirondule	Driving off horses.....	do 23	do	do ..	Fined \$25 and costs....	do ..	Appealed; conviction quashed.
do 26	do	Nellie Webb.....	Liquor in possession.....	Oct. 1	do	Supt. McIlfree..	do 20 do ..	do ..	Paid.
do 7	do	J. Forrest	Selling liquor	do 1	do	do ..	do 50 do ..	do ..	do
do 11	do	J. Sex Smith.....	Setting out poison without a license.	do 23	do	do ..	Fined \$5 and costs, or 14 days' hard labor.	do ..	do
Sept. & Oct.	do	J. McNeil.....	Keeping a place of public resort without license from Corporation of Calgary.	do 22	do	do ..	Fined \$50 and costs, or 15 days' hard labor.	do ..	Notice of appeal; appeals not yet held.
do 22	do	T. McClelland..	do ..	do 22	do	do ..	do ..	do ..	do
Oct. d	do	Mary Scott.....	Attempted robbery	Nov. 28	do	Justice Rouleau.	Discharged.....	do ..	do
do 22	do	do ..	do assault.....	do 28	do	do ..	do ..	do ..	do

1888.		Thos. White J. Stewart	Offering for sale stolen property. Having stolen property in pos- session.	Dec. do	4 No. 4 do	Insp. Harper, J.P. do	Dismissed do	Banff. do
do	12 T. MacQueen	F. J. Boswell	Claim for wages	do	13 do	do	do	do
1889.								
Jan.	3 The Queen	A. Macleod	Drunk and disorderly	Jan.	3 do	Insp. Harper and T. Watts, J.P's	Fined \$5 and costs	Anthraxite.
do	9 do	F. Alward	Intoxicating liquor in possession	do	9 do	Insp. Harper	Dismissed	do
do	23 do	G. O. Keefe	do	do	23 do	do	\$50 and costs	do
Feb.	4 do	— Lucas	Drunk and disorderly	Feb.	4 do	Insp. Harper and T. Watts, J.P's	\$1 do	do
do	4 do	Malloy	do	do	4 do	do	\$1 do	do
do	4 do	Ramsdale	do	do	4 do	do	\$1 do	do
do	11 do	H. Tourney	do	Mar.	11 do	Insp. Harper	\$5 do	do
Mar.	2 do	Blanche Mal- loney.	Selling whiskey	Mar.	2 do	Insp. Harper	\$200 do	do
do	2 do	A. Macleod	do	do	2 do	do	\$50 do	do
do	2 do	G. Keefe	do	do	2 do	do	\$50 do	do
do	2 do	P. Donohue	do	do	2 do	do	\$50 do	do
do	5 do	— Coles	Drunk and disorderly	do	5 do	Insp. Harper and T. Watts, J.P's	\$5 do	Cannore.
do	5 do	J. Fiddler	do	do	5 do	do	\$10 do	do
do	6 do	Sam. Carpet	Vagrancy	do	6 do	do	\$50 do or 3 mos.	Anthraxite.
do	6 do	E. Donohue	Liquor on premises	do	6 do	Insp. Harper	\$50 do	do
do	7 do	F. Burke	Drunk and disorderly	do	7 do	Insp. Harper and T. Watts, J.P's	Dismissed with caution	do
do	11 H. A. Costigan	S. Murphy	Brewing beer	do	11 do	do	\$50 and costs.	do
do	11 do	do	Having brewing utensils in pos- session.	do	11 do	do	\$50 do	do
do	11 do	Brittany	do	do	11 do	Insp. Harper and R.B.C. O'Don- ohue,	\$50 do	Banff.
do	11 do	do	Brewing beer	do	11 do	Insp. Harper	\$50 do	do
do	25 The Queen	T. B. Winnett	Liquor in possession	do	25 do	Insp. Harper	Dismissed	do
do	26 W. Boag	W. Maclean	Vagrancy	do	26 do	Insp. Harper and Watts, J.P's	3 mos. hard labor	Anthraxite.
Mar.	26 The Queen	C. Boiteau	Vagrancy	Mar.	26 No.	Insp. Harper and T. Watts, J.P.	24 hours to leave town.	Anthraxite
April	3 do	P. Donohue	Drunk and disorderly	April	3 do	do	\$1 and costs.	do
do	3 do	P. Kennedy	do	do	3 do	do	Released with caution.	do
May	3 do	— Welsh	do	May	3 do	Insp. Harper and R.B.C. O'Dono- hue,	\$5 and costs.	do

Date of Summary or arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of conviction or trial.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1889.				1889.					
May 3	The Queen.....	— Flockhart.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	May 3	No.	Insp. Harper and R.B.C. O'Donohue.	\$5 and costs.	Anth. cite....	
do 3	do	— Macdonald....	do do	do 3	do	do	\$5 and costs.	do	
do 6	do	W. McWright....	Liquor in possession.....	do 6	do	Insp. Harper....	\$50 and costs.	Banff	Appealed; conviction upheld.
do 16	Chinaman	P. Donohue.....	Assault	do 16	do	do	Dismissed	Anthracte....	
do 27	The Queen	W. Melnis	Drunk and disorderly.....	do 27	do	T. Watts, J.P., & Insp. Harper	\$10 and costs.	do	
do 27	do	P. Malloy	do do	do 27	do	do	\$10 and costs.	do	
do 27	do	M. McIntyre....	do do	do 27	do	do	\$1 and costs.	do	
do 27	do	W. Macdonald..	do do	do 27	do	do	\$1 and costs.	do	
do 27	do	H. Derry	do do	do 27	do	do	\$2 and costs.	do	
do 27	do	do	Larceny	do 27	do	Insp. Harper....	Dismissed	do	
do 27	do	— Strange	Drunk and using abusive language.	do 27	do	Insp. Harper and R.B.C. O'Donohue.	Released with a caution	Banff	
June 6	do	do	do	June 6	do	do		do	
do 24	do	A. Macleod....	Liquor on premises	do 24	do	Insp. Harper....	\$50 and costs.	Anthracte....	Appealed; conviction upheld.
do 25	do	— Green	Vagrancy.....	do 25	do	Insp. Harper and T. Watts.	Given 4 hours to leave town.	do	
July 9	De Straughte....	How Sing, Ting Tong and Tong Sing.	Larceny	July 9	do	Insp. Harper and G. A. Stewart, J. P.	Dismissed	do	
do 31	E. Grant.....	— Peterson	Assault	Aug. 5	do	Insp. Harper....	Fined \$10 and costs.	Banff	
do 31	do	E. Lundin	do	do 1	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 14 days' hard labor.	do	
Aug. 14	The Queen	(i. Guyett....	Drunk and disorderly	do 14	do	Insp. Harper and R.B.C. O'Donohue.	\$5 and costs.	do	
do 22	do	G. Keefe.....	Allowing gambling in his saloon.	do 22	do	Insp. Harper....	Fined \$25 and costs.	do	Appealed; not yet decided.
do 22	do	do	Gambling	do 22	do	do	\$10 and costs.	Anthracte....	do
do 22	do	A. MacLeod....	do	do 22	do	do	\$10 and costs.	do	do
do 22	do	J. Rea	do	do 22	do	do	\$7 and costs.	do	
do 26	J. Connors....	W. Saunders....	Malicious injury to property.	do 26	do	do	\$1 and costs.	do	
do 30	T. Fawcett....	G. McGowan....	Larceny	do 30	do	do	Dismissed	Banff	

Return of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
				1889.					
The Queen.....	A. Boag.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	May 10 No.	Insp. Casey and S. A. McDougall.	Fined \$1 and costs.....	Fort Saskatchewan Dist.			
do	Chas. Brenner.....	do	do 10 do	do	do	do			
Herbert Struiger	"Natchus".....	Stealing	June 7 do	do	6 months hard labor	do			
The Queen.....	John Coyle.....	Insane.....	do 12 do	Insp. Piercy	Committed	do			
do	Geo. Sinclair.....	Killing moose in close season	do 14 do	do	Fined \$2.....	do			
do	A. Ringnette.....	Having intoxicants in possession without permit.....	do 17 do	Insp. Casey.....	Fined \$50.....	do			
D. B. Wilson	M. McKinlay.....	Assault	do 25 do	do	Fined \$2.....	do			
The Queen.....	Rod'ick Thomas.....	Insane.....	do 13 do	do	Committed	do			Discharged 14th Oct., 1889.
do	J. Potvin.....	Disorderly	do 4 do	A. McDougall.....	Fined \$5 and costs	do			
do	C. Brenner.....	Creating a disturbance.....	do 5 do	do	Dismissed	do			
do	Adamson.....	do	do 5 do	do	Fined \$20.....	do			
do	D. Joyal.....	Disorderly conduct.....	do 29 do	do	Dismissed	do			
do	J. M. Peacock.....	do	do 29 do	Insp. Casey and McAuley.....	Fined \$5.....	do			
do	A. D. Osborne.....	do	do 29 do	do	Fined \$7.....	do			
do	W. Wilson.....	do	do 29 do	do	Fined \$5.....	do			
do	"Stony Paul"	Horse stealing.....	do 12 do	Insp. Casey.....	Committed for trial	do			Sentenced by Mr. Justice Rouleau to 6 months with hard labor, and 1 month extra for gaol breaking.
do	A. Coughlin.....	Assault	do 9 do	do	Fined \$5.....	do			
do	Joseph Degagne.....	Disorderly conduct.....	Sept. 9 do	do	Fined \$10.....	do			
do	J. Courtepol.....	do	do 9 do	Supt. Griesbach	Dismissed	do			
do	A. Beaudry.....	Interfering with police in the performance of their duty.....	do 12 do	Insp. Casey and M. McAuley.....	Committed for trial	do			
do	E. Broiseau.....	do	do 12 do	do	do	do			
do	"Omachisis"	Theft.....	do 13 do	do	2 mos. with hard labor.....	do			1 month extra by Mr. Justice Rouleau for gaol breaking.

1888.	Gouverneur The Queen.	Ch. Shaw. H. Edmiston.	Assault. Drunk and using abusive lan- guage.	do do	14 do 5 do	Insp. Piercy and S. A. McDougall	Fined \$5. Fined \$5.	do do	do do
	Aug. Derunier. do	Harry Anthony. John Smith.	Assault. do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	Settled out of court do
	John Cameron.	W. West.	do	Nov. 22 do	do	Insp. Piercy	Fined \$5.	do	do
				1888.					
Dec. 3	Regina.	D. Nolin.	Assault.	Dec. 4 No.	do	Insp. J. Howe and W. J. Scott.	Fined \$10 and costs or 1 mo. with hard labor.	Battleford	Fine paid.
do 4	do	Mrs. J. D. O'Neill	Insanity	do 4 do	do	Insp. J. Howe.	Confined	do	do
do 18	do	Jacob	Assault.	do 26 do	do	No prosecution, case dismissed.	do	do	do
do 28	do	Wm. Ducharme.	Burglary	1889. Apr. 23 do	do	Judge McGuire.	12 mos. with hard labor.	do	Serving time in police guard r om.
1889.									
Feb. 4	do	Etienne Morin.	Assault.	Feb. 5 do	do	Insp. J. Howe and W. J. Scott.	Dismissed	do	do
May 6	do	Welsey Atkins and Patrick McGuire.	Burglary	Oct. 24 do	do	Judge McGuire.	2 years in penitentiary.	do	Both sent to Stony Mountain.
July 10	J. H. Sully.	James Atkinson and Lester C. Larkins.	Breach of contract.	July 13 do	do	Supt. W. D. An- trobous.	Fined \$10 and costs or 15 days with hard labor.	do	Fine not paid; both served time.
Aug. 13	Regina.	Kee-was-is-ka- win.	Setting fire to prairie.	Aug. 15 do	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 10 days with hard labor.	do	Fine paid.
Oct. 24	Wm. Williams.	John Daniels.	Neglect of duty and injury to horse.	do	do	No prosecution.	do	do	Settled out of court.
do 24	Regina.	Wm. Williams.	Assault.	Nov. 13 do	do	Supt. W. D. An- trobous and P. G. Williams, Indian Agent.	Dismissed with caution.	Battleford	do
Nov. 13	do	9 Cree Indians.	Under influence of liquor.	Nov. 13 do	do	do	Dismissed	do	Insufficient evi- dence.
do 13	do	Wm. Williams.	Selling intoxicating liquor to In- dians.	do 18 do	do	do	do	do	do
1888.									
Dec. 19	Jas. Isbister.	J. R. Isbister.	Application for surety of the peace.	Dec. 19 do	do	Supt. Perry.	Application refused.	Prince Albert and District.	do
1889.									
Jan. 3	The Queen	Sioux Ind'n Jack	Larceny	Jan. 3 do	do	do	Dismissed	do	do
do 18	do	Wost-fa-chak-ka (Sioux Indian).	do	Feb. 1 do	do	do	3 months imprisonment with hard labor.	do	do
Feb. 1	C. H. Sweet- apple, (Govt. Vet. Inspector.	Robt. Hanley	Having glandered horse in pos- session.	do 1 do	do	Insp. Cuthbert.	Horse destroyed	do	do
do 2	Wm. Robertson.	Wm. Bird, jun.	Seduction.	Mar. 20 Yes	do	Mr. Justice Mc- Guire.	Dismissed	do	do
do 9	The Queen.	Robt. Cromartie.	Larceny	Feb. 27 No.	do	do	3 months imprisonment with hard labor.	do	do

Return of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	It tried by Jury.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1889.									
Feb. 28	C. H. Sweetapple, Govt. Vet. Inspector.	Wm. Clark.....	Having glandered horse in possession.	Feb. 28	No.	Insp. Cuthbert.	Horse destroyed.....	Prince Albert and District.	
Apr. 9	John Cameron.	Charles Delorme	Obtaining a horse under false pretences.	Apr. 9	do	Supt. Perry.	Dismissed.....	do	
do	The Queen.....	Patrice Caron....	Stealing a letter out of post letter bag.	May 9	do	do	Discharged from custody.	do	
do	do	Wachan (Sioux Indian).	Horse stealing.	do	do	Mr. Justice McGuire.	.....	do	
May 10	do	Betsy Mahomane-way.	Larceny.....	do	do	Joseph Finlayson, J.P.	Severely reprimanded.	Prince Albert and District.	
do	do	Pierre and Louis Gariépy.	Gathering eggs of wild fowl.....	June 1	do	Insp. Huot.....	Discharged with a caution.	do	
do	do	Duncan Neil....	Allowing a camp fire to escape, thereby setting fire to timber at Sturgeon Lake.	May 28	do	do	Fined \$25 and \$25 costs.	do	Fine paid; tried summarily under North-West Ordinances.
July 8	do	Mad-leine La-plante.	Insanity.....	July 8	do	Insp. Norman.	Dismissed.....	do	do
do	do	Joseph Beaudrie.	Larceny.....	Oct. 16	do	Mr. Justice McGuire.	1 month imprisonment with hard labor.	Prince Albert and District.	
do	do	Charles Nolin...	Interfering with the police in the execution of their duty.	do	do	do	To keep the peace for 6 months.	do	
Sept. 25	do	James McAuley.	Larceny.....	Nov. 6	do	do	2 years penitentiary.	do	Sent under escort to penitentiary
Nov. 11	do	Murdoch McLeod.	do	do	do	do	18 mos. imprisonment with hard labor.	do	9th Nov., 1889.

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